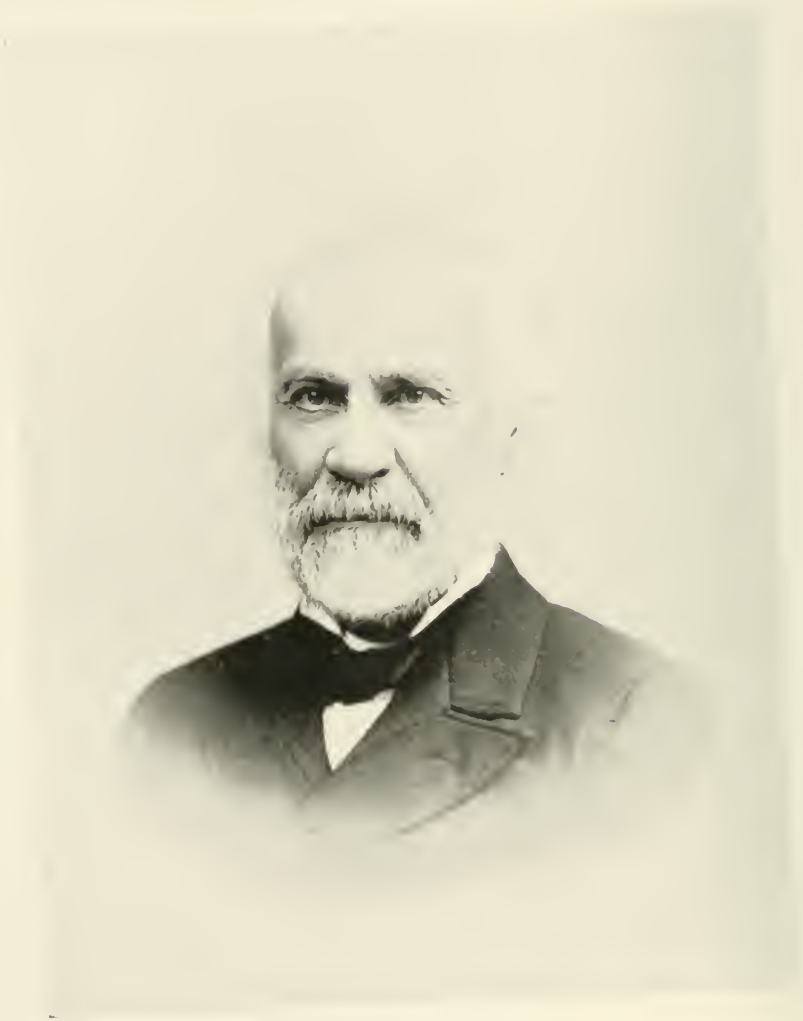




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JOHN WHITEHEAD.

THE
JUDICIAL AND CIVIL HISTORY
OF
NEW JERSEY

BY JOHN WHITEHEAD

MEMBER OF THE NEW JERSEY BAR

THE BOSTON HISTORY COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

1897

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ERRATA.

- Page 2, line 7 from bottom; the name "Just," is sometimes found written "Juet," and he is also described as "clerk," as well as "mate."
Page 2, line 5 from bottom, for "were" read "was."
Page 13, line 11 from bottom, for "1633-34," read "1663-64."
Page 28, line 7 from bottom, for "joint" read "Lieut."
Page 94, line 7 from bottom, for "1665" read "1655."
Page 99, line 21, for "grantors" read "grantees."
Page 100, line 12 from bottom, for "West" read "East."
Page 111, line 20, dele letter "s" in word "patents."

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To my brethren of the Bar of New Jersey, I dedicate this work, begun with distrust, continued under multiplied obstacles and completed with a consciousness of its many defects.

JOHN WHITEHEAD.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

June, 1897.

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THE JUDICIAL AND CIVIL HISTORY

OF

NEW JERSEY.

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It is extremely difficult to determine who was the first European to put his foot upon the soil of New Jersey. Six years after the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, Sebastian Cabot, a Venetian sailor, but then in the service of Henry VII, the king of England, coasted along the eastern shore of the North American continent, in the latitude of New Jersey. Whether he explored any part of the land along which he sailed until he reached the vicinity of New York Bay, or whether he went on shore at all, does not appear. He had, prior to that time, visited Labrador, discovered New Foundland, and had sailed southward as far, it is believed, as Cape Florida, but he made no settlement; he made occasional landings, but exactly where cannot be determined, and he took possession of the country in the name of the English king.

Five years later John Verrazzano, sailing in a French ship, in the service of Francis I, king of France, visited the same part of the continent. He made a landing, the exact location of which cannot now be ascertained, and reported of his voyage, somewhat in detail, to his

royal master, the French king; among other matters, sending him an account of this visit to the shore. He did not, however, give any landmark to aid in the discovery of the precise spot where he landed, except that he spoke of steep hills; of a river; and told how the tide rose eight feet in this river. He also wrote of some inhabitants he saw there, described their clothing, and praised their friendly manner and hospitality. Verrazzano's description is so very vague and uncertain that no dependence can be placed upon it for the purpose of ascertaining whether the spot he thus visited was in New Jersey. It is, in fact, very doubtful whether it was.

In 1524 Stephen Gomez, a Spaniard, sailing in a Spanish vessel, reached the same shores. He was engaged about a year in this enterprise, but it is nowhere recorded that he accomplished anything more than simply sailing along the eastern coast of America.

No settlement was made by either of these navigators, nor was there any attempt to discover the resources of the country. Nearly a century elapsed before any further efforts were made, even to explore this new continent.

In 1609 Henry Hudson, an Englishman and an experienced sailor, then in the service of the Dutch East India Company, sailed from Europe towards the west with the expectation that he could pass through America and thus reach the Indies. Late in the month of August he entered Delaware Bay, but did not proceed far in that direction, as he found that body of water difficult to navigate. He left the bay, therefore, and directed his course northward, along the eastern coast of New Jersey and, on the 3d of September, in the afternoon of a Thursday, dropped anchor near Sandy Hook. He spent a few days after his arrival in exploring the country and made his way a short distance into what is now a part of Monmouth county. There can be no doubt that this is the locality he reached. A journal of the voyage has been published in the printed proceedings of the New York Historical Society which fully establishes this fact. This journal was kept by Hudson's mate, a man named Just. He then seemed to have directed his attention to another part of New Jersey, where he encountered some opposition from the natives. A boat load of his men were intercepted, as they returned to the ship, by two canoes, one having twelve and the other fourteen men on board. In the encounter which ensued, a seaman named Coleman was shot in the neck by an arrow, and was killed, and another sailor was wounded. The treatment which his men

received on this second exploring visit was so entirely different from that extended by the aborigines on his first, that curiosity is excited to learn the reason of the change. At the first visit they were received with all kindness, gifts were offered to them; what in Just's journal was called "green tobacco" and "dried currants," probably preserved whortleberries, were among these gifts. No reason is given in the account for the change and, at this late day, none can be learned.

There is no doubt from the description given in the journal, that this second visit of Hudson's men was made somewhere in the neighborhood of the strait dividing Long Island from Staten Island, and now called the "*Narrows*." It is almost certain that they reached Newark Bay. Just says in his journal that they arrived at "a narrow river to the westward between two islands, *so they went in two leagues and saw an open sea and returned.*" The "narrow river to the westward" may have been, in all probability was, the Kills, and the "open sea" Newark Bay.

Hudson abandoned any further exploration of the country and proceeded up the river, to which his name was given. He sailed, undoubtedly, as far as the spot now occupied by the city of Hudson and anchoring his vessel there, sent a boat and some sailors to what is now Albany. He reached Hudson some time between the 12th of September, the day on which he entered the river, and the 4th of October, when he came out of the river into New York Bay and started on his return to Europe. So, to this intrepid man, as the records now stand, must be awarded the honor of being the first European who landed on New Jersey soil. On his return home some mutinous English seamen obliged him to anchor near Dartmouth, from whence the news was sent to James I of England of the discoveries made by Hudson. This monarch, whose dislike and jealousy of Holland often overpowered what little judgment he possessed, led him to the commission of many acts of injustice and folly and to overlook his own real interests, detained Hudson and his vessel in England. They were, however, afterwards released and Hudson and his vessel, known as the *Half Moon*, returned to Holland. The fate of this enterprising man was horrible. The next year after his return he entered into the English service and sailed for the northern seas. He reached Greenland in June, made his way to the straits known by his name and through them into the great bay also called after him. Although not well provided with food, he determined to remain in that inhospitable region through the inclement

season, so as to be able to prosecute his explorations during the coming summer. He made the incautious remark in the hearing of his sailors that he might be obliged to leave some of his crew behind, in consequence of the dearth of provisions, and this led to his death. His crew mutinied, put him, his son, and seven men, who alone adhered to him out of his whole crew of twenty-three sailors, on board of a small boat and left them to the mercy of the waves and of the savage inhabitants of the country. Attempts were afterwards made to rescue him and his companions, but without avail. His memory, however, survives and will ever remain while the noble river he discovered, the beautiful city reared at the spot where he landed on the bank of that river, and the great bay into which he sailed—all shall bear his name.

The English government claimed title to the American continent by virtue of its discovery by Cabot, at the close of the fifteenth century, and of the subsequent visits made by Hudson. He sailed, it is true, in a Dutch vessel and in the service of a Dutch commercial company, but he was an Englishman, they said, and so they claimed title to the new found continent through him also. They did not see the inconsistency of claiming in the one case, through the vessel, because it was English, and in the other, through an Englishman, although his vessel was Dutch. The Hollanders, in their turn, claimed the right through their servant, though an Englishman, but sailing in their ship, to that part of America where he landed.

In 1610 some Holland merchants of Amsterdam fitted out a vessel and sent it to Hudson's great river, to trade with the natives in furs, the only commodities the aborigines had to exchange with them. It is not probable that, at the outset, the Dutch intended to colonize the country, but simply to trade. The land, however, was a goodly one, and possessed all the appliances necessary for the comfort and happiness of a people; so immigrants were attracted thither and very early began to make permanent settlements. In 1614 two forts were erected, one at or near where now stands Albany, which was then called Fort Orange; and the other on Manhattan Island, which the Dutch called New Amsterdam. A trading house for the protection and convenience of European traders, was built on the southwest corner of the island, near the fort, and the whole country claimed by the Hollanders, including what is now New Jersey, was called New Netherlands. Other immigrants from the mother country flocked in and soon a small town sprang up near New Amsterdam, and settlements were made at other points on the river.

From this people came the first settlers of the northern part of New Jersey. In 1618 some Hollanders, with a few Danes and Norwegians, crossed Hudson River and made lodgment in Bergen county. The Hollanders found in the low lands lying on the Hackensack and its tributaries a country similar to that they had left behind them in Europe, and attracted by this similarity, there they reared their substantial dwellings, and there their descendants, of pure and unmixed blood, are to be found to-day, in what is now called Bergen county. If any representatives of other nationalities joined with them, they have been lost, amalgamated with this Dutch strain.

The English and Dutch almost immediately, or, at least, so soon as England waked up to the consciousness of the importance of the American continent, came to a contest about their respective claims to the country. Each claimed it by the right of discovery, and the Dutch added that of possession, but that of England was the better; though there was some merit in that set up by Holland. The first attempt made to enforce the English claim was, in a measure, accidental. A Captain Argall, of Virginia, had headed an expedition against the French in Acadia. On his return, in 1613, late in the autumn or early in the winter, he visited the Dutch settlements and Manhattan Island. He required them to acknowledge the king of Great Britain as their sovereign, to contribute towards his own expenses, and to agree to pay in the future a sort of a tax or tribute to the authorities of Virginia. They were unprepared to resist his demands and at once agreed to all he required at their hands. But the acquiescence was only for the time being, for the very next year they renounced their allegiance to the English crown and refused to make any further contributions to the treasury of Virginia. They were much encouraged in making this refusal, as Hendrick Christianse, in the following year after Argall's visit, arrived from Europe, armed with a charter granted by the States General, dated April 17, 1614, by which some merchants of Holland were granted certain rights of trading in the newly discovered lands. This brought additional immigrants from Holland to the colony, and in connection with the forts already erected on the island and at Albany, created a degree of confidence in the colonists, and they became defiant. Complaints were made at the Hague by the representatives of Charles of this invasion of English rights, but no regard seems to have been paid to these remonstrances.

The Dutch became more and more demonstrative and claimed control over the whole country from Delaware Bay to New England.

It is quite probable that some settlements had been made in what is now, or once was known as Bergen county, prior to that already mentioned as having been made in 1618. A blockhouse was built near what is now Jersey City, which was once in Bergen county, for the protection of traders, and a small village had also been built at Bergen. This Dutch element finally spread through the whole of the county of Bergen and, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, made its way into Morris county. It has given some of the very best characteristics to the communities where it is found and has dominated those communities, so far as habits of thought, of manners and customs or religious beliefs and ceremonies are concerned, from that time to the present. Its influence in those directions has never been effaced, but in all governmental affairs it has been overpowered by the stronger and more energetic Anglo-Saxon. Dutch names, Dutch peculiarities of thought, of character, of manner, prevail; even the Dutch language is still spoken by a majority of the older inhabitants of the county, and, until a recent date, the services in the churches were conducted in the pure Dutch idiom.

They and their descendants have been content to remain quietly in their comfortable homes, satisfied with the sure results of their agricultural labors. They have not originated great schemes, nor established great enterprises; but they have made most excellent citizens, true as steel to the best interests of the Republic, and ever ready to defend its honor and its integrity with fortune and with life if necessary. They have been a staid, God-fearing people, loving peace, seeking quiet lives, not fond of the rush and bustle of the busy marts of commerce and trade. Though they have not inaugurated courts, nor published codes of law, nor formulated systems of jurisprudence; yet they have been a law abiding people. The very best blood in both New York and New Jersey is derived from this immigration from the land of William the Silent.

These colonies on Manhattan Island and on Hudson River very soon became important; the mother country assumed control over them, sent governors to rule them, and a large and flourishing trade sprang up between them and the aborigines and Europe. Charles I of England was too much engrossed with his domestic quarrels with Parliament and people to attempt the enforcement of his claims by arms, and it was several years before the English government obtained control of the country.

A feeble attempt was made in 1634 to dislodge the Dutch, but it soon

came to nought and served no particular purpose. On June 21, 1634, a charter was granted to Sir Edmund Ployden by the English government, naming him as "Earl Palatine" over the country occupied by the Hollanders and over which they claimed authority. This charter gave him the most ample powers of government. He claimed that he had "amply and copiously peopled the same with five hundred people." His claim was undoubtedly untrue. The land granted by the charter was thus described in the grant: "All that entire Island near the Continent or Terra Firma of *North Virginia*, called the Isle of Plowden, or *Long Island* and lying near or between the thirty-ninth and fortieth degrees of North latitude, together with part of the Continent or Terra Firma aforesaid, near adjoining; described to begin from the point of an angle of a certain promontory called *Cape May* and from thence to the westward for the space of *forty leagues*, running by the river *Delaware* and closely following the course by the north latitude into a certain rivulet there, arising from a spring of the Lord Baltimore's in the lands of *Maryland* and the summit aforesaid to the south, where it touches, joins and determines in all its breadth; from thence takes its course into a square leading to the north by a right line for the space of forty leagues, and from thence likewise by a square inclining towards the east in a right line, for the space of forty leagues, to the river and part of *Reacher Cod* and descends to a savannah touching and including the top of Sandheey, where it determines; and from thence towards the south by a square stretching to a savannah, which passes by and washes the shores of the Island of *Plowden* aforesaid to the point of the promontory of *Cape May*, above mentioned and terminates where it began."

Sir Edmund made some efforts to enforce his claim; he resided seven years in his province, assumed the right to grant parts of his Palatinate to others, and actually made such grants on paper and pretended to exercise his authority, though it was never recognized by any other of the residents than by those whom he brought over from Europe with him, and possibly a few others who hoped for the ultimate success of his enterprise. His exercise of the office of governor has left no appreciable effect and certainly was never recognized by any Hollander. An attempt was made to effect a compromise of the conflicting claims, by an offer on the part of the Dutch to sell their "*claim and improvements*" for £2,500. Just exactly what was included in this offer to sell is not clear. It was not accepted, and the Dutch rose in their

price until their demand reached £7,000. Finally, not desirous of making any compromise, they withdrew all offers to sell. Great efforts were made to secure immigration; pamphlets were published, presenting great inducements to actual settlers, accompanied by the most glowing descriptions of the country, its soil, its fertility, its many appliances for human happiness and the richness and variety of its fruits and other products.

Before the grant to Ployden the "privileged West India Company" had been created by the States General and at once began operations in America. It did not, however, confine those operations to the settlements in and around Manhattan Island and on the Hudson River. An expedition was sent out, almost immediately after the formation of this company, in 1621, under Captain Cornelius Jacobus Mey, who coasted along the continent as far as Cape Cod. He sailed into Delaware Bay, gave his own name to that body of water, also called the cape at the extremity of New Jersey after himself, which name it still bears: the other cape of the bay he called Cornelius, after one of his christened appellations. He made some settlements in the lower part of New Jersey and protected them by erecting a fort near the spot where the city of Camden is now situated. For several years additions were made to this new settlement, but in 1632 it was abandoned and the country on the Delaware was left undisturbed, to return once more to the possession of its original inhabitants.

The Dutch, while they had possession of New Netherlands, exercised full control and absolute governmental authority over all the colonists there resident. The governors, who resided at New Amsterdam, took the name of Directors General, were commissioned by the States General, and had full supervision over the whole country. Subordinate officers were appointed, who assumed and exercised the authority of lieutenant-governors over smaller districts, those on Delaware Bay being known as the "three lower Counties," and the whole government was carried on in the name of "Their High Mightinesses, the States-General and the privileged West India Company." Grants of land were made, sometimes in very large districts, both in New York and New Jersey. Governor Kieft, in 1633, received one for Paulus Hoeck, the Dutch name for the peninsula where Jersey City is now situated. On May 11, 1647, Maryn Adrianse received a warrant for Weehawken; a large tract of indefinite extent was purchased by Augustine Herman, on December 6, 1651, on Raritan River, which seems to have included

the land where Perth Amboy is now found; on February 5, 1663, Governor Stuyvesant made a grant to Nicholas Verlett, of a tract called Hobuk in the Indian dialect; this, undoubtedly, is the modern Hoboken. Many other grants were made of land in New Jersey to various persons, some of which were confirmed by the English authorities when the country afterwards came into their possession. These grants were often accompanied by seigniorial rights of lordship and of almost absolute government and all of these were made to Hollanders; for, anxious as they might be to encourage immigration, the Dutch sternly refused to admit any but their own countrymen as settlers within the bounds of New Netherlands.

This name New Netherlands was applied generally by the Hollanders to an indefinite extent of country, stretching from Virginia to Cape Cod and over which they claimed authority. But they never really exercised any control over any part of that undefined country, except what was included within the boundaries of modern New York and New Jersey.

The residents in New England cast longing eyes on the more fertile fields occupied by the Dutch, and made frequent advances towards arrangements for settling among them, but without avail. They even went so far as to make encroachments on the land occupied by the Hollanders. These encroachments and the pertinacious assertion by the English of their better right to the country led to various disputes, which at one time seriously threatened the peace existing between the two nations. The Dutch rejected all advances and met all these demands in the coolest manner, and this increased the animosity of the New Englanders. They complained to the government at home, but with no result. Cromwell was then Lord Protector of England, but he was too much engrossed in strengthening the power of his country on the European continent and in protecting his own authority at home, to pay attention to these petty squabbles, and turned a deaf ear to the complaints.

While all these disturbances were agitating the two colonies, both English and Dutch, the latter were not unmindful of the needs of the people; courts were established, under patents issued by the governor, in different parts of the country; one especially in New Jersey, which assumed considerable importance in the future history of that province, and to which fuller reference will be made hereafter.

During the time of these transactions in and around New Amsterdam

attempts were made by the Dutch to colonize the southern part of New Jersey. Several settlements were made, fortifications erected, governors were sent out from Holland and trade begun with the Indians. But ill success followed the colonists; the aborigines were antagonized; the settlements in some instances were attacked, in others abandoned, and the inhabitants massacred. One of the leaders of an expedition, on his return to the mother country, left a village in a prosperous condition, intending to revisit the settlement the next season with additional immigrants and supplies; he did return, according to his resolve, but found the village in ashes and no vestige of its former inhabitants. But notwithstanding all this, the Dutch never relinquished their claim to the whole of New Jersey, until they were dispossessed by the English.

In the time of Gustavus Adolphus, that monarch's attention, and, in a measure, that of his people, was directed towards the American continent, and especially, to the lands in the neighborhood of Delaware Bay, with the idea of establishing Swedish colonies there. Strange to say, the man most prominent in this Swedish movement of colonizing New Jersey was a Holland merchant, named Usselinx and a resident of Stockholm. He was exceedingly earnest in urging Gustavus to aid in furthering the objects of the enterprise, and was so far successful that the Swedish monarch became very favorably impressed with the idea and fully committed himself to its accomplishment. An association called "The South Company" was formed, to which was granted the most liberal terms and the most extensive authority. Its plans embraced three continents, America, Asia and Africa. The king himself entered so heartily into the undertaking that he issued a proclamation to his subjects, exhorting them to accept the offers made to actual settlers, which were of a very enticing character. The company was established on the most substantial basis; plans were laid to raise the sum of two millions and more of rix dollars, an enormous amount of money for those times; a fleet was to be built for the purposes of the expeditions, to be officered by an admiral, a vice-admiral and other naval officials, and every possible means were taken to secure success. The Swedes were sailors inured to every hardship of ocean life; the old spirit of their Viking ancestors still survived and the plan became popular among them. But the Thirty Years war broke out in Germany about that time; Gustavus threw himself heart and soul into the contest and his people enthusiastically supported their heroic king. In

1632 he fell at Lutzen, a martyr to the cause of tolerance. Further operations were suspended and nothing practical was done until several years after Christina, the mad daughter of Gustavus, succeeded to the throne. She was a mere child, only six years old, at the time of her father's death, and inherited none of his better characteristics of mind and nature. The war in Germany still continued after the death of Gustavus, under the leadership of Oxenstiern, his accomplished minister, who, with the whole Swedish people, sympathized with their illustrious master; and it did not end until the peace of Westphalia in 1648.

In 1637 or 1638 a ship of war and a transport were sent from Sweden under the auspices of the South Company, to the southern end of New Jersey, with a view of forming a permanent settlement. The settlers, among whom were a clergyman and an engineer, landed on the east side of Delaware Bay, purchased a large extent of land, running up to what is now Trenton, made extensive preparations for establishing a city, and built a fort, to which they gave the name of Christina. The town, if there ever was one, and the fort have entirely disappeared; not a vestige of either remains. During the war between England and France, in 1747, a redoubt was thrown up at this spot; and in making excavations about three feet below the surface of the ground, a Swedish coin, of the time of Christina, was found, together with some shovels, axes and other utensils. In 1640 or 1641 other bodies of immigrants came from Sweden and located in New Jersey. Several villages, or perhaps hamlets, were settled from time to time by Swedes, the names of which appear on the maps of that day. It cannot be determined, at this time, whether these were actual settlements, or whether they were merely names given to a single farm, occupied by one family.

In 1641 the Swedes and the Dutch made common cause against a settlement started under the authority of Sir Edmund Ployden, Earl Palatine, already mentioned, and expelled the intruders. But the union did not protect the Swedes from the subsequent assaults made upon them by the Dutch, for, in 1654, Peter Stuyvesant, the governor of New Netherlands, appeared in Delaware Bay with some five or six hundred men and utterly destroyed the Swedish authority, by attacking and demolishing the forts which had been erected by them. The conquest, however, was effected without any bloodshed. After taking possession of the country the Dutch governor proposed such terms that most of the Swedes remained, and their descendants are still

there. This was the end of all Swedish governmental control in New Jersey, except an occasional election to minor positions, such as burgo-master and the like. The Dutch were now in possession, nominally at least, of New York and New Jersey, certainly in actual possession of parts of both provinces. There was none within the bounds of the country they occupied to dispute their claim. But now there came on the scene an active and persistent foe of the States General, whose malice prompted him to do what neither his self-interest, nor his duty, as a sovereign, to his state, or to his subjects in the American continent, would have impelled him to accomplish or even to attempt. If Charles II had hated sin and unrighteousness with half the fervor that he did the Dutch, he would have been a better man and made a wiser monarch.

Towards the close of the first half of the seventeenth century, this was the condition of affairs, as to population, in New Jersey: In the northern and northeastern parts of the province the Holland strain predominated very largely, with a slight mixture, perhaps, of Norwegian blood, though this was so slight as to be hardly perceptible; in the central eastern part a few English had crept in by the side of the Dutch, but so few in number that their influence was not at all felt; in the southern districts of the colony the Swedish and Dutch elements had contended for the mastery, and the latter had been successful in the contest, but the majority of the Swedish colonists still remained, and the two nationalities were fighting the battle of life, side by side, in the new land, with the Holland element the more powerful of the two. Here, too, was a small English contingent, with some other smaller elements, perhaps some Norwegians and some few Finns. All the other parts of the province were covered by unbroken forests, occupied by scattered and broken tribes of Indians, fragments of the Lenni Lenapes, who had, at one time, been the most powerful of the aborigines of northern North America, but who had been conquered and disgraced by their inveterate and relentless foes, the Iroquois.

CHAPTER II.

Grant to the Duke of York by Charles II; Copy of Letters Patent Making the Grant; Attack on New Amsterdam by Col. Richard Nicolls; Attack on Southern Districts of New Jersey by Sir Robert Carre; Subjugation of New Netherlands by the English; Terms Granted to the Dutch on the Surrender; Results of Rule by the Dutch; Grant of New Jersey to Berkeley and Carteret by the Duke of York; Copy of Release; Name of New Jersey—how Derived; Lord Berkeley and Sir George Cartaret; Discussion of Right of English King to Transfer Governmental Authority; Distinction between the Letters Patent to York and the Release by him to Berkeley and Cartaret; Methods Adopted by the English Crown for Government of Colonies in America; Grants and Concessions of Berkeley and Cartaret.

There was peace between England and Holland and Charles had no excuse for declaring war against the government he so hated. He would not, however, wait for any overt act to be committed by his wary antagonist which would enable him to strike Holland through her colonies in America. His New England subjects were clamorous in their complaints, and the opportunity was at hand to attack the Dutch colonies at once. His excuse for this undoubtedly seemed to him to be all that was necessary for his purposed action. The Dutch were in possession of a country to which the right of the English was unquestionably paramount; they had been repeatedly asked to surrender and had defiantly refused; they were therefore mere trespassers, and he, as the lord of the soil, as he insisted, had the right to remove them. Why should he hesitate? So, on the 12th day of March, 1633-34, he made a grant, called in the legal nomenclature of the day, "Letters Patent," to his brother, afterwards James II, then Duke of York and Albany and presumptive heir to the English crown. As this deed plays a very important part in the civil and judicial history of New Jersey, and as it will afford a specimen of the very best conveyancing of that day, it is given *verbatim et literatim*, and in full. A critical examination of it will reveal the singular fact that there has been but little change in the form of deeds of like character from that time until this, except, perhaps, that modern forms have become less verbose.

"CHARLES the Second, by the Grace of God KING of *England*, Scot-

land, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come *Greeting*: Know ye, that we for divers good Causes and Considerations us thereunto moving, have of our especial Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, given and granted, and by these Presents for us, our Heirs and Successors, Do give and grant unto our dearest Brother JAMES, Duke of *York*, his Heirs and Assigns, all that Part of the main Land of *New-England*, beginning at a certain Place called or known by the Name of *St. Croix*, next adjoining to *New Scotland* in *America*; and from thence extending along the Sea Coast unto a certain Place called *Pctuaquinc* or *Pemaquid*, and so up the River thereof to the farthest head of the same as it tendeth Northward; and extending from thence to the River of *Kenebecque*, and so upwards by the shortest Course to the River of *Canada* Northward. And also all that Island or Islands, commonly called by the several Name or Names of *Matowacks* or *Long-Island*, scituate, lying and being towards the West of *Cape Codd* and the *Narrow-Higansetts*, abutting upon the main Land between the two Rivers there, called or known by the several Names of *Connecticut* or *Hudsons-river*; together also with the said River called *Hudson's River*, and all the Lands from the West side of *Connecticut*, to the East side of *Delaware Bay*. And also all those several Islands called or known by the Names of *Martin's Vineyard* and *Nantukes* or otherwise *Nantukett*; together with all the Lands, Islands, Soiles, Rivers, Harbours, Mines, Minerals, Quarries, Woods, Marshes, Waters, Lakes, Fishings, Hawkings, Huntings and Fowling; and all other Royalty's Profits, Commodities and Hereditaments to said several Islands, Lands and premises belonging and appertaining, with their and every of their Appurtenances; and all our Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Benefit, Advantage, Claim and Demand of, in or to the said Lands and Premises, or any Part or Parcel thereof, and the Reversion and Reversions, Remainder and Remainders; together with the yearly and other the Rents, Revenues and Profits of all and singular the said Premises, and of every Part and Parcel thereof; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD all and singular the said Lands, Islands, Hereditaments, and Premises, with their and every of their Appurtenances, hereby given and granted, or herein before mentioned to be given and granted unto our dearest Brother JAMES Duke of *York*, his Heirs and Assigns forever; to the only proper Use and behoof of the said JAMES Duke of *York*, his Heirs and Assigns forever; to be holden of us, our Heirs and Successors, as of our Mannor of *East Greenwich*

in our County of *Kent*, in free and common Soccage, and not in Capitie, nor by Knight service yielding and rendering. And the said JAMES Duke of *York*, doth for himself, his Heirs and Assigns, Covenant and Promise to yield and render unto our Heirs and Successors, of and for the same yearly and every Year, Forty Beaver Skins when they shall be demanded, or within Ninety Days after. And we do further of our special Grace, certain knowledge and meer Motion, for us, our Heirs and Successors, give and grant unto our said dearest Brother JAMES Duke of *York*, his Heirs, Deputies, Agents, Commissioners and Assigns, by these Presents, full and absolute Power and Authority to correct, punish, pardon, govern and rule all such the subjects of us, our Heirs and Successors, as shall from time to time adventure themselves into any the Parts or Places aforesaid; or that shall or do at any time hereafter inhabit within the same, according to such Laws, Orders, Ordinances, Directions and Instruments as by our said dearest Brother, or his Assigns, shall be established; and in defect thereof, in Case of Necessity, according to the good Directions of his Deputy's, Commissioners, Officers or Assigns respectively; as well in all Causes and Matters Capital and Criminal, as Civil both Marine and others; so always as the said Statutes, Ordinances and Proceedings be not contrary to, but as near as conveniently may be, agreeable to the Laws, Statutes and Government of this our Realm of *England*; and saving and reserving to us, our Heirs and Successors, the Receiving, Hearing and Determining of the Appeal and Appeals of all or any Person or Persons of, in or belonging to the Territories or Islands aforesaid, in or touching any Judgment or Sentence to be there made or given. AND further, that it shall and may be lawful to and for our said dearest Brother, his Heirs and Assigns, by these presents from time to time, to nominate, make, constitute, ordain and confirm, by such Name or Names, Stile or Stiles, as to him or them shall seem good, and likewise to revoke, discharge, change and alter as well all and singular Governor's, Officers, and Ministers which hereafter shall be by him or them thought fit and needful to be made or used within the aforesaid Parts and Islands; And also to make, ordain and establish all manner of Orders, Laws, Directions, Instructions, Forms and Ceremonies of Government and Magistracy fit and necessary for and concerning the Government of the Territories and Islands aforesaid; so always that the same be not contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this our Realm of *England*, but as near as may be agreeable thereunto; and the same at

all Times hereafter to put in execution or abrogate, revoke or change, not only within the Precincts of the said Territories or Islands, but also upon the Seas in going and coming to and from the same, as he or they in their good Discretions shall think to be fittest for the good of the Adventurers and Inhabitants there. AND We do further of our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer motion, grant, ordain and declare, that such Governors, Officers, and Ministers as from Time to Time shall be authorized and appointed in manner and form aforesaid, shall and may have full Power and Authority to use and exercise Marshall Law in Cases of Rebellion, Insurrection and Mutiny, in as large and ample Manner as our Lieutenants in our Counties within our Realm of *England* have or ought to have, by force of their commission of Lieutenantancy, or any Law or Statute of this our Realm. AND We do further by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, grant unto our said dearest Brother JAMES Duke of *York*, his Heirs and Assigns, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said JAMES Duke of *York*, his Heirs and Assigns, in his or their Discretion from Time to Time, to admit such and so many Person or Persons to Trade and Traffique unto and within the said Territories and Islands aforesaid, and into every or any Part and Parcel thereof; and to have, possess and enjoy any Lands or Hereditaments in the Parts and Places aforesaid, as they shall think fit, according to the Laws, Orders, Constitutions and Ordinances by our said Brother, his Heirs, Deputies, Commissioners and Assigns from Time to Time to be made and establish'd by Virtue of, and according to the true intent and meaning of these Presents; and under such Conditions, Preservations and Agreements as our said Brother, his Heirs or Assigns shall set down, order, direct and appoint and not otherwise as aforesaid. AND We do further of our especial Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer Motion for Us, our Heirs and Successors, give and grant unto our said dearest Brother, his Heirs and Assigns, by these Presents, that it shall and may be lawful to and for him, them or any of them, at all and every Time and Times hereafter, out of any our Realms or Dominions whatsoever to take, Lead, Carry and Transport in and into their Voyages, and for and towards the Plantations of our said Territories and Islands, all such and so many of our loving Subjects or any other Strangers, being not prohibited or under restraint, that will become our loving Subjects and live under our Allegiance, as shall willingly accompany them in the said Voyages; together with all such Cloathing, Implements, Furniture and other



Portrait of Andrew Carnegie

Andrew Carnegie



Things usually transported, and not prohibited, as shall be necessary for the Inhabitants of the said Islands and Territories, and for their Use and Defence thereof, and managing and carrying on the Trade with the People there; and in passing and returning to and fro, yielding and paying to us, our Heirs and Successors, the Customs and Duties therefor due and payable, according to the Laws and Customs of this our Realm. AND We do also for us, our Heirs and Successors, grant to our said dearest Brother JAMES Duke of *York*, his Heirs and Assigns, and to all and every such Governor or Governors, or other Officers or Ministers as by our said Brother, his Heirs or Assigns, shall be appointed; to have Power and Authority of Government and Command in or over the Inhabitants of the said Territories or Islands, that they and every of them shall and lawfully may from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter forever, for their several Defence and Safety, encounter, expulse, repell and resist, by Force of Arms as well by Sea as by Land, and all ways and means whatsoever, all such Person and Persons as without the special Licence of our said dearest Brother, his Heirs or Assigns, shall attempt to inhabit within the several Precincts and Limits of our said Territories and Islands. And also, all and every such Person and Persons whatsoever, as shall enterprize or attempt at any Time hereafter the Destruction, Invasion, Detriment or Annoyance to the Parts, Places or Islands aforesaid or any Part thereof. AND LASTLY, Our Will and Pleasure is, and we do hereby declare and grant, that these our Letters Patents, or the Inrollment thereof, shall be good and effectual in the Law to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, notwithstanding the not reciting or mentioning of the Premises or any Part thereof, or the meets or Bounds thereof, or of any former or other Letters Patents or Grants heretofore made or granted of the Premises, or of any Part thereof, by us or of any of our Progenitors, unto any other Person or Persons whatsoever, Bodies Politick or Corporate, or any Act, Law or other restraint, incertainty or imperfection whatsoever to the Contrary in any wise notwithstanding; altho' Express mention of the True Yearly Value or certainty of the Premises, or any of them, or of any other gifts or grants by us, or by any of our Progenitors or Predecessors heretofore made to the said JAMES Duke of *York*, in these Presents is not made or any Statute, Act, Ordinance, Provision, Proclamation or Restriction, heretofore had, made, enacted, ordained or provided, or any other Matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the Contrary thereof in any wise notwith-

standing. IN WITNESS whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent. Witness ourself at *Westminster*, the Twelfth Day of *March*, in the *Sixteenth* Year of our Reign. By the KING, Howard."

The description of the country conveyed by this grant is quite indefinite, and it will be noticed that it had no western boundary. So little, in fact, was known of the great West which lay beyond, that no accurate western boundary could have been given. It included some parts of the continent which it was not in the power of Charles to grant, but that made little difference to the careless monarch. It did include, however, that part which the Dutch claimed, and in that was to be found the modern States of New York and New Jersey. It would seem from the subsequent conduct of the duke relating to his domain thus given him, that he did not really claim any part of New England, although the description appears to have covered all of the country east of the Connecticut River and west of Nova Scotia, or New Scotland. The grant not only conveyed land but it conferred on the grantee and his "*heirs and assigns*," governmental powers, both civil and military, of the fullest and most ample nature, such powers as the king alone possessed.

Charles added to this grant the means for the recovery of the country from the Dutch. In the middle of April, following the date of the deed to York, three British vessels sailing under the flag of England, two with fifty guns each, the other with forty guns, left England with six hundred soldiers and the necessary number of sailors, for the purpose of putting the duke in possession of the debatable country. This small fleet reached New Amsterdam on the 28th day of August succeeding. Col. Richard Nicolls, who had been appointed governor by the Duke of York of the country conveyed to him by the king, accompanied by Sir Robert Carre, was in command. He instantly invested the town and peremptorily demanded its surrender from the Dutch governor, the redoubtable Peter Stuyvesant. The demand was made not only for the forts, but for the town adjoining and its dependencies. Stuyvesant was a brave soldier and a doughty leader and he was determined not to yield without a struggle. He called together his council and the burgomasters of the town, and represented to them that the English meant mischief, and insisted that there was only one course to pursue, and that was to make instant preparations for defense. But the English commander in his demand had announced the terms upon which he was willing to receive the sur-

render. These terms Stuyvesant did not communicate to his council, nor to his burgomasters, nor to the people. The members of the conference demanded that they should be informed as to the whole communication from the enemy. Stuyvesant was indignant and insisted that the question was not a consideration of terms, but what was the best manner of resisting the enemy. But his advisers were firm and more peremptory in their demands for fuller information. Stuyvesant stormed and raged, stumped around on his wooden leg and vehemently demanded that the fort should instantly be put in condition for defense, and the surrender refused. But the people and their representatives in the council were not inclined to submit their city, their property or their families to the bombardment which would inevitably have followed if they did not comply with the demands of the English. The odds were too great against them and they were entirely unprepared to resist any attack from so powerful a foe. So Stuyvesant was obliged to yield and to surrender, which he did with a protest against the cowardice of his people. The invaders landed quietly and raised the English flag over the forts. This was on the 3d day of September, 1634, and although the British did not then obtain full possession of the country, yet, on that day the Dutch rule over New Netherlands virtually ceased and the authority was transferred to the duke without bloodshed. On the 24th of the same September Fort Orange was seized in the same peaceable manner.

In the mean time, Sir Robert Carre, who was in command of the fleet, while Colonel Nicolls was at the head of the land forces, proceeded with two vessels to attack the settlements in the southern part of the province of New Jersey. He acted under special directions in conducting the enterprise and adopted an exceedingly wise course. Before investing any of the forts, or even demanding their surrender, he waited on all the planters he could reach, explained to them the condition of affairs, and promised them they would not be molested if they submitted quietly. They saw, at once, the absurdity of making any resistance, accepted the situation and transferred their allegiance to the English duke. This submission disarmed the garrisons in the forts and the subjugation of that part of New Netherlands was obtained at the cost of two barrels of powder and twenty shot.

Thus ended the Dutch rule in North America, after half a century's existence. It had been mild and patriarchal towards its own people, but not always just nor merciful to the savages, who had been more

than once surprised in their villages while asleep at night and slaughtered without mercy, not even the women and babes having been spared. Atrocities of the most revolting character had been perpetrated in their treatment of the aborigines, and it is not wonderful that the Indians turned and wreaked vengeance on their oppressors. Nor can it be said that the rule of their "High Mightinesses, the States General," had resulted in any great degree of civilization, nor in developing the resources of the country to the extent which the opportunities afforded them demanded. Their colonists were intent on trade; that was the main object of their emigration to the new country; they were unsystematic; their rulers lacked energy, perseverance, farsightedness; they could not understand that before them was a great future with possibilities in it which never before had existed in the dawn of a nation's history. Still, the Dutch did much in the way of civilization; they builded their comfortable dwellings; they dug and delved; they surrounded themselves and their families with appliances for comfort and happiness; but they were a commercial people, attached to their homes planted on their own soil. They possessed some characteristics which fitted them for the best Christian civilization; but they lacked those energizing forces which impelled them to noble deeds; to mighty enterprises; to found great cities; to seek new appliances for the benefit of humanity—which call forth from human nature the broadest and noblest efforts for the amelioration of the race. Mingled with other blood, they were the solid substantial foundation of an edifice builded for all time, fitted to withstand and to hold fast, but always to remain stationary and immovable. So, there came into action on this western continent a new force, vitalizing, quickening, energizing all other forces with which it came in contact, equipped with all the necessary appliances for forming and moulding a new empire in this western world, upon the broadest foundations, which would, in the end, challenge the admiration of all true lovers of liberty, and perplex and astound tyrants and oppressors.

When the English became rulers in New Netherlands, a new order of affairs was introduced. New Amsterdam became Fort James; Fort Orange was named Albany; and the province, New York. New Jersey, up to this time, had had no distinctive title, having been included in the country called New Netherlands; it was not known as New Jersey until some time afterwards, when James separated it from New York by grant to Berkeley and Carteret.

Such inducements were made to the colonists, both in New York and New Jersey, to remain, that a very large number of them became subjects of the new government, and they and their descendants never afterwards swerved from their fealty to the English crown until the colonies declared themselves independent. In all this there was no violent wrench; in fact, there was very little change; there was really no perceptible difference in the laws governing the relations of citizens to each other or to the state. English officers, in a very few instances, were introduced, and the English language was oftener heard in the streets and in the court rooms. The former colonists retained their property; business went on as usual; the administration of justice was conducted in the same manner and, substantially, on the same principles. It was not long before the names of prominent Hollanders were found in the records of the new government, as holders of important official positions. The Dutch language was still spoken in the family, in market and in places of business; divine service was conducted in that language as of yore.

The terms of capitulation were agreed upon by a joint commission consisting of six representatives from each nation, and were the most liberal ever granted by a victorious enemy to a conquered nation. Of course, the English were not entirely unselfish in their action in granting such liberal terms. They were desirous of retaining the present inhabitants, of securing their allegiance as loyal subjects. The terms were so liberal that it will be interesting to notice a few of them: The Dutch West India Company was allowed to retain all its property, real and personal, except such as was in the forts, and was allowed six months' time for the removal of its goods, arms and ammunition; if these were not removed within the time agreed upon, then a fair price was to be paid for them. All the colonists were to remain free denizens and to retain their lands, houses, goods and ships wheresoever they might be, and they were to be at full liberty to sell or otherwise dispose of their estate in such manner as they might choose. If any colonist desired to leave, he was allowed a year and six weeks from the date of the agreement for removing his family and property, and for selling his lands. Hollanders might freely come from the mother country and settle anywhere in the colony, and those already settled there might remain or return to Holland, as they chose. Dutch vessels might come into the ports of the country and go without hinderance. Full liberty of conscience in the worship of God, according to Dutch doctrine and disci-

pline, was granted. No Hollander, nor Holland ship would be compelled to serve in war, against Holland. The people were to enjoy unmolested their own manners and customs concerning property. All public records and writings were to remain undisturbed, and any writing which concerned the States General might be sent to Europe to be returned to the owners. No legal process would be interfered with, nor questioned. All inferior civil officers were to continue in office if they chose, until new elections, but new officers should take the oath of allegiance to England. Military officials and soldiers could depart with their arms and flags, but if any of them chose to remain as permanent settlers, fifty acres of land would be assigned to them.

These were the terms granted to the inhabitants of New Amsterdam and of the Dutch settlements adjacent. Even Peter Stuyvesant, himself, could not resist them, and continued to reside there until his death.

Sir Robert Carre offered somewhat similar terms to the Swedes and Dutch whom he found in New Jersey. The fact that he treated separately with the Swedes, shows that they were recognized as an independent nationality. The names of some of the burgomasters attached to the agreement between Carre and the officers of the towns in New Jersey who entered into it, fully show that several Swedes were among the chief citizens of that part of the country, and that consequently there must have been a comparatively large number of Swedish colonists still remaining there.

This action of the English in thus summarily dispossessing the Dutch, at a time when the two nations were at peace, gave rise to great controversy. Some historians and writers denounced the act of Charles as a gross outrage; others as strenuously defended it. At this lapse of time, it can be coolly and dispassionately judged; then, the judgment was perverted, as the historian or writer happened to be connected with either of the nations whose rights were involved.

Charles, no doubt, hoped that the attack on New Amsterdam would provoke the Dutch to declare war, and he was not disappointed. The States General immediately opened hostilities and a war ensued in which the principal powers of Europe were soon involved. In 1667, however, hostilities ceased, the peace of Breda was signed, by the terms of which New Netherlands remained in the possession of the English, and there it continued until July, 1673. In March, 1672-3, Charles II, in connection with France, declared war against Holland, and the States-

General, apparently remembering the seizure of New Amsterdam by the English king in 1664, dispatched a fleet of five vessels against New York, in July, 1673, and on the 30th of that month the town was easily captured, and according to the preponderance of the authorities, without bloodshed. The Dutch emulated the action of the English, when, in 1663, New Amsterdam was seized by them, and by proclamation, guaranteed to the settlers full possession of all their property and the privileges of free citizenship, upon condition that they should swear allegiance to the Dutch authorities. The majority of the magistrates and constables in the adjacent settlements proceeded to "New Orange," the name given to New Amsterdam by the Dutch, and took the oath. This seems only to have been the case in the settlements in New York, for, on the 15th of August, the inhabitants of Newark, Elizabeth Town and Piscataway presented a petition to the Dutch authorities praying that their rights and privileges might be secured to them. A military tribunal was then sitting at New Orange, consisting of officers of the forces sent over by Holland, which received this petition and instantly acted upon it. The petitioners were confirmed in the possession of all lawfully acquired lands, were placed on an equal footing with the subjects of Holland, as far as their rights as citizens were concerned, and it was stipulated that if they conducted themselves properly, they would not be required to take up arms against England. The sale and conveyance of their land were to be regulated by Dutch laws, but they were permitted to sell it or dispose of it by will, and they might remove their personal property with themselves, if they chose to leave the country. Full liberty of conscience in all religious matters was accorded to them. The Dutch authorities were not satisfied, however, with the precautions for securing the loyalty of the inhabitants of New Jersey; for, in September, a sort of roving commission was appointed to visit the settlements in "Achter Kol," as New Jersey was called by the conquerors of the country in their official papers, and require an oath from each inhabitant. Four settlements, Newark, Elizabeth Town, Woodbridge and Middletown certainly, were visited, and a list made of all the inhabitants who took the oath and of those who were absent, most of whom afterwards complied with the requirements of the Dutch. The lists give some idea of the number of people resident in these four towns: There were 73 in Newark and 11 absent; 50 in Elizabeth Town and 21 absent; 44 in Woodbridge and 5 absent; 81 in Middletown, and apparently none absent. Some large holders of detached plantations

were confirmed separately in their holdings and in their privileges as citizens. There is no record, so far as can be ascertained, that the settlers in Bergen county were required to take the oath; presumably, because the authorities believed that as they were of Dutch blood, they were so attached to their native country as not to require that ceremony to secure their loyalty. An assembly met on the 18th of November, 1673, at Elizabeth Town, where a code of laws was promulgated "By the Schout and Magistrates of ¹ Achter Kol, Assembly held at Elizabeth Town to make laws and orders." This code was intended to govern the province of New Jersey and superseded all English laws which had been passed for that purpose. It was exceedingly mild, certainly, in one respect, namely, the character of the punishments for crimes. It reflected great credit on the authority which passed it, as it made strong efforts to provide for the morality of the communities and for their regulation in such matters as were for their best interests in the very beginning of their history. Religion was not forgotten; the observance of the Christian Sabbath; the providing for ministers of the gospel and the erection of churches were considered of prime importance and received due consideration. In less than a year after war was declared, the peace of Westminster was signed by the commissioners of the belligerents. New Netherlands was restored to England and the country continued in her possession until the Revolution of 1776, when New York and New Jersey, following the fortunes of the other rebellious colonies, renounced their allegiance to the English crown, became free and independent, and materially aided in founding the great Republic.

It will be remembered that the deed to the Duke of York from his royal brother was made in March, 1663-64, and for a very indefinitely described country. Even before the duke had obtained possession of the land really claimed by him under the grant from the king; even before the fleet which his brother had sent to America to aid him in dispossessing the Dutch had reached New Amsterdam, he made a conveyance by the way of lease and release to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret of a portion of his domain. The lease is not copied here, as it is not deemed important for present purposes. It was in the ordinary form of a lease used in those days, dated the day prior to

¹ Dr. Hatfield, in his excellent history of Elizabeth, makes the strange mistake of calling Newark Bay "Achter Koll." There can be no possible doubt that by that term the Dutch intended to name the whole province of New Jersey.

that of the release, was given for the term of one year and for the rent of a "*peper corn*." But the release is important, as it is the foundation of titles to land in New Jersey, is very often referred to in the legal literature of the State, and gave rise to much discussion and some controversy in the courts, and was as follows: "THIS INDENTURE made the *four* and *Twentieth* Day of *June*, in the *Sixteenth* Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, CHARLES the Second by the Grace of God of *England, Scotland, France* and *Ireland*, KING Defender of the Faith, &c. *Annoq. Domini*, 1664, Between His Royal Highness, JAMES Duke of *York*, and *Albany, Earl of Ulster*, Lord High Admiral of *England*, and *Ireland*, Constable of *Dover-Castle*, Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports, and Governor of *Portsmouth*, of the one part: *John Lord Berkeley*, Baron of *Stratton*, and one of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and Sir GEORGE CARTERET of *Saltrum* in the County of *Devon*, Knight and one of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, of the other Part: Whereas his said Majesty King CHARLES the Second, by his Letters Patent under the Great Seal of *England*, bearing Date on or about the *Twelfth* Day of *March*, in the *Sixteenth* Year of his said Majesty's Reign, did for the consideration therein mentioned, give and grant unto his said Royal Highness JAMES Duke of *York*, his Heirs and Assigns all that part of the Main Land of *New-England*, beginning at a certain Place called or known by the Name of *St. Croix* next adjoining to *New-Scotland* in *America*; and from thence extending along the Sea Coast unto a certain Place called *Pemaquid* or *Pemaquid*, and so by the River thereof to the furthest head of the same as it tendeth Northward; and extending from thence to the River of *Kinebeque*, and so upwards by the shortest Course to the River *Canady* Northwards; and also all that Island or Islands commonly called by the several Name or Names of *Matowacks* or *Long Island*, situate and being towards the West of *Cape Codd* and the *Narrow Highansetts*, abutting upon the main Land between the two Rivers there, called or known by the several Names of *Connecticut*, and *Hudson's-River*; together also with the said River called *Hudson's-River* and all the land from the west side of *Connecticut* to the east side of *Delaware Bay*: And also several other Islands and Lands in the said Letters Pattents mentioned, together with the Rivers, Harbours, Mines, Minerals, Quarries, Woods, Marshes, Waters, Lakes, Fishing, Hawkings, Huntings and Fowling, and all other Royalties, Profits, Commodities and Hereditaments to the said several Islands,

Lands and Premises belonging and appertaining, TO HAVE and TO HOLD the said Lands, Islands, Hereditaments and Premises with their and every of their Appurtenances, unto his said Royal Highness JAMES Duke of *York*, his Heirs and Assigns forever; To be holden of his said Majesty, his Heirs and Successors as of the Manner of *East-Greenwich* in the County of *Kent*, in free and common Soccage, yielding and rendering unto his said Majesty his Heirs and Successors of and for the same, Yearly and every Year, forty Beaver Skins, when they shall be demanded, or within Ninety Days after; with divers other Grants, Clauses, Provisos, and Agreements, in the said recited Letters Patents contain'd, as by the said Letters Patents, relation being thereunto had, it doth and may more plainly and at large appear. Now this Indenture Witnesseth, that his said Royal Highness JAMES Duke of *York*, for and in consideration of a competent sum of good and lawful Money of *England* to his said Royal Highness JAMES Duke of *York* in Hand paid by the said JOHN LORD BERKELEY and SIR GEORGE CARTERET, before the Sealing and Delivery of these presents, the Receipt whereof the said JAMES Duke of *York*, doth hereby acknowledge, and therefore doth acquit and discharge the said JOHN LORD BERKELEY and SIR GEORGE CARTERET forever by these Presents, hath granted, bargained, sold, released and confirmed and by these Presents, doth grant, bargain, sell, release and confirm unto the said JOHN LORD BERKELEY and SIR GEORGE CARTERET, their Heirs and Assigns forever, All that Tract of Land adjacent to *New-England*, and lying and being to the Westward of *Long Island*, and *Manhitas Island*, and bounded on the East apart by the main Sea, and part by *Hudson's-River*, and hath upon the West *Delaware Bay* or River, and extendeth Southward to the Main Ocean as far as *Cape-May* at the mouth of *Delaware Bay*; and to the Northward as far as the Northermost Branch of the said Bay or River of *Delaware* which is forty-one Degrees and forty Minutes of Latitude, and crosseth over thence in a strait Line to *Hudson's-River* in forty-one Degrees of Latitude; which said Tract of Land is hereafter to be called by the Name or Names of *New Ceaserea* or *New Jersey*: And also all Rivers, Mines, Mineralls, Woods, Fishings, Hawking, Hunting, and Fowling, and all other Royalties, Profits, Commodities, and Hereditaments whatsoever, to the said Lands and Premises belonging or in any wise appertaining; with their and every of their appurtenances, in as full and ample manner as the same is granted to the said Duke of *York* by the before recited Letters Patent; and all the

Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Benefit, Advantage, Claim and Demand of the said JAMES Duke of *York*, of in or to the said ——— and Premises or any Part or Parcel thereof, and the Reversion and Reversions, Remainder and Remainders thereof; All which said Tract of Land and Premises were by Indenture, bearing Date the Day before the Date hereof, bargain'd and sold by the said JAMES Duke of *York*, unto the said JOHN LORD BERKELEY and SIR GEORGE CARTERET, for the Term of One whole Year to Commence from the first Day of May last past, before the date thereof, under the Rent of a Peper Corn, payable as therein is mentioned as by the said Deed more plainly may appear: By Force and Virtue of which said Indenture of Bargain and Sale, and of the Statute for transferring of uses into Possession, the said JOHN LORD BERKELEY and SIR GEORGE CARTERET, are in actual Possession of the said Tract of Land and Premises, and enabled to take a Grant and Release thereof, the said Lease being made to that end and purpose, TO HAVE AND TO HOLD all and singular the said Tract of Land and Premises, with their, and every of their Appurtenances, and every part and parcel thereof, unto the said JOHN LORD BERKELEY and SIR GEORGE CARTERET, their Heirs and Assigns for ever, to the only use and behoof of the said JOHN LORD BERKELEY and SIR GEORGE CARTERET their Heirs and Assigns for ever; Yielding and rendering therefore unto the said JAMES Duke of *York*, his Heirs and Assigns, for the said Tract of Land and Premises, Yearly and every Year the sum of *Twenty Nobles* of lawful money of England, if the same shall be lawfully Demanded at or in the Inner Temple Hall *London*, at the Feast of *St. Michael* the Arch Angel yearly. And the said JOHN LORD BERKELEY and SIR GEORGE CARTERET for themselves and their Heirs, covenant and grant to and with the said JAMES Duke of *York*, his Heirs and Assigns by these Presents, that they said JOHN LORD BERKELEY and SIR GEORGE CARTERET, their Heirs and Assigns, shall and will well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said JAMES Duke of *York*, his Heirs and Assigns, the said Yearly Rent of *Twenty Nobles* at such Time and Place, and in such manner and form as before in these Presents is expressed and delivered. IN WITNESS whereof the Parties aforesaid to these Presents have inter-changeably set their Hands and Seals, the Day and Year first above Written.

JAMES.

Sign'd, Seal'd and deliver'd

in the Presence of

WILLIAM COVENRYE,

THOMAS HEYWOOD."

There was a distinction between the form of the deed to the Duke of York and that to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. In the one case it assumed the form of an absolute, indefeasible conveyance in fee simple, with all the technicalities then known to the English law necessary to convey a fee simple; in the other case it took that peculiar form known to English conveyancers, never recognized in New Jersey, certainly not since colonial days, called "*Lease and Release*." This was an invention of British lawyers, made after the passage of the statute of uses, and was accomplished in this wise: A lease was made by the seller to the purchaser of the premises sold, for a term, generally of one year, or a bargain and sale for the same, or some other term, with a reservation of rent, which might be nominal; then, on some day, generally the next one after the date of the lease, a release was executed by the lessor, who, of course, must be the owner, to the lessee, with granting words sufficient to convey a fee. The grantee of the release being the lessee and in possession under his lease, or presumed so to be, was vested with a full estate in fee in the land released, and this precluded the necessity of "livery of seizin," or of actual delivery of possession in person. This method of conveying land became a favorite one with English conveyancers and obtained so strong a hold upon lawyers and courts that the practice could not be shaken, although, at first, some good counsel doubted its efficiency.

For the first time in history the name, New Jersey, was applied to a portion of the earth's domain; the country so denominated now became, in some respects, a distinct province, but not yet independent of New York; for a few months, Colonel Nicolls was governor of the two provinces. The name was given in honor of Sir George Carteret, who had been an intense royalist during the civil war between Charles I and the English Parliament, and who had gallantly defended the Island of Jersey for the king against the rebel army sent to reduce it. He had been a naval officer and had attained a high standing in his profession. Through the influence of the Duke of Buckingham, he had been appointed joint governor of the Island of Jersey. On the breaking out of the Civil war he held the position of comptroller in the navy. He was greatly esteemed by all parties and would have been appointed vice-admiral in the navy, under the Parliament, had he not obeyed the orders of Charles I, who expressly forbade his acceptance of the appointment. Being thus deprived, by the action of the king, from serving in the navy, he retired with his family to Jersey, but soon returned to

England, threw in his fortunes with the royalists and was made a baronet in 1645, after which he again went to Jersey and held it under the king. On the failure of the royal cause, he gave an asylum on the island to the Prince of Wales and other refugees. He made such a determined resistance to the Parliamentarians that Charles II was induced to command him to surrender, in order to save the gallant defenders from death, thus emulating the example of his ancestor, who, in 1374, defended the same island against the French. Elizabeth Castle, in Jersey, under the command of Sir George, was the last of the loyal fortresses of England to surrender. When Charles II was restored to the throne of his ancestors, Sir George joined his train, on the occasion of his triumphal entry into London, and the very next day became one of the Privy Council. He was also made vice-chamberlain, but in 1669 was expelled from the House of Commons, for real or alleged misconduct in that office. The charge against him was embezzlement of the public money, but there seemed to be some doubt of his guilt, as there was considerable difficulty in determining the vote on his trial, and when it was finally decided it was ascertained, but only after repeated counts, that the majority against him was only nine out of a vote of two hundred and sixty-seven. As it was, if the first count of tellers had been taken, he would have been acquitted. There must have been grave doubts as to his guilt, as he was soon afterwards returned to Parliament by the corporation of Portsmouth.

Lord John Berkeley, like Sir George Carteret, was an intense loyalist and followed the cause of Charles through all its vicissitudes. He commanded the royal army in its campaign against the Scots in 1638, and was knighted for his services at Berwick, in that year. He was foremost among those who served the king, went into exile at the death of Charles I and remained with the royal family until the restoration. In 1652 he was placed at the head of the household of the Duke of York, and in 1658 was raised to the peerage as Baron Berkeley of Stratton, in the County of Somerset, the spot where he had gained a victory for the royal cause. When Charles II was restored, he made the baron one of his Privy Council, and later, he was elevated to the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1675 he was appointed ambassador at the Court of Versailles. His life was a busy one in the service of the Stuart family. He died August 28, 1678. Lork Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, in the deeds, grants and proclamations made by them, sometimes assumed the title of "the true and absolute Lords Proprietors of

New Ceasarea, or New Jersey," sometimes, simply of the "Lords Proprietors of New Jersey." By that latter name, they and their assignees have been known in New Jersey until the present time. The organization which finally succeeded to the rights of the original grantees of the Duke of York, in New Jersey, is still in existence and has its office at Perth Amboy, where its records and papers have been preserved for many years. It still claims title to some land in New Jersey. An attempt was made about a half a century ago to claim the land lying on the banks of the Passaic River, between high and low water mark, which gave rise to a *cause célèbre* in the courts of New Jersey, and created a great excitement at the time, but the courts decided against the claim, and nothing has since been heard of any demand of a like nature.

There can be no doubt of the right of an English king to make grants to any person or persons whom he may select, of "*crown lands*," such as are found in a newly discovered country, in which the sovereign has a fee simple obtained by discovery, or by possession, or in any manner in which such fee may be gained. But a serious question arose soon after these grants were made to the Duke of York and by him to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, whether the monarch could lawfully transfer the right of government over the inhabitants of the land so conveyed. The right to reign was an inherited one and was personal—attached to the person of the ruler, and could not be transferred. The subject had a right to demand that he should be ruled by his lineally descended king, and not by a stranger. If the king could assign dominion, the right of government, to a stranger and his assigns, the assignee could, in turn, assign to another stranger. Nay, more, the stranger assignee could split up the granted country into as many lesser dominions as he chose, grant these lesser dominions to other strangers with right of governing, and the spectacle would be presented of a country divided into infinitesimal sovereignties, each governed by its own ruler, with different codes of law and variant modes of administration. Another question was necessarily involved in the discussion: Government might not only be made the subject of bargain and sale, transferred for pounds, shillings and pence, but so might the allegiance of the citizens living in the transferred country.

Besides the difference between the form of the deed from the king to the Duke of York and that made by the duke to Berkeley and Carteret, there was another very marked distinction and one of

very great importance. There could be no mistake in the construction of the Letters Patent to the duke from the king, of the conveyance of governmental power; it was clear and undoubted, absolute and unconditional, and was indefeasible. But the release from the duke to Berkeley and Carteret only conveys the right to rule by implication. The clauses which make this implication are these: "And also all Rivers, Mines, Mineralls, Woods, Fishings, Hawking, Hunting and Fowling, and all other Royalties, Proffits, Commodities, and Hereditaments whatsoever, to the said Lands and Premises belonging or in any wise appertaining; with their and every of their appurtenances, in as full and ample a manner as the same is granted to the said Duke of York by the before recited Letters Patents; and all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Benefit, Advantage, Claim and Demand of the said James Duke of York, of in or to the said ——— and Premises, or any Part or Parcel thereof, and the Reversion and Reversions, Remainder and Remainders thereof."

But little notice of this distinction was taken at the time; the inhabitants were few, and they were forced by absolute necessity to devote all their energies and their whole time and attention to the procuring of a mere subsistence. But, as the number of inhabitants increased and their prosperity placed them beyond want, they began to question the right of the Lords Proprietors to rule over them, and this gave rise, as will be seen hereafter, to sharp conflicts.

There were three methods adopted by the English government in dealing with lands in the newly discovered continent of America: By one of these the sovereign merely delegated the right to rule to officers appointed by him, to hold during his pleasure, or for a term of years, or for life. These officers were representatives of the monarch, were responsible to him and their authority was limited by the instructions received from him. This delegated authority simply gave the power to rule in the name of the king, was disconnected from any grant of land and was called a "royal government."

By another method, the government in the colony was established through what was called charters; by which certain powers of ruling were granted to the people, limited, however, by the terms of the charter, or by the will of the monarch. No rights to property accompanied this form of government. In the other case, power was given in connection with the land, which was conveyed in fee to the grantee of the power to rule; this was called a proprietary government. That of the

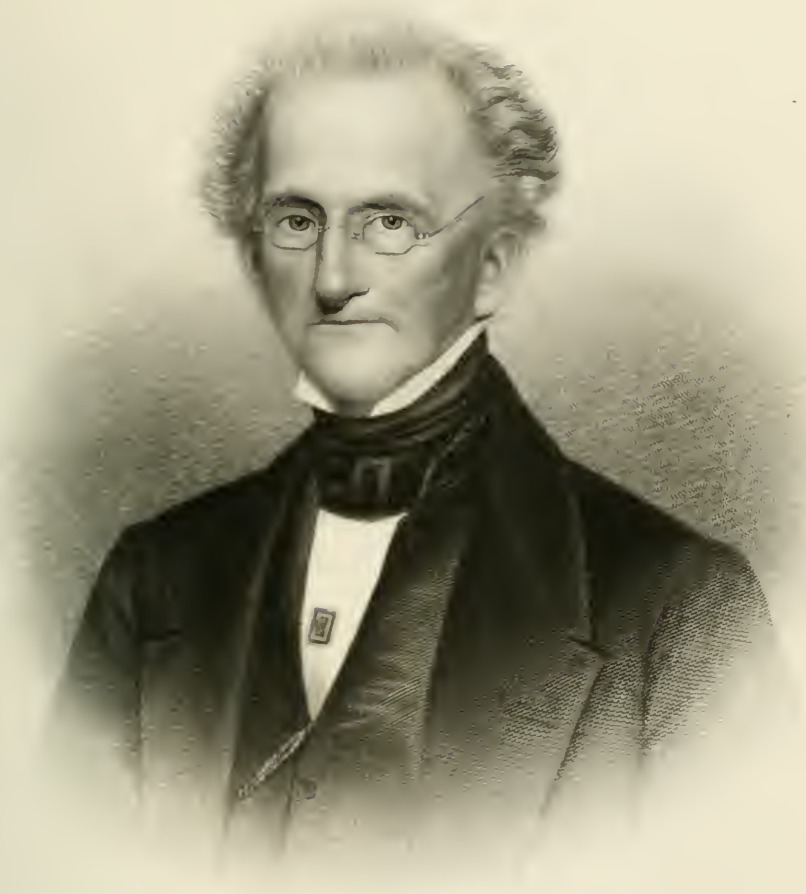
Duke of York was essentially, in every particular, a proprietary government. The proprietary form was not new in the history of English colonies, but, in no instance was the grant so full, so ample, so far reaching as in the case of the one made to York. It is useless conjecture to strive to fathom the motives which induced Charles to make so unlimited a disposition of land and authority to his brother.

Whatever doubts may, at any time, have been entertained of the proper construction of the deed by York to Berkeley and Carteret, their conduct gave full evidence of what they thought the deed meant. They immediately became rulers as well as proprietors of the soil. On the 10th day of February, 1664-65, they commissioned Philip Carteret, a brother of Sir George, as governor of New Jersey. In the commission, their first official act, so far as can be ascertained, they call themselves the "true and absolute *Lords Proprietors* of all the province of New Ceasarea or New Jersey."

CHAPTER III.

Grants and Concessions of the Lords Proprietors; Lord Baltimore and Maryland; Roger Williams and Rhode Island; Copy of Grants and Concessions; Elizabeth Town; Grants by Governor Nicolls of Land in New Jersey; Condition of Legislative and Judicial Affairs in New Jersey; Settlement of Newark; Characteristics of its First Settlers; Fundamental Agreements; Copy.

On the 10th day of February, 1664-65, the same day on which Philip Carteret was appointed governor of New Jersey, Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret issued their celebrated "Grants and Concessions," in which they described themselves as "The Lords Proprietors of the province of New Ceasarea or New Jersey." Great credit has been awarded them for this remarkable document and, perhaps, somewhat deservedly. But, it must be remembered that there were some circumstances, existing at the time, which impelled them to issue it. The country granted to them was virtually uninhabited by Europeans, and was valueless to them unless it were peopled. To induce immigration, motives of the strongest kind must be presented. The country was new and, in a measure, unknown; the aborigines were still there, and



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dangers attended the journey thither from the mother country. England was in a ferment; the old dynasty had been restored in the person of Charles II, but he was mistrusted by many of his subjects. The old spirit of Puritanism was by no means dead; many thousands still ardently clung to its principles; thousands of Roundheads, who hated Rome, who feared its re-establishment in the country, who had no faith in Charles, who were disgusted by his follies and the open, shameless orgies of his court, whose hopes for the reign of a pure religion were centered in the establishment of a church freed from all taint of Romanism—still lived, and were longing for an asylum where they might find religious tolerance. The colonists in New England found there a sterile soil which returned them but little reward for their continued and laborious efforts and they desired a change, so that they might find a land where they could secure some return for their labor. Many of these colonists, like their brethren in old England, were dissatisfied with the condition of affairs even in New England, and longed for a land and a government where perfect tolerance existed. Strange to say, some of these same colonists desired to locate where they could isolate themselves in a community in which perfect intolerance should be the law. These conditions were known to the Lords Proprietors and they took advantage of them to induce immigration to the new province. There men of all views and of all religions might come and be assured that they would not be interfered with because of their religious beliefs; that all reasonable demands would be met, the proper wishes of all respected and the requisite conditions of life would be supplied. So, for once, in that dark day of the world's history when intolerance was still the rule and not the exception, mammon surrendered and tolerance triumphed. But, in one respect, too much credit has been given to the authors of this document, remarkable as it was at that time for its liberality. Berkeley and Carteret were not the first to found governments in the new world upon principles which included tolerance and the individual rights of the citizen. Lord Baltimore, a Roman Catholic, founded Maryland, and based its government upon the broadest tolerance, and in 1649, by an act of the Legislature of that province, it was declared as fundamental law that "no person or persons whatsoever, professing to believe in Jesus Christ shall from henceforth be in any way troubled, molested, or discountenanced for and in respect of his or her religion, nor in the free exercise thereof, nor in

any way compelled to the belief or exercise of any other religion against his or her consent."

Roger Williams, in 1636, established Rhode Island upon the doctrine of liberty of conscience and the personal rights of man. He had before this preached all over the settled portion of New England the inherent right of man to worship God in the manner he thought right and had proclaimed a purer and better government than had ever blessed humanity. In the preceding century, William Prince of Orange, Stadtholder of Holland, that immortal hero and patriot, had perplexed and astonished the kings of Europe by his doctrines of religious tolerance and of the equality of man, and had fallen a martyr in the sacred cause he so ennobled. The world, then, was moving, a spirit of inquiry was abroad, men were emerging from the darkness of superstition, spurning the shackles of oppression and demanding the rights which had been denied to their ancestors—which their fathers had never known and had never appreciated.

The "grants and concessions" are important in both the civil and the judicial history of New Jersey; they enter largely as a factor in the forming and moulding of the politics of the State, and are intimately interwoven into its very life. They may be called the first constitution of the colony and in them are embodied the best principles of a popular government that have ever been formulated in any age or any country. They are, as they have been truthfully termed, the Magna Charta of New Jersey, were the basis and foundation of its early government and are embodied in it. The parts of this document deemed most important are as follows:

"THE CONCESSION and AGREEMENT of the Lords Proprietors of the Province of New-Caesarea, or New Jersey, to and with all and every Adventurers and all such as shall Settle or Plant there."

"IMPRIMUS. We do consent and agree, that the Governor of the said Province hath Power, by the advice of his Council, to depute one in his place and Authority, in case of Death or Removal, to continue until our further order, unless we have commissioned one before."

"Item. That he hath likewise Power to make choice of and to take to him six Councillors at least, or twelve at most, or any even Number between six and twelve, with whose Advice and Consent, or with at least three of the six, or four of a greater Number (all being summon'd) he is to govern according to the Limitations and Instructions following, during our Pleasure."

“ITEM. That all Persons that are or shall become Subjects of the KING of *England*, and Swear, or Subscribe Allegiance to the KING, and faithfulness to the Lords, shall be admitted to Plant and become Freemen of the said Province, and enjoy the Freedoms and Immunities hereafter express'd until some stop or contradiction be made by us the Lords, or else the Governor Council and Assembly, which shall be in Force until the Lords see cause to the contrary: Provided that such stop shall not any ways prejudice the right or continuance of any Person that have been receiv'd before such stop or Orders come from the General Assembly.”

“ITEM. That no person qualified as aforesaid within the said Province, at any Time shall be any ways molested, punished, disquieted or called in question for any Difference in opinion or Practice in matter of Religious Concernments, who do not actually disturb the civil Peace of the said Province; but that all and every such Person and Persons may from time to time, and at all Times, freely and fully have and enjoy his and their Judgments and Consciences in matters of Religion throughout the said Province, they behaving themselves peaceably and quietly, and not using this Liberty to Licentiousness, nor to the civil Injury or outward disturbance of others; any Law, Statute or Clause contained or to be contained, usage or custom of this Realm of *England*, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.”

“ITEM. That no pretence may be taken by our Heirs or Assigns for or by reason of our right of Patronage and Power of Advouson, granted by his Majesty's Letter's Patents, unto his Royal Highness JAMES Duke of *York*, and by his said Royal Highness unto us, thereby to Infringe the general Clause of Liberty of Conscience, aforementioned; WE do hereby grant unto the General Assembly of the said Province, Power by Act to constitute and appoint such and so many Ministers or Preachers as they shall think fit, and to establish their Maintenance, giving liberty beside to any Person or Persons to keep and maintain what Preachers or Ministers they please.”

“ITEM. That the Inhabitants being Freemen, or chief agents to others of the Province aforesaid; do as soon as this our commission shall arrive, by virtue of a writ in our names by the Governor to be for the present (until our seal comes) sealed and signed, make choice of twelve deputies or representatives from amongst themselves; who being chosen are to join with the said Governor and council for the making of such laws, ordinances and constitution as shall be necessary for the present

good and welfare of the said Province. But so soon as parishes, divisions, tribes and other distinctions are made, that then the inhabitants or freeholders of the several respective parishes, tribes, divisions and districts aforesaid, do by our writts, under our seals, (which we ingage, shall be in due time issued) annually meet on the first day of *January*, and choose freeholders for each respective division, tribe or parish to be the deputies or representatives of the same: which body of representatives or the major part of them, shall, with the Governor and council aforesaid, be the General Assembly of the said Province, the Governor or his deputy being present, unless they shall willfully refuse, in which case they may appoint themselves a president, during the absence of the Governor or the deputy Governor.

“ Which ASSEMBLY's are to have Power, First. To appoint their own time of meeting and to adjourn their sessions from time to time to such times and places as they shall think convenient; as also to ascertain the number of their quorum; *provided* that such numbers be not less than the third part of the whole, in whom (or more) shall be the full power of the General Assembly.”

“ II. To enact and make all such laws, acts and constitutions as shall be necessary for the well government of the said Province, and them to repeal: *provided*, that the same be consonant to reason, and as near as may be conveniently agreeable to the laws and customs of his Majesty's kingdom of *England*: *provided also*, that they be not against the interest of us the Lords Proprietors, our heirs or assigns, nor any of those our concessions, especially that they be not repugnant to the article for liberty of conscience above mentioned: which laws so made shall receive publication from the Governor and council (but as the laws of us and our General Assembly) and be in force for the space of one year and no more, unless contradicted by the Lords Proprietors, within which time they are to be presented to us, our heirs, &c. for our ratification; and being confirmed by us, they shall be in continual force till expired by their own limitation, or by act of repeal in like manner to be passed (as aforesaid) and confirmed.”

“ III. By act as aforesaid, to constitute all courts, together with the limits, powers and jurisdictions of the same; as also the several offices and number of officers belonging to each court, with their respective salaries, fees and perquisites; their appellations and dignities, with the penalties that shall be due to them, for the breach of their several and respective duties and trusts.”

"IV. By act as aforesaid, to lay equal taxes and assessments, equally to raise moneys or goods upon all lands (excepting the lands of us the Lords Proprietors before settling) or persons within the several precincts, hundreds, parishes, manors, or whatsoever other divisions shall hereafter be made and established in the said Province, as oft as necessity shall require, and in such manner as to them shall seem most equal and easy for the said inhabitants; in order to the better supporting of the publick charge of the said Government, and for the mutual safety, defence and security of the said Province."

"V. By act as aforesaid, to erect within the said Province, such and so many manors, with their necessary courts, jurisdictions, freedoms and privileges, as to them shall seem meet and convenient: As also to divide the said Province into hundreds, parishes, tribes, or such other divisions and districtions, as they shall think fit; and the said divisions to distinguish by what names we shall order or direct; and in default thereof, by such names as they please: As also in the said Province to create and appoint such and so many ports, harbours, creeks, and other places for the convenient lading and unlading of goods and merchandizes, out of ships, boats and other vessels, as shall be expedient; with such jurisdictions, privileges and franchises to such ports, &c. belonging, as they shall judge most conducing to the general good of the said Plantation or Province."

"VIII. By act (as aforesaid) to give all strangers, as to them shall seem meet, a naturalization, and all such freedoms and privileges within the said Province as to his Majesty's subjects do of right belong, they swearing or subscribing as aforesaid; which said strangers, so naturalized and privileged shall be in all respects accounted in said province, as the King's natural subjects."

"IX. By act (as aforesaid) to prescribe the quantity of land which shall be from time to time, allotted to every head, free or servant, male or female, and to make and ordain rules for the casting of lots for land and the laying out of the same; PROVIDED, that they do not in their prescriptions exceed the several proportions which are hereby granted by us to all persons arriving in the said Province or adventuring thither."

"X. The General Assembly by act, as aforesaid, shall make provision for the maintenance and support of the Governor and for the defraying of all necessary charges for the government; as also that the constables of the said Province shall collect the Lords rent, and shall

pay the same to the receiver that the LORDS shall appoint to receive the same; unless the General Assembly shall prescribe some other way whereby the LORDS may have their rents duly collected, without charge or trouble to them."

"XI. Lastly to enact, constitute and ordain all such other laws, acts and constitutions as shall or may be necessary for the good prosperity and settlement of the said Province excepting what by these presents is excepted, and conforming to the limitations herein expressed."

"THE GOVERNOR IS WITH HIS COUNCIL BEFORE EXPRESS'D. First. To see that all courts establish'd by the laws of the General Assembly, and all ministers and officers, civil and military, do and execute their several duties and offices respectively, according to the laws in force; and to punish them for swerving from the laws, or acting contrary to their trust, as the nature of their offences shall require."

"II. According to the constitution of the General Assembly, to nominate and commissionate, the several judges, members and officers of courts, whether magistratical or ministerial and all other civil officers, coroners, &c. and their commissions, powers and authority to revoke at pleasure: *provided*, that they appoint none but such as are freeholders in the Province aforesaid, unless the General Assembly consent."

"III. According to the constitution of the General Assembly, to appoint courts and officers in cases criminal; and to empower them to inflict penalties upon offenders against any of the laws in force in the said Province, as the said laws shall ordain; whether by fine, imprisonment, banishment, corporal punishment, or to the taking away of member or life itself if there be cause for it."

"VIII. To act and do all other things that may conduce to the safety, peace and well-government of the said Province, as they shall see fit; so as they be not contrary to the Laws of said Province."

"FOR THE BETTER SECURITY OF THE PROPERTIES OF ALL THE INHABITANTS. First. They are not to impose or suffer to be imposed, any tax, custom, subsidy, tallage, assessment, or any other duty whatsoever upon any colour or pretence, upon the said Province and inhabitants thereof, other than what shall be imposed by the authority and consent of the General Assembly, and then only in manner as aforesaid."

"II. They are to take care that lands quietly held, planted and possessed seven years, after its being duly survey'd by the Surveyor

General, or his order, shall not be subject to any review, re-survey or alteration of bounders, on what pretence soever by any of us, or by any officer or minister under us."

"III. They are to take care that no man, if his cattle stray, range or graze on any ground within the said Province, not actually appropriated or set out to particular persons, shall be lyable to pay any trespass for the same, to us, our heirs or executors: PROVIDED, that custom of commons be not thereby pretended to, nor any person hindered from taking up, and appropriating any lands so grazed upon: And that no person doth purposely suffer his cattle to graze on such lands.

"AND THAT THE PLANTING OF THE SAID PROVINCE MAY BE THE MORE SPEEDILY PROMOTED."

"I. We do hereby grant unto all persons who have already adventured to said Province of *New Casarca* or *New Jersey*, or shall transport themselves, or servants, before the *first* day of *January*, which shall be in the year of our Lord *one thousand six hundred sixty-five*, these following proportions, viz.: To every freeman that shall go with the first Governor, from the port where he embarkes, or shall meet him at the rendezvous he appoints, for the settlement of a plantation there, arm'd with a good musket, bore twelve bullets to the pound, with ten pounds of powder, and twenty pounds of bullets with bandiliers and match convenient, and with six months provision for his own person arriving there, one hundred and fifty acres of land English measure; and for every able servant that he shall carry with him, arm'd and provided as aforesaid, and arriving there, the like quantity of one hundred and fifty acres English measure: And whosoever shall send servants at that time, shall have for every able man servant he or she shall send, armed and provided as aforesaid, and arrive there, the like quantity of one hundred and fifty acres; And for every weaker servant, or slave, male or female, exceeding the age of fourteen years, which any one shall send or carry, arriving there, seventy five acres of land: And for every Christian servant, exceeding the age aforesaid, after the expiration of their time of service, seventy five acres of land for their own use."

"II. ITEM. To every master or mistress that shall go before the first day of *January*, which shall be in the year *one thousand six hundred sixty-five*; one hundred and twenty acres of land. And for every able man servant, that he or she shall carry or send, arm'd and provided as aforesaid, and arriving within the time aforesaid, the like quantity of

one hundred and twenty acres of land: And for every weaker servant or slave, male or female, exceeding the age of fourteen years, arriving there, sixty acres of land: And to every Christian servant to their own use and behoof sixty acres of land."

"III. ITEM. To every free man and free woman that shall arrive in the said Province, arm'd and provided as aforesaid, within the second year, from the first day of *January* 1665 to the first day of *January* one thousand six hundred sixty-six, with an intention to plant, ninety acres of land English measure: And for every man servant that he or she shall carry or send, armed and provided as aforesaid, ninety acres of land of like measure."

"IV. ITEM. For every weaker servant or slave, aged as aforesaid, that shall be so carried or sent thither within the second year, as aforesaid, forty five acres of land of like measure: And to every Christian servant that shall arrive the second year, forty five acres of land of like measure, after the expiration of his or their time of service, for their own use and behoof."

"AND THAT THE LANDS MAY BE THE MORE REGULARLY LAID OUT AND ALL PERSONS THE BETTER ASCERTAIN'D OF THEIR TITLE AND POSSESSION."

"III. ITEM. We do also grant convenient proportions of land for highways and for streets, not exceeding one hundred foot in breadth in cities, towns and villages, &c. and for churches, forts, wharfs, kays, harbours and for publick houses; and to each parish for the use of their ministers two hundred acres, in such places as the General Assembly shall appoint."

"IV. ITEM. The Governor is to take notice, that all such lands laid out for the uses and purposes aforesaid in the next preceding article, shall be free and exempt from all rents, taxes and other charges and duties whatsoever, payable to us, our heirs or assigns."

"V. ITEM. That in laying out lands for cities, towns, vilages, boroughs, or other hamblets, the said lands be divided into seven parts: one seventh part whereof to be by lot laid out for us, and the rest divided to such as shall be willing to build thereon, they paying after the rate of one penny or half-penny per acre (according to the value of the land) yearly to us, as for their other lands as aforesaid: which said lands in cities, towns, &c. is to be assured to each possessor by the same way and instrument as is before mentioned."

VI. ITEM. That all rules relating to the building of each street, or quantity of ground to be allotted to each house within the said re-

spective cities, boroughs and towns, be wholly left by act as aforesaid, to the wisdom and discretion of the General Assembly."

"VII. ITEM. That the inhabitants of the said Province have free passage thro' or by any seas, bounds, creeks, rivers or rivulets, &c. in the said Province, thro' or by which they must necessarily pass to come from the main ocean to any part of the Province aforesaid."

"VIII. Lastly. It shall be lawful for the representatives of the Freeholders, to make any address to the Lords touching the Governor and Council, or any of them, or concerning any grievances whatsoever, or for anything they shall desire, without the consent of the Governor and Council or any of them. GIVEN under our seal of our said Province the tenth day of *February* in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred sixty and four."

"JOHN BERKELEY."

"G. CARTERET."

Philip Carteret was the first governor of New Jersey and arrived in 1665, landing at Elizabeth Town, where he found four families already located. While the Dutch ruled in New Netherlands, there was only one governor for the two provinces of New York and New Jersey; in fact, both colonies were then included under the general name of New Netherlands. Carteret brought with him thirty immigrants from England, who, with the four families already there, founded that ancient and venerable town, which at one time was the capital of the province and afterwards became famous in the history of New Jersey. It was named after Lady Elizabeth, the wife of Sir George Carteret, whose name is often mentioned after her husband's death, and is associated with some important events in the future history of the colony. Elizabeth Town has grown from the four houses which formed the settlement when Philip Carteret first saw it, to a city of more than forty-five thousand inhabitants and is now called Elizabeth.

New Jersey was now an independent province, with all the appliances, so far as fertility of soil, salubrity of climate and convenience of position were concerned, for sustaining a large population. It had rulers who were vested with almost royal authority, who had appointed a governor to whom they had delegated a portion of that authority, and he had assumed the reins of government. It had a constitution of great liberality, fully guaranteeing the rights of the colonists and securing their most sacred liberties; it was thus enabled to exercise all the functions of civil authority; but it did not possess all the requisites of a

well equipped and organized state. It had an executive, a chief magistrate called a governor; but it had no legislature, nor any judiciary. Its inhabitants were few in number and found in spots, few and far between, within its borders, and the wants of these inhabitants were commensurate with the paucity of their numbers. They were fighting the stern battle of life for mere existence, with their utmost efforts gaining only a bare subsistence for themselves and their families. The time was coming, and in the near future, when all the component parts of the machinery of government would be needed, but that time was not yet at hand. The people were not yet in a condition that required the protection of a popular legislature; they had little time in that dawn of the history of the State to seek litigation for securing their rights and redressing their wrongs. The process of providing legislation and a judiciary must grow with the growth of the people and the process was necessarily slow and tedious. By the "grants and concessions" a legislature made up of representatives of the people and elected by them; and of the governor and his council, to be composed of six or more, not exceeding twelve, selected by him, was to be organized. It should have power "*to make and enact all such laws, acts and constitutions as shall be necessary for the well government of the said province,*" provided they were consonant to reason, and "*as near as may be conveniently agreeable to the laws and customs of his Majesty's kingdom of England;*" and also provided they were not against the interests of the Lords Proprietors, or their concessions and "*especially that they were not repugnant to the article for liberty of conscience.*" But there was none from whom might then be selected either the legislators for the people, nor the council for the governor, nor were there litigants for any courts which might be organized. Few of the colonists, perhaps none, were fitted by education or mental training for the important duties connected with legislatures and councils. The kind of men to fill these positions had not yet been attracted to the new colony, either by the hope of political advancement or of securing worldly gain, or of obtaining religious tolerance; or by any of those inducements which impel adventurous spirits or men of advanced ideas to seek new climes and untried conditions.

Newark had not yet received its immigration of stern, earnest, substantial Puritans from Connecticut. Perth Amboy was still to be settled; it did not exist, not even on paper; there were no commercial marts, with bright-eyed, keen, bustling merchants, intent upon trade;

no busy workshops, noisy with the hum of industrious workmen; no pushing, thriving manufacturing towns, where artisan and mechanic congregated and all was energy and life; there was no commerce then; there were no manufactures. There were a few Hollanders and with them some Norwegians who had crept over from New Amsterdam, when the Dutch ruled New Netherlands; some Dutch, some English and some Swedes had gone into the southern end of New Jersey; that was all—a mere fringe of population. How came those four families at Elizabeth Town which Governor Carteret found there, and to which he added thirty immigrants, when he landed? It will be remembered that Colonel Nicolls had been appointed governor by the Duke of York over the whole country described in the grant from Charles. He did not know, nor had he heard of the conveyance to Berkeley and Carteret until long after it was made, and until he learned of it, he supposed that his authority extended, as governor, over the whole country given to York. It was his duty to his royal master, as well as his own interest, to use his best endeavor to settle the land. To this end, and while believing himself to be such governor and vested with full authority to do so, he had made some grants of land in New Jersey to actual settlers, among them to these four families at Elizabeth Town. Governor Carteret did not disturb them; it was not for the interest of his superiors, nor of himself, that he should do so.

The plan of subdividing the domain granted to the duke into smaller principalities did not meet with the approval of Governor Nicolls; he remonstrated with his royal master for depriving him of what he considered a vested right and for separating one part of his province from the other; he attempted to show him the loss he had sustained, comparing the fertility of the soil of New Jersey with that of New York and praising the number and size of the rivers in the former province; foreseeing what might result if such a separation should be practically carried out, he predicted the result to the duke and to his grantees; the duke would reap no benefit from the grant from the king; his grantees would never be able to settle their part of the country to their satisfaction nor to receive any return commensurate with their expectations, and they would involve themselves and their heirs in irretrievable ruin by the amount of expense they would find absolutely necessary in providing for the future needs of their province. Of course all these remonstrances were then made too late; the conveyance was already made; Berkeley and Carteret were in actual possession and Nicolls must surrender.

Governor Carteret sent agents into New England and other adjacent colonies and even to the mother country, with copies of the "Grant and Concessions." The liberal provisions of this remarkable document naturally attracted the attention of the restive inhabitants of Connecticut who were chafing under the rule of the ungodly who had invaded their settlements, had made their wicked assaults against God's elect and had abrogated one of their fundamental laws; so, they must seek a shelter elsewhere, the result of which transfer was the foundation of the largest city in New Jersey and one of the largest in the Union, prominent for the great variety and extent of its manufactures.

Newark was settled in 1666 by Puritans who came principally from three places in Connecticut—Guilford, Milford and Brandford. They were joined by a few other religious enthusiasts like themselves from New Haven and other adjacent localities, and they were all actuated by the same ruling purpose. They did not all leave their New England homes together or at the same time; their departures, however, were not many months apart; they were strict in the performance of any duty which they believed incumbent upon them and strangely mingled the severity of the Old Testament requirements with the divine love which Christ, their acknowledged Teacher and Guide, proclaimed as the only true foundation of his kingdom on earth. Tender and loving to wife and children, they demanded from them and from all who were in duty bound to obey them, prompt and implicit obedience to every command. They were merciless to the unrepentant sinner, inflicted the harshest punishment for crime and never forgave those who contemned authority. They claimed to be the saints of Christ's kingdom, and assumed the right to dominate over the lives and opinions of those who dwelt with them, or who sought shelter in their homes or in their community. All must conform to their mode of belief and Christian life. They were bigoted and intolerant, according to the modern notions of intolerance; but it must be remembered that they lived at a time when intolerance was almost universal; when tolerance was the exception to the general rule. They had braved the dangers of the ocean, the privations and hardships of a new life in the midst of a primeval forest, surrounded by savage foes; they had surrendered the delights of civilization and the associations of home and native land so that they might isolate themselves and enjoy their own peculiar notions of religious liberty. Having braved all this with a common purpose, they claimed the right to select from those who

might apply for admission to their community those whom they believed would comply with the rules they had established for their own guidance. In making this claim, they asserted nothing more than what any head of a family, who had established his home and rules for its guidance, might properly demand from any stranger who should seek a permanent shelter under his roof. Impressed with this idea, which was a ruling one with them, they enacted a law in their Connecticut home, that no one, unless he were a member of a Congregational church, should be permitted to vote or hold office. They also provided that only such should be admitted within their colony as land owners who could pass the scrutiny of the town meetings. These laws were annulled, and then, the sterner souls, who believed in such legislation, resolved to seek still another home, where they could enforce this rule to its fullest extent. The "Grants and Concessions" were brought to their notice and they concluded to avail themselves of the offers made therein and find a new home in New Jersey. But their removal from Connecticut was no hasty measure; it was carefully weighed and prayerfully considered. All possible precautions were taken to prevent failure and to learn all the facts which should direct their judgment. So, the Puritans of Milford sent Robert Treat, who, as appears by the records of the time, was their most prominent and reliable man, with some others from adjoining towns, to examine into the condition of affairs as they then existed in the province where such flattering inducements were held out to immigrants to settle. These agents visited Governor Carteret at Elizabeth Town and consulted with him about the place for a settlement and the terms. Their attention was first directed to the land on the east bank of the Delaware River, near the present location of the city of Burlington. That situation, however, was not satisfactory to the prospectors, and they returned to Elizabeth Town and again consulted with the governor. He induced them to examine the land on the Passaic River, north of Elizabeth Town, and after some negotiation, they selected the present site of Newark for their future home. The Hackensack Indians, a broken fragment of the great Lenni Lenape nation, roved over this part of the country and claimed it for their hunting and fishing grounds. Governor Carteret gave Treat and his companions a letter to the chiefs of their tribe to enable them the better to treat with them for the purchasing of the land.

This was in the fall of 1665, and nothing more was done then, so far

as any purchase of the soil was concerned. In May, 1666, the colonists committed themselves, their families, their beloved pastor, their church records and communion service, their deacons, their household goods, to the keeping of some rude vessels of the day, sailed down the Connecticut River into Long Island Sound, out into the East River and to New York Bay, then through the Kill into Newark Bay and up the Passaic River, reaching their appointed destination.

The dangers and privations of this momentous voyage cannot be appreciated in these modern times when the appliances for speedy and comfortable travel are so multiplied. Their wives and children, their old gray-haired men and women, had been subjected to confinement in inconvenient vessels with no comforts and nothing to relieve the tedium of the journey except the slowly shifting landscapes through which they passed. After they had reached their goal and surveyed their promised Canaan, they could well believe their perils were over, their dangers past, and they might hope to rest quietly in their new homes and again raise their Ebenezer. But in this they were sadly disappointed. Mr. Robert Treat, some years afterwards, told the story of what happened to them, and his words will well describe their trials. He said, "But no sooner was the Company present got on the Place and landed some of their goods, than I with some others was by some of the Hackensack Indians, warned off the Grounds and [they] seemed troubled and angry that we landed any of our goods there, tho' first we told them we had the Governor's order; but they replied the land was theirs and it was unpurchased and therefore we put Goods on board the vessels again and acquainted the Governor with the matter." Subsequently peace was restored between the white settlers and the Hackensacks, and the land now occupied by the city of Newark was bought from the aborigines.

These first settlers in Newark were men of substance, considering the times and the circumstances, and brought considerable wealth with them; their minister, the Rev. Abraham Peirson, being rated as the wealthiest man among them.

They first made a purchase from the Indians of the land which extended to the foot of the Orange Mountain, from the Passaic, southward to the lands of Elizabeth Town, and northward to a boundary somewhat indefinitely described. The land thus bought was sufficiently designated, however, so that it is known that it included the modern sites of Newark, Belleville, Bloomfield and the Oranges. The consideration paid to the Indians was "sixty double hands of powder, one

hundred barres of lead, twenty axes, twenty coates, ten guns, twenty pistolls, ten kettles, ten swords, four blankets, four barrels of beere, ten paires of breeches, twenty howes, [hoses?] eight hundred and fifty fathom of wampum, ten ankors of liequeurs, or something equivalent, and three trooper's coates." This purchase by the colonists from the aborigines occasioned thereafter great difficulties between the Lords Proprietors and the inhabitants of Newark; they insisted that as they had been obliged to pay the Indians for the land, they were not bound to pay any rent to the proprietors, and it was many years before the question was finally settled.

Before leaving their Connecticut home, the immigrants made a solemn compact, which was either then or afterwards reduced to writing and signed by them and their associates. This compact played a prominent part in the town's history and was called the "*fundamental agreements*." Twenty-three signatures of former inhabitants of Brandford were appended to it and undoubtedly before they left Connecticut. Forty-one actual settlers, who were on the ground in the new colony, signed it there. The most of these, if not all, were heads of families, and their names are represented to-day in Newark, with very few, if any exceptions. The agreements were signed at Brandford the 30th of October, 1666, and at Newark on the 24th day of June, 1667.

According to the most reliable accounts that can now be reached, there were about thirty families who thus founded Newark.

At some places, exactly where can only be conjectured, the original colonists met together, at the very beginning of the history of this "*our town on the Passaic*," and solemnly resolved that "*the aforesaid persons*" from Milford, Guilford and Brandford, "together with their associates, being now accepted of, do make one township, provided they send word so to be any time between this and the last of October next ensuing, according to fundamentals mutually agreed upon, do desire to be of one heart and consent, through God's blessing with one hand they may endeavor the carrying on of spirital concerns as also civil and town affairs according to God and a Godly government, there to be settled by them and their associates." The majority of the "aforesaid persons" referred to in this resolution were in all probability, immigrants from Milford, for, at first, the new settlement was called Milford. Scot's "*Model of the Government of the Province of New Jersey*," published in 1685, speaks of Newark, "*alias Milford*" and says that it was the most compact town in the province and "has

about 100 families and about 500 inhabitants." It was, however, very early called Newark in the records of the town. Those records, kept by Captain Robert Treat, mention a committee of eleven as being appointed "to order and settle the concerns and people of the place" and that this committee mutually agreed "that the agents from Guilford and Brandford do take up and hold till June in the year one thousand six hundred and sixty-seven." Great care was taken to prevent any persons becoming settlers in "our town upon Passaick River" except those who were of good character and of like religious opinions with themselves, for no one could be admitted unless he "bring due testimonials to the Committee there."

The "Fundamental Agreements" were these:

"1st. That none shall be admitted freemen or Burgesses within our Town upon Passaick River in the Province of New Jersey
Deut. 1-25
Exod. 18-31 but such Planters as are members of some or other Congregational Churches, nor shall any but such be chosen to Magistracy or to Carry on any part of Civil Judicature, or as deputies, or assistants, to have power to Vote In establishing Laws and making or Repealing them or to any Chief Military Trust or Office. Nor shall any But such
Deut. 11, 15
Jerem. 36-21 Church Members have any Vote in such elections; Tho' all others admitted to Be Planters have Right to their proper Inheritance, and do and shall enjoy all other Civil Liberties and Privileges, According to all Laws, Orders, Grants, which are, or hereafter shall be made for this Town.

"2nd. We shall with Care and Diligence provide for the maintenance of the Purity of Religion professed in the Congregational Church. Whereunto subscribed the Inhabitants from Branford."

So here in Newark was established a law of perfect intolerance.

The colonist were a busy people. No drones were permitted in that hive of industry and thrift. It is very much to be regretted that no historian of the day has written of those times; it would be intensely interesting reading for the descendants of the first settlers in Newark. The industrious habits, the sober sedate characteristics, the sensible thrift, the honest economy, the soul-felt enduring piety and the homely virtues of these founders of the great city have survived in many of its residents, who trace their lineage back to such ancestry.

All the public business of the colony for more than one hundred and fifty years was transacted at their town meetings, which were held at several stated times during the year. Officers were regularly appointed,



Henry M. Green

whose duty it was to warn the citizens to attend these meetings, and fines were imposed for non-attendance by those whose duty it was to be present. Their ministers were called; their salaries fixed; their school-masters were selected and their compensation arranged; the erection of church edifices and of school houses was discussed and plans adopted for their erection, at these meetings. At the very first one of these assemblies, held October 30, 1666, a record was made of these utterances:

"Item, it is fully agreed that every Man that comes to be admitted an Inhabitant with us, shall first produce and bring a certificate from the Chief of the Place from whence he comes unless the Town be upon their Knowledge satisfied in and about the Good Carriage and Behavior of them otherwise; then it is agreed upon by a full Vote of the Town assembled, that all and every Man that comes to be received . . . an Inhabitant in our Town on Passaick River, shall first subscribe his Name and declare his assent with the rest of the Town, to all and every one of our fundamental agreements on the other side recorded and here following agreed upon, viz.: That it is fully and unanimously agreed upon as a Condition upon the which every one doth reckon and hold his Lands and accommodations in the Town, viz.: that they will from Time to Time pay or cause to be paid yearly in their full Proportions equally, to the Maintainance & allowance agreed upon for the upholding of the settled Ministry and preaching of the word in our Town, and that was agreed upon before any Division of Land was laid out except Home Lotts—and Eighty Pounds per the year was agreed on and allowed for the present Minister."

"Item, it is agreed upon, that in case any shall come into us or arise up amongst us that shall willingly or wilfully disturb us in our Peace and Settlements, and especially that would subvert us from the true Religion and worship of God, and cannot or will not keep their opinions to themselves or be reclaimed after due Time and means of Conviction and reclaiming hath been used; it is unanimously agreed upon and Consented unto us a fundamental Agreement and Order, that all and Persons so ill disposed and affected shall after Notice given them from the Town quietly depart the Place Seasonably, the Town allowing them valuable Considerations for their Lands or Houses as Indifferent Men shall price them, or else leave them to make the best of them to any Man the Town shall approve of."

"Item, it was ordered and agreed upon, in Case of changes of Lands

or any kind of obligation whatsoever by Gift, Sale, Exchange or otherwise that any new Inhabitant shall arrive or come into Town to inhabit with us; it is agreed and ordered that he or they from Time to Time shall in all respects subscribe and enter into the same engagements as his Predecessors or the rest of the Town have done, before he or they can or shall be accounted Legal Inhabitants in our Town, or have . . . Title to their Lands or Possession therein."

"Item, it is solemnly consented unto and agreed by all the Planters & Inhabitants of the Town of Newark from their settling together at first, and again publickly renewed as their joint Covenant one with another, that they will from Time to Time all submit one to another to be lead, ruled and governed by such Magistrates and Rulers in the Town, as shall be annually chosen by the Friends from among themselves, with such orders and Law whilst they are settled here by themselves as they had in the Place from whence they came, under such Penalties as the Magistrates upon the Nature of the offence shall determine."

Special attention has been given to the history of Newark, not only because that city is the largest and most influential in the State, but, also, because of its exceptional origin, of the peculiar character of its first settlers and of the dominance which these first settlers and their descendants obtained over the civil and judicial interests of the province and State. Before the seventeenth century these energetic men sent forth colonies which founded the towns and villages in their neighborhood. They went towards the mountain and settled in the localities afterwards known as the Oranges, Bloomfield, Montclair, Irvington and other places. In the beginning of the eighteenth century, they crossed the Passaic, went over into Morris county and extended themselves, before the first half of the century had passed, into the central part of that county. Wherever they went, they made themselves felt in all religious, governmental and judicial affairs.

The rise of the most, if not all the other large towns and cities of the State was at so late a period that they have not exercised a moulding influence on its governmental policy.

CHAPTER IV.

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It will be remembered that the grant made by Charles II to his brother James, Duke of York, was dated the 12th day of March, 1664, and that on the 2d day of April of the same year, the Duke commissioned Col. Richard Nicholls, governor of the whole domain thus granted. The commission accompanying the appointment of Nicholls is important in the history of New Jersey and its examination will aid greatly in understanding some part of that history; it is, therefore, copied *verbatim et literatim*.

"James Duke of York and Albany, Earl of Ulster, Lord High Admiral of England, and Ireland, &c. Constable of Dover Castle, Lord

Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Governor of Portsmouth, &c. Whereas it hath pleased the King's most Excellent Majesty, my Sovereign Lord and Brother, by his Majesty's Letters Patents, bearing Date at Westminster, the 12th Day of March, in the Sixteenth Year of his Majesty's Reign, to give and grant unto me and to my Heirs and Assigns, all that Part of the main Land of New England, beginning at a certain Place called or known by the Name of St. Croix, next adjoining to New Scotland, in America, and from thence extending along the Sea Coast, unto a certain Place called Petaquine, or Pemaquid, and so up the River thereof to the furthest Head of the same, as it tendeth Northwards, and extending from thence to the River of Kinebequi, and so upwards by the shortest Course to the River Canada Northwards; and also all that Island or Islands commonly called by several Name or Names of Matowacks or Long Island, situate, lying and being towards the West of Cape Cod, and the Narrow-Higansets abutting upon the main Land, between the two Rivers there, called or known by the several Names of Connecticut and Hudson's River, together also with the said River called Hudson's River, and all the Land from the West side of Connecticut River, to the East side of Delaware Bay; and also all those several Islands called or known by the Name of Martin's Vineyards, and Nantukes otherwise Nantucket, together with all the Lands, Islands, Soiles, Rivers, Harbours, Mines, Minerals, Quarries, Woods, Marshes, Waters, Lakes, Fishing, Hawking Hunting, and Fowling, and all other Royalties, Profits, Commodities, Hereditaments, to the said several Islands, Lands and Premisses belonging and appertaining, with their and every of their Appurtenances, to hold the same to my own proper use and behoof, with Power to correct, punish, pardon, govern, and rule, the Inhabitants thereof, by my self or such Deputies, Commissioners, or Officers as I shall think fit to appoint, as by his Majesty's said Letters Patents may more fully appear. And whereas I have conceived a good opinion of the Integrity, Prudence, Ability and fitness of Richard Nicholls, Esq; to be employed as my Deputy there, I have therefore thought fit to constitute and appoint, and I do hereby constitute and appoint him, the said Richard Nicholls, Esq; to be my Deputy Governor within the Lands, Islands and places aforesaid, to perform and execute all and every the Powers which are by the said Letters Patents granted unto me, to be execute by my Deputy, Agent or Assign. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Place of Deputy Governor, unto the said Richard Nicholls, Esq; dur-

ing my Will and Pleasure only, hereby willing and requiring all and every the Inhabitants of the said Lands, Islands and places to give Obedience to him the said Richard Nicholls, in all Things according to the Tenor of his Majesty's said Letters Patents, and the said Richard Nicholls, Esq; to observe follow and execute such Orders and Instructions as he shall from Time to Time receive from my self. GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Whitehall, this second day of April, in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, &c. Annoque Domini, 1664.

“JAMES,
“By Command of his Royal Highness
“W. COVENTRY.”

There is no possible manner in which the terms of this commission can be misunderstood; it is absolute in its grants of power and undoubtedly invested Colonel Nicholls with full authority to act as deputy governor, under the Duke, over the whole of the country granted to York, during the “will and pleasure” of the grantor. Neither could there be any possible doubt that so long as Nicholls continued governor, his lawful acts, within the scope of his authority as such governor, would have been valid and binding, to all intents and purposes, on his principal and upon all persons who submitted to his authority. Neither could there be any doubt that his office could only be terminated by the Duke giving public notice, in some lawful manner, that he withdrew the right from Nicholls. He was to hold that office during the Duke's “will and pleasure” and all “the inhabitants were ordered to render obedience to him” in all things according to the “tenor of his majesty's Letters Patent.”

It would be rank injustice if the Duke were to make the grant to Colonel Nicholls, appointing him governor, require the settlers to obey him and then repudiate his acts, unless he should first give notice of the termination of his right to act in such a manner that any one affected by the action of the governor should receive such notice.

Under the circumstances of the case, it was not only the privilege of Nicholls to use his office for his own emolument, but it was also binding on him, as a duty, that he should do all in his power to advance the interest of his patron; provided, of course, that he acted strictly within the lines of authority granted to him. His power, as governor, extended over a large territory, but it had no inhabitants, and no income could

be returned from it to the Duke, until it became settled. So, Nicholls instantly issued a proclamation, in print, which was scattered broadcast over the settled portions of Northern North America. It cannot now be ascertained what was the exact date of this proclamation, but it was undoubtedly issued in 1664 and probably before the month of September of that year.

On the 26th day of September, 1664, six inhabitants of Jamaica, "commonly so called," on Long Island, humbly petitioned "*the Right Honorable Colonel Nicholls, Esq., Governor of New York,*" &c., to grant them "*liberty to purchase and settle a parcel of land to improve our labor upon in the River Cull, before mentioned,*" that is, the River Cull or Kill Van Cull, near Elizabeth Port. The governor acted promptly upon this petition, for four days afterwards, on the 30th of September, he was pleased graciously to grant its prayer.

By the proclamation already mentioned, Nicholls made liberal offers to settlers within the bounds of his province without specifying any particular part of it, except that the land he intended first to be planted was that lying west of the Hudson's River, at or near the "*Sopes.*" What is meant by this word "*Sopes*" is not known. It is, however, certain that the land most affected by the proclamation was that contained within the bounds of New Jersey. The terms offered were these:

"The Conditions for new Planters in the Territories of his Royal Highness the Duke of York."

"The Purchases are to be made from the Indian Sachems, and to be recorded before the Governor."

"The Purchasers are not to pay for their Liberty of Purchasing to the Governor."

"The Purchasers are to set out a Town and inhabit together."

"No purchaser shall at any Time contract for himself, with any Sachem, without consent of his Associates, or special Warrant from the Governor."

"The Purchasers are free from all manner of Assessments or Rates for five Years, after their Town Platt is set out; and when the five Years are expired, they shall only be liable to the publick Rates and Payments, according to the Custom of other Inhabitants both English and Dutch."

"All lands thus purchased and possessed, shall remain to the Purchasers, and their Heirs, as free Lands to dispose of as they Please."

"In all Territories of his Royal Highness, Liberty of Conscience is allowed, provided such Liberty is not converted to Licentiousness, or the Disturbance of others in the exercise of the Protestant Religion."

"The several Townships have Liberty to make their particular Laws, and deciding all Small Causes within themselves."

"The lands which I intend shall be first Planted, are those upon the West side of Hudson's River, at or adjoining to the Sopes; but if any Number of Men sufficient for two or three or more Towns, shall desire to Plant upon any other Lands, they shall have all due Encouragement proportionable to their Quality and undertakings."

"Every Township is obliged to pay their Minister according to such Agreement as they shall make with them, and no Man to refuse his Proportion, the Minister being elected by the Major Part of the Householders, Inhabitants of the Town "

"Every Township hath the free choice of all the Officers both Civil and Military, and all Men who shall take the Oath of Allegiance and are not Servants, or Day Labourers, but are admitted to enjoy a Town Lot, are esteemed free Men of the Jurisdiction, and cannot forfeit the same without due Process in Law."

"R. NICHOLLS."

By this proclamation, settlers were invited to secure land within the province over which Nicholls was governor; certain rights were promised; certain immunities were guaranteed to these settlers. The grants made by Nicholls were afterwards attacked in the most strenuous manner possible; their validity was questioned and it was argued with great vehemence that if any one of these six petitioners from Jamaica, or if all of them together, or if any other person, made purchases from the Indian sachems and these Indian titles had been confirmed by Nicholls, and they had "*set out a town and lived together*," expending their money and giving their time and labor for those purposes, without notice that it was no longer "the will and pleasure" of the Duke that Nicholls should act as governor, no court of justice could have decided that they should forfeit the land they had thus acquired, or that they should lose a single one of the rights or immunities promised to them by the proclamation of Governor Nicholls. This seems very plausible, and the arguments, according to modern notions of equity, would have great force with the Court of Chancery. There were then no offices of record, where deeds could be recorded and thus notice given to the public of all matters affecting the titles to land. The land was unoccupied, except by bands of roving Indians, so that no

notice was given by possession to put purchasers on their inquiry. Let the decision be for either party, in case of a contest, wrong would be done to the party defeated. The grants made by Nicholls were subsequent to the deed to Berkeley and Carteret but neither he nor his grantees knew of the existence of that deed. On the other hand, the Duke had no title to the land which Nicholls granted in New Jersey and the right of Nicholls to make grants ceased when York conveyed to Berkeley and Carteret. But there were two certain equities created by the grants from Nicholls: One—York should have repaid any of the grantees of Nicholls for any outlay they had made and for the damage sustained; and the other—that Berkeley and Carteret should have confirmed the grants made by Nicholls in the most equitable manner. The Lords Proprietors appreciated this equitable claim and in many instances confirmed the grants of Governor Nicholls upon the easiest terms. This was especially the case with the four families and their associates, whom Philip Carteret found living at Elizabeth Town when he assumed his governorship.

The date of the release from the Duke to Berkeley and Carteret was the 24th day of June, 1664. It cannot now be determined when or how Nicholls first received notice of that release. It was most probably in the year 1665, but at what precise date, cannot be stated. It was certainly after the time when the petition from the six men from Jamaica was received and its prayer granted. It will be remembered that reference has been made to a letter of remonstrance written by Nicholls to York; that letter was written in 1665, and was probably the result of the indignant feelings aroused by the first intimation received by him of the Duke's release to Berkeley and Carteret. It would have been natural for him to have given vent at once to his indignation by a protest to his grantor. The whole tone of the letter denotes that it was the first communication from him to the Duke about the release. In that letter, he objected strongly to the action of the Duke in dividing his domain by granting part of it to Berkeley and Carteret and protested most energetically against his being deprived of a part of his government.

It is not probable that the settlers who were induced by the promises made to them by the proclamation to settle in New Jersey, ever knew of the release until they themselves had actually made settlements and had become inhabitants of that province. Three of these six men from Jamaica, in pursuance of the license from Nicholls purchased a large

tract of land from the Indians, thus described: "One Parcel of Land Bounded on the South by a River commonly called the Raritons River, and on the East by the River which Parts Staten-Island and the Main, and to run Northward up after Cull-Bay, till we come at the first River which sets Westwards up after Cull Bay, aforesaid, and to run West into the Country twice the Length as it is broad from the North to the South of the aforementioned Bounds."

This deed was dated the 28th day of October, 1664, was signed by Mattano, Manamowaone and Cowescomen, three Indian chiefs, described in the deed as being of Staten Island and who all signed by making their marks. The land conveyed by this deed undoubtedly included Elizabeth Town and an extensive country surrounding. The consideration for this conveyance was "Twenty fathoms of trading cloth, two made coats, two guns, two kettles, ten Barres of lead; twenty handfuls of powder," delivered at the time of the execution of the deed and "four hundred fathom of white wampum," to be paid after a year's expiration from the day when entry should be made upon the land by the grantees. This prospective payment was afterwards made and fully receipted for by the representatives of the Indian grantors. On the 1st day of December, 1664, Governor Nicholls, under his hand and seal confirmed this Indian title, not to the three original purchasers from the aborigines, but only to two of them and to two others, one of whom is described as being of New York, presumably of the city, and the other two of North Hampton. The deed from Nicholls was not only a confirmation of the title from the sachems, but it also contained a conditional conveyance in fee to these four persons, of this character:

"TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Lands and Appurtenances to the said Capt. John Baker, John Ogden, John Baily, and Luke Watson, and their Associates, their Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns for ever, rendering and paying Yearly unto his Royal Highness the Duke of York, or his Assigns, a certain Rent, according to the Customary rate of the Country for new Plantations, and doing and performing such Acts and Things as shall be appointed by his said Royal Highness, or his Deputy. And the said Capt. John Baker, John Ogden, John Baily, and Luke Watson, and their Associates, their Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, are to take Care and Charge, of the said Lands and Premises, that People be carried there with all convenient speed, for the settling of Plantations thereon, and that none

have Liberty so to do, without the Consent and Approbation of the said Capt. John Baker, John Ogden, John Baily, and Luke Watson, and their Associates, except they shall neglect their Planting thereof, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents. And I do likewise promise and grant that the Persons so Inhabitting and Planting the Lands and Premises aforesaid, shall have equal Freedom, Immunities and Privileges with any of his Majesty's Subjects in any of his Colonies of America. And the said Capt. John Baker, John Ogden, John Baily, and Luke Watson and their Associates have Liberty to Purchase of the Natives, (or others who have the Propriety thereof) as far as Snake Hill to the End and purposes aforesaid."

In this deed Nicholls described himself as governor, under his Royal Highness, Duke of York, of all his "*territories in America*." He also described the lands bought of the Indians as being within his government and gives permission to his grantees to purchase from the natives, other lands in New Jersey, as far as Snake Hill. When Governor Nicholls made that deed he must have believed himself to be governor of New Jersey, as well as of New York, and it cannot be imagined that he then had heard of the release to Berkeley and Carteret. Nor could the Duke have given any notice of his withdrawal from him of his right to act as governor, and the plain inference is that these acts of Nicholls were to a certain extent binding on York and on Berkeley and Carteret.

But Nicholls made other conveyances besides the Elizabeth Town tract, one of which was much more important as it conveyed a whole county, or what was afterwards called Monmouth County, besides parts of others. This was done by a deed, or what was then called Letters Patent, dated the 8th day of April, 1665. This deed did not lead to such results as did that for the Elizabeth Town tract, but it is worthy of notice as it serves to elucidate a very vexed question which afterwards disturbed the peace of the province and involved the interests of the Lords Proprietors and of the citizens. It is called the Monmouth Patent. It suggests upon its face the object of its execution. It is important, also, in another respect; it evinces the great desire which the Duke and his deputy governor had to induce immigration into New Jersey, and that, to succeed in procuring that immigration the Duke, although his leaning toward to Romish church was pronounced, was willing to sacrifice his religious prejudices to secure his own aggrandizement. It shows further that there was a growing

tendency on the part of rulers to recognize the right of the ruled to choose their own religion and to worship God in accordance with their own religious views. In this Letters Patent there is also recognized the right of the people resident within the granted country to institute courts and to make laws. The following is a copy of that instrument.

“To All to whom these Presents shall come. I, Richard Nicholls, Esq: Governor under his Royal Highness the Duke of York, of all his Territories in America send Greeting. Whereas there is a certain Tract or Parcel of Land within this Government, lying and being near Sandy Point, upon the Main; which said parcel of Land hath been with my Consent and Approbation bought by some of the Inhabitants of Gravesend, upon Long-Island, of the Sachems, (chief Proprietors thereof) who before me have acknowledged to have received Satisfaction for the same, to the end the said Land may be planted, manured, and inhabited, and for divers other good Causes and Considerations, I have thought fit to give, confirm and grant, and by these Presents do give, confirm and grant unto William Goulding, Samuel Spicer, Richard Gibbons, Richard Stout, James Grover, John Bown, John Tilton, Nathaniel Silvester, William Reape, Walter Clark, Nicholas Davis, Obadiah Holmes, Patentees, and their Associates, their Heirs, Successors, and Assigns, all that Tract and Part of the main Land, beginning at a certain Place commonly called or known by the Name of Sandy Point, and so running along the Bay West North West, till it comes to the Mouth of the Raritans River, from thence going along the said River to the Westernmost Part of the certain Marsh Land, which divides the River into two Parts, and from that Part to run in a direct South West Line into the Woods Twelve Miles, and then to turn away South East and by South, until it falls into the main Ocean; together with all Lands, Soils, Rivers, Creeks, Harbours, Mines, Minerals, (Royal Mines excepted) Quarries, Woods, Meadows, Pastures, Marshes, Waters, Lakes, Fishings, Hawkings, Huntings and Fowling, and all other Profits, Commodities, and Hereditaments to the said Lands and Premises belonging and appertaining, with their and every of their appurtenances and of every Part and Parcel thereof, TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, all and singular the said Lands, Hereditaments, and Premises with their and every of their Appurtenances hereby given and granted, or herein before mentioned to be given and granted to the only proper Use and Behoof of the said Patentees and their Associates, their Heirs, Successors and Assigns forever, upon such Terms and Conditions as

hereafter are expressed, that is to say, that the said Patentees, and their Associates, their Heirs or Assigns shall within the space of three Years, beginning from the Day of the Date hereof, manure and plant the aforesaid Land and Premises, and settle there one Hundred Families at the least; in consideration whereof I do promise and grant that the said Patentees and their Associates, their Heirs, Successors and Assigns, shall enjoy the said Lands and Premises, with their Appurtenances, for the Term of seven Years next to come after the Date of these Presents, free from Payments of any Rents, Customs, Excise, Tax or Levy whatsoever: But after the Expiration of the said Term of Seven Years, the Persons who shall be in the Possession thereof, shall pay after the same Rate, which others within this his Royal Highnesses Territories shall be obliged unto. And the said Patentees and their Associates, their Heirs, Successors and Assigns shall have free leave and liberty to erect and build their Towns and Villages in such Places, as they in their Discretions shall think most convenient, provided that they associate themselves, and that the Houses of their Towns and Villages, be not too far distant and scattering one from another; and also they make such Fortifications for their Defence against an enemy as may seem needful. And I do likewise grant unto the said Patentees, and their Associates their Heirs, Successors and Assigns, and unto any and all other Persons, who shall Plant and Inhabit in any of the Land aforesaid, that they shall have free Liberty of Conscience without any Molestation or Disturbance whatsoever in their way of Worship. And I do further grant unto the aforesaid Patentees, their Heirs, Successors and Assigns, that they shall have Liberty to elect by the Vote of the Major Part of the Inhabitants, five or seven other Persons of the ablest and discretest of the said Inhabitants or a greater Number of them (if the Patentees, their Heirs, Successors or Assigns shall see cause) to join with them, and they together, or the Major Part of them, shall have full Power and Authority to make such peculiar prudential Laws and Constitutions amongst the Inhabitants for the better and more orderly governing of them, as to them shall seem meet; provided they be not repugnant to the publick Laws of the Government; and they shall also have Liberty to try all Causes and Actions of Debt and Trespas arising amongst themselves, to the Value of Ten Pounds, without Appeal, but that they remit the hearing of all Criminal Matters to the Assizes of New York. And furthermore I do promise and grant unto the Patentees, and their Associates aforementioned, their Heirs, Suc-

cessors and Assigns that they shall in all Things have equal privileges, Freedom and Immunities with any of his Majesty's Subjects within this Government, their Patentees and their Associates, their Heirs, Successors and Assigns rendering and paying such Duties and Acknowledgements as now are, or hereafter shall be constituted and established by the Laws of this Government, under the Obedience of his Royal Highness, his Heirs and Successors, provided they do no way infringe the Privileges above specified. Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fort James in New-York, on Manhatans-Island, the 8th Day of April in the 11th Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. and in the Year of our Lord God, 1665.

“RICHARD NICHOLLS.”

This deed seems to have been recorded or in some manner preserved in a public office, as, at its end is a memorandum that it is “*entered in the office of record in New York the day and year above written.*” “*Mattias Nicholls, Secretary.*”

The description of the country intended to be conveyed by this Letters Patent is indefinite and quite unsatisfactory. It begins at Sandy Point and runs northwest along the bay to the north of Raritan River. If by Sandy Point is meant what is now known as Sandy Hook, and probably that is the meaning, it will be difficult to reconcile the description with the actual facts. The course from Sandy Hook could not be northwest *along* the bay, but would run across the waters of what is now known as the Lower and Raritan Bays. But the general course of the shore of Lower and Raritan Bays, which are continuous, is northwest from the narrow tongue of land at the head of which is Sandy Hook. The second course is easily discernible; it is along the river undoubtedly until it strikes the union of the north and south branches; and the third and fourth courses are consistent with the state of things as they now exist. If this view of the description be correct, then it comprises the whole of Monmouth and Ocean and parts of the modern counties of Middlesex and Mercer.

This particularity in describing these various grants of land in New Jersey has been adopted for the purpose of showing with some certainty the origin of title to real estate in that province. In the early history of the country land was the only possession of the settlers; there were no manufactures; not much trade; most, if not all of it, consisted

in bartering the products of the soil for the absolute necessities of life. It was therefore of prime importance to the immigrants that their land should be assured to them by perfect titles.

The origin of these titles was fourfold: FIRST: That derived from the aborigines. At first blush, this would appear to be the very best, and it would seem from the care which Governor Nicholls and the Lords Proprietors took to secure the extinguishment of the aboriginal title, that they deemed it important that the land should be bought from the Indians. When Newark was settled by immigrants from Connecticut, although Governor Carteret, representing Berkeley and Carteret, claimed that their title was paramount, he recommended to the settlers that they should buy first from the Hackensacks, and aided them in making the purchase. His object undoubtedly was to secure any interest which that tribe might have in the land the new settlers purposed to occupy. It is, perhaps, true that these negotiations with the Indians in which the governor took so prominent a part, were suggested and entered into with a desire to maintain friendly relations with the aborigines and to secure their good will. It cannot, however, be questioned that there was a strong determination on the part of the grantees of the Duke of York to extinguish whatever right the aboriginal owners of the soil might have. But in what did that right consist? What kind of an estate did they really possess in the land? Was it an estate in fee? Was it an estate of mere possession? Or what was it? They were here in possession in a certain manner when the Europeans first came, and had always so held it, so far as is known, and their right had never been disputed; there was, in fact, none to dispute it. But this possession had only been partial and was never continuous; they were nomads, wandering from place to place, obtaining their livelihood by hunting and fishing. They did, occasionally, settle in small villages, erecting their temporary lodges only for a time, the length of which depended upon their real or fancied needs; sometimes cultivating, in the rudest manner, a field here and there, raising scanty crops of maize and pumpkins. They were savages, barbarous, uncivilized, lawless, constantly at war among themselves. Their possession never extended to the whole of the country; really only to a very small portion of it. Great forests, large tracts were never occupied. This was the title the aborigines had to land in North America. Undoubtedly they had some estate, and it was well enough for the Europeans to secure it, however slight it might be. They came here the

pioneers of civilization; they brought with them law, order, Christianity and all the elements for securing that civilization. The savage must yield to the new comers and either become amalgamated or give place to civilized man.

There was a very serious difficulty connected with these Indian titles, which could not be remedied. The evidence of any grant made by them was in the form of a deed executed by some few men supposed to be their chiefs. The land, if belonging to any of the aborigines, was owned by the whole tribe as tenants in common, and any conveyance which could be recognized as a legal one should be executed by the whole tribe, every man signing the deed. But this was impracticable, under the circumstances, so a few of them signed the deeds and made their marks. But the pertinent question might be put, by what authority did these few undertake to convey land which was owned by the whole body? It is not at all probable that there was any rule or law or custom of such controlling force as would enable a few to bind the whole tribe. In some instances, rare, it is true, but enough to show how uncertain these Indian deeds could be, the same land was conveyed to two or more grantees by different deeds executed by the same chief. There seemed to be a desire on the part of all Europeans who claimed any right in land in New Jersey, no matter how that right might arise, to extinguish the Indian titles. The Dutch, at first, did not appear to recognize the advisability of this plan, but took possession without acknowledging the right of the savages. But very early after their first settlement they changed their practice and purchased direct from the Indians. In this way several thousand acres of land in the northern part of Morris county were bought from Indian claimants. Whatever may have been the questions as to the titles of land in New Jersey between the Dutch, Governor Nicholls, the Lords Proprietors and the early settlers, every Jerseyman can claim this for the honor of those who first immigrated into the province: every acre of land within the State was honestly bought and paid for; in no instance whatever was a foot of ground taken from the Indians without full compensation to them.

The once powerful, although defeated and dispirited tribe of Indians, the Leni Lenape, became scattered in different parts of the United States, after the Revolution, upon reservations set apart for their occupancy by the general government. In 1832 a portion of them who had been settled in a new home on Green Bay, had been reduced to about

forty individuals of whom a christianized, educated man named Shawuskehung, or Wilted Grass, but who was better known by the name of Bartholomew S. Calvin, the oldest chief in the tribe and schoolmaster of half a century, was sent by this small remnant to New Jersey to make application for a grant of money. The Indian claim was presented to a joint committee of the Legislature, by Samuel L. Southard, United States senator. The claim had no real legal grounds, but it addressed itself to the humanity of the committee. Mr. Southard, in presenting it, said this: "It was a proud fact in the history of New Jersey that every foot of her soil had been obtained from the Indians by fair and voluntary purchase and transfer, a fact that no other State in the Union, not even the land that bears the name of Penn, can boast of." The request was made for an appropriation of two thousand dollars, which was the sum named by the Indians, in consideration of which the Delawares offered to release any past claim they might have. Mr. Calvin sent a letter of thanks to the Legislature, in these words: "Bartholomew S. Calvin takes this method to return his thanks to both Houses of the Legislature and especially to their committees for their very respectful attention to, and candid examination of the Indian claims which he was delegated to present."

"The final act of official intercourse between the State of New Jersey and the Delaware Indians who once owned nearly the whole of its territory, has now been consummated, in a manner which must redound to the honor of this growing State and, in all human probability, to the prolongation of the existence of a wasted yet grateful people. Upon this parting occasion I feel it to be an incumbent duty to bear the feeble tribute of my praise to the high toned justice which in this instance, and, so far as I am acquainted, in all former time, has actuated the Councils of this commonwealth in dealing with the aboriginal inhabitants."

"Not a drop of our blood have you spilled in battle; not an acre of our land have you taken but by our consent. These facts speak for themselves, and need no comment. They place the character of New Jersey in bold relief, a bright example to this State within whose territorial limits our brethren still remain. Nothing save benisons can fall upon her from the lips of the Leni Lenappe."

"There may be some who would despise an Indian benediction but when I return to my people and make known to them the result of my mission, the ear of the great Sovereign of the Universe which is still



E. W. WHELPLEY.

open to our cry, will be penetrated with our invocation of blessings upon the generous sons of New Jersey."

"To those gentlemen, members of the Legislature and others who have evinced their kindness to me, I cannot refrain from adding the unsolicited tribute of my heart-felt thanks. Unable to return them any other compensation, I fervently pray that God will have them in his holy keeping, will guide them in safety through vicissitudes of this life, and, ultimately, through the rich mercies of our Blessed Redeemer receive them into the glorious entertainment of his kingdom forever."

When Governor Nicholls made grants, some of which were issued before Governor Carteret reached New Jersey and certainly before he had notice of Carteret's appointment, he insisted that his grantees should secure the Indian rights.

SECOND. The title acquired from the Dutch governors. This was more than questionable, and never was successfully set up, in any suit at law, in an English court, as a muniment of title for a plaintiff, or in defence by a defendant. The Dutch could give no title that could avail, so said the English; they had no estate in the land, not even the right of possession. They had a sort of possession, but it was that of trespassers, and they were liable to be evicted, at any time, and had been evicted by Sir Samuel Argal, and forced to acknowledge the paramount claim of his government.

But a still stronger argument was in the hands of British statesmen, which seemed unanswerable. Charles I, when informed of the action of the Dutch, made a complaint to the States General, through his ambassador at the Hague. The Holland government promptly disavowed, by a published statement, any claim, and declared that the possession of the colony of New Netherland was that of the West India Company of Amsterdam, a private corporation.

The right to any country by discovery was a governmental and not an individual affair, and when, therefore, this public disavowal was made by the Dutch through their state authorities, there was an end of the controversy. The claim of the English might not have been admitted in direct terms, but the States General were certainly precluded from controverting it and the British government could fall back on their right to the country by discovery without fear of contradiction.

Notwithstanding these objections the Dutch title had some value and obtained largely in Bergen, in the northern part of Morris and in

the central eastern portion of the State. Whatever land is now held under it, where there has been no confirmation by the Lords Proprietors or their governors, can only be claimed by a title acquired by adverse possession. It is too late now to question the ownership, there has been an acquiescence for too long a time in the possession, by the claimants of the legal title and a perfect estate in fee has been thus acquired. Some large grants of land made by the Dutch governor in New Jersey, notably those at what is now Hoboken, at Jersey City and in central parts of the State to Dutch settlers and others, have been confirmed by the grantees of the Duke of York. These grants were never considered safe by those to whom they were made, until they were so confirmed.

THIRD. The grants made by Governor Nicholls.

These played a very important part in the history of land titles in New Jersey. Their validity has already been somewhat discussed and their history related. They came in direct conflict with those made under Berkeley and Carteret, and as will be seen hereafter, that conflict gave rise to a famous controversy in the Court of Chancery of New Jersey.

FOURTH. The grants made by the Lords Proprietors.

These are the foundation of all titles of any real value to real estate in New Jersey. They were, however, at one time, seriously questioned by the settlers in Newark and by the inhabitants of other places. The people of Newark insisted that they had bought their land directly from the Indians, who were the real owners of the soil; others who had become the grantees of Nicholls claimed that they had received title from him; that he was fully authorized to make those grants; that they had taken possession of their property under deeds from him; had improved it; and had a clear title which ought not be disputed. These controversies, however, between the Lords Proprietors and those who denied their right, arose when a demand was made for the payment of quit rent; and, of course, self interest lent strength to the objections.

Behind all titles to lands in New Jersey there was another, upon which, according to the international law of those days, all others must depend. This was the one derived from the king of Great Britain, who claimed the whole, or nearly the whole of North America, by the right of discovery. All unoccupied land, or that only inhabited by roving savages, was claimed by the sovereign under whom the dis-

coverer of the country sailed, as "*Crown Lands*," and as such was the subject of grant by the sovereign. Charles II made grants of New York and New Jersey, which he claimed to be "*Crown Lands*" and his grantee in turn, made release of part of the land so granted to him. This has already been stated, but is again referred to in this connection, as it seemed necessary to recall the facts. When, therefore, a denial was made of payment of quit rent to the Lords Proprietors, upon the ground that the land for which rent was claimed was held by another title; that is, by deed from the aborigines, or from any other source, those who refused to make such payment, virtually denied the general principle which obtained at the time.

To recapitulate, for the purpose of grouping the sources of titles to land in New Jersey together so that they may be compared and understood:

First. The title made by the Indians.

Second. That coming from the Dutch.

Third. That created by Governor Nicholls.

Fourth. That granted by the Lords Proprietors, and behind them all, the grant from the sovereign, Charles II, claiming paramount title over all, by virtue of the right of discovery, and his undoubted estate in the countries granted as "*Crown Lands*."

It must be remembered that with the Letters Patent from Charles to the Duke of York went not only the title to the land but the right of government, and that the Lords Proprietors not only claimed but exercised the sole sovereignty over the province they acquired. In this claim of York's grantees to sovereignty, there was a general acquiescence by all the inhabitants of the province, but it was somewhat inconsistent on the part of those who admitted this claim, that they should dispute their title to the land. The proprietors called a meeting of an assembly, or what would be denominated at the present day, a legislature. To this body Newark and other towns sent delegates; thus acknowledging the authority of the Lords Proprietors in this direction. But, as will be seen hereafter, there were no more persistent deniers of the title of the Lords Proprietors to the land than these very communities which elected members of this colonial legislature and thus acknowledged the right of sovereignty in the proprietors.

Charles II hated the Dutch; he had no great love for his own people; he cared little for the glory or honor of his kingdom. It was

well enough for him to be a king, it gave him immunity from accountability; it provided the means for him to pursue a life of sin and unrighteousness. If he could serve his own personal interests; secure his own ends; satisfy his revenges, and provide for his sensual indulgences, he cared nothing for results. He was a true Stuart and during the whole of his career manifested the worst characteristics of that miserable family which never gave a respectable sovereign to England. In his mad career for pleasure he lost sight of every measure which tended to elevate his throne to its proper place among the powers of Europe. With few exceptions, every king of England from the time of William the Conqueror, down to that evil day when James I ascended the English throne, had labored with clear sighted vision to preserve a balance of power in Europe which would keep in check the ancient foe and traditional rival of England. The Dutch were the natural allies of Great Britain; they were a nation of intrepid and veteran sailors, and were the only nation in Europe who could successfully defend and protect the English from invasion across the narrow channel dividing England from France. But Charles was more French than English; in the impressionable age when youth takes on the fashions, the habits of thought and action of its surroundings, he had been in France, and after he became an English king he never lost the impressions which had filled his heart and mind when he was among the dazzling glories of the French court. He lost his manhood, he surrendered his independence, yielded up his self-respect and became a traitor to his people and his crown. He was the bribed pensioner of the French monarch; so, when that monarch directed him to declare war against the Dutch, he obsequiously obeyed, and in 1672-3 hostilities broke out between the two countries, which should have been cemented by the strongest ties. Louis XIV, who was then king of France, joined Charles in declaring war; but he stood aloof in a great measure from the contest and allowed the two antagonists to fight their battles alone. The struggle was unequal; it would have been much more so, if Louis had heartily aided his English ally. The Dutch were led by the most skillful and ablest officers. But the English leaders, some of whom had never served in the navy, were equally potent on the sea as on the land. Holland seemed on the point of being overwhelmed by the English. The ruin of the Dutch was not what Louis desired; it might become necessary thereafter to use Holland in keeping the English in check. So Charles was directed to

make peace, and he obeyed; the continuance of his French pension depended upon his obedience to his royal benefactor. Hostilities were of short continuance; and on the 9th of February, 1674, the peace of Westminster was signed by the commissioners of the belligerents. By the terms of that peace all the territory taken by either of the antagonists, during the war, was to be restored to the former owner.

The Dutch almost immediately after the breaking out of the war sent a naval force to seize New York and on the 13th day of July, 1673, the attempt was successful. The surrender of the town gave rise to a controversy, many insisting that the officer in command for the English should never have surrendered, and that officer was tried by court martial. The fall of New York brought with it the possession to Holland of what was called the New Netherlands, which included New Jersey. In pursuance of the treaty of Westminster, the country thus conquered was restored to England. The cession was made formally by the States General to the king of England. These facts created a doubt whether the grant already made by Charles to the Duke of York was valid. Of course, if that were of no force, then the release by James to Berkeley and Carteret were valueless. To obviate any difficulty and to remove any doubt as to the title of the Duke to New York and New Jersey, the King, on the 29th day of June, 1674, made a new grant by Letters Patent to James, by which he conveyed precisely the same domain as that described in the first deed. The second Letters Patent are an exact copy of the first except in some very few and unimportant words.

This deed from the King to York was followed on the 20th day of July of the same year, 1674, by a deed of lease and release from the Duke of York to Sir George Carteret of a portion of New Jersey thus described:

“All that tract of land adjacent to New England and lying and being to the westward of Long Island and Manhitas Island, and bounded on the east part by the main sea, and part by Hudson's river, and extends southward as far as a certain creek called Barnegatt being about the middle, between Sandy Point and Cape May, and bounded on the west in a strait line from the said creek called Barnegatt, to a certain creek in Delaware river next adjoining to and below a certain creek in Delaware river called Renkokus Kill, and from thence up the said Delaware river to the northernmost branch thereof, which is in forty one degrees and forty minutes of latitude; and on the north,

crosseth over thence in a strait line to Hudson's river in forty one degrees of latitude; which said tract of land is hereafter to be called by the name or names of New Caesarea or New Jersey."

This description is the first one which appears any where on any record of a distinctive part of New Jersey as an independent province and is, undoubtedly, intended to describe that part of the province which was thereafter to be known as East New Jersey.

Immediately after this deed to Carteret, he assumed separate and independent control of the part of New Jersey so conveyed to him. On the 31st day of July, 1674, he issued what he called "*Directions, Instructions and orders*":

"*Directions Instructions and Orders*, made and given by the Right Honourable Sir George Carteret, Knight and Baronet, Vice Chamberlain in his majesty's household, and one of his Majesty's most honourably Privy Council, Lord Proprietor of the country or Province of New Caesarea or New Jersey, together with a declaration by him made, of the true intent and meaning, and an explanation of several articles of the concessions formerly made by him, and the Lord John Berkeley, dated the 10th of February, in the year of our Lord 1664, to be observed by the Governor and Council, and inhabitants of the said Province."

These "Directions" have an important bearing upon the question as to the title of land in New Jersey. While, of course, they could not change any legal title acquired before their issue, yet they express most explicitly the views held by Carteret as to the validity of any grants other than those obtained from him or his authorized agent. Some of the articles in these "Directions" are therefore quoted entire, so that more light may be thrown on the history of title to land in New Jersey.

"I. We being made very sensible of the great disorders in our Province, occasioned by several persons to the great prejudice of our self, our Governor and Council, and all other peaceable and well minded inhabitants, within our said Province, by claiming a right of propriety both of land and government. Wherefore we do hereby declare first, that all lands granted by our Governor to the 28th July, 1672, and confirm'd in our names by Patents, or Charters upon record in our Secretary's office, under our Province seal, signed by him and the major part of his Council, shall remain to the particular owners thereof, their heirs, &c., for ever, with all the benefits, proffits, and priviledges therein

contain'd, they performing what they are obliged unto in every of the said respective Patents or Charters."

"II. For such as pretend to a right of propriety to land and government within our Province, by virtue of any patent from Governor Colonel Richard Nichols, as they ignorantly assert, we utterly disown any such thing. A grant they had from him upon such conditions which they never perform'd; and by the said grant they were obliged to do, and perform such acts and things as should be appointed by his Royal Highness, or his deputies, whose power remained in us by virtue of a patent from his said Royal Highness bearing date long before those grants, which hath been often declared by our Governor, and since owned under the sign manual of his Royal Highness, bearing date the 25th of November, 1672, and demanded their submission to our authority, and to patent their land from us, and pay our quit rent according to our concessions; which if they had done, or shall yet do, we are content they shall enjoy the tract or tracts of land they are settled upon. *Provided* it hath not been taken up contrary to our order, and that it be not to the prejudice of the rest of the inhabitants and to have such other priviledges and immunities as our Governor and Council and they shall agree upon. But if such persons as have not already received patents of their land from us, shall not within one year after notice to them given of this our pleasure therein, desire and accept patents of the said land, we do hereby order our Governor and Council to dispose of such lands and tenements, in whole or in part for our best advantage to any other persons: And if any person or persons do think they have injustice, or wrong done them, by this our possitive determination, they may address themselves to the King and Council, and if their right to that land or government appears to be better than ours, we will readily submit thereunto."

"IV. That all grants of land, conveyances, surveys, or any other pretences for the hold of land, whatsoever within our said Province, that are not derived from us according to the prescriptions in our concessions, and entered upon record in our Secretary's office, in our said Province, we declare to be null and void in law."

"And Lastly. We do hereby grant, order and direct, that the concessions made sign'd and seal'd by the Lord John Berkeley, and myself, bearing date the 10th day of February, 1664, shall still continue and stand in force, and be kept, maintain'd, and perform'd in all and every of the parts and articles thereof, unto the said Province except such of

them, and in such manner as the same or any part thereof, are altered or explained in or by these presents or in or by any former order and instruction sent to the Governor, or Deputy Governor and Council there, under the hands of the said Lord Berkeley and myself, or under my own hand alone."

On the same 31st day of July, 1674, Carteret issued a commission to his kinsman, Philip Carteret, making him governor of that part of the colony thus newly granted to him. This man, Philip Carteret, had been made governor of the whole province by Berkeley and Carteret in 1664, when they received their grant from York. In this last commission, Sir George styles himself Lord Proprietor of New Caesarea or New Jersey, in America and Philip Carteret is called Governor of the province of New Caesarea or New Jersey. No direct reference is made to any prior commission, but it is fairly implied that there had been one previously given.

The governor was clothed with most ample powers, as will appear by the following quotations from his commission: "full and absolute power and authority for us, and in our name, to let, sell, convey, and assure such lands in our said Province, to such person and persons, and for such estate and estates, and with such provisoes, conditions and limitations as by certain concessions and agreements made by John Lord Berkeley of Stratton, and myself, under our hands and seals bearing date the tenth day of January, 1664, to and with the adventurers, we are obliged to grant, and as you shall be directed by certain instructions and directions under my hand and seal bearing date with these presents, and by such other instructions and rules as from time to time you shall receive from us, and not otherwise; hereby ratifying and confirming whatsoever you shall lawfully do pursuant to our said concessions, and to such instructions, rules and directions as aforesaid, as also to make, do, perform and execute, all our singular act and acts, thing and things, powers and authorities whatsoever, which we ourself may, can, might or could do, in, for, concerning or relating to the government, both civil and military, of the said Province or tract of land by virtue of any grant from or derived under his most excellent Majesty King CHARLES the Second, by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., to be exercised (nevertheless) according to such instructions, and with such limitations, restrictions, conditions, and provisoes, as in these presents are hereafter contain'd; hereby ratifying, confirming and allowing all and every such act and acts,

thing and things, which our said Governor and our said Council in our name, shall do in the premises, pursuant to the authority hereby committed. *Provided*, and it is hereby declared, that this present deed, or any thing therein contained, do not extend, nor shall it be deem'd or taken to extend, to give up to the said Governor, or said Councillors, or either or any of them, any power or authority to make any grant, conveyance, demise, or other like disposition of any land, lying within or being part of the said Province, but according to our said concessions and instructions, and reserving for every acre English measure, which by virtue of this authority you shall grant to any person or persons, one half penny of lawful money of England, yearly rent, to be paid to us, our heirs or assigns, on every five and twentieth day of March, according to the English account, the first payment thereof to begin the five and twentieth day of March, which shall be next after making of the said grant."

Although not germane to the present subject, yet it ought not be overlooked, that this last commission to Philip Carteret affords full evidence of the kind and considerate manner in which the first rulers and settlers in New Jersey treated the aborigines. In that commission, the "*Lord Proprietor*" thus instructs his Governor and Council:

"And lastly. If you our said Governor and Councillors shall happen to find any natives in our said Province and tract of land aforesaid, that then you treat them with all humanity and kindness, and not in any wise grieve or oppress them; but endeavoring by a Christian carriage, to manifest piety and justice, and charity in your conversation with them; the manifestation whereof will prove beneficial to the planters, and likewise advantageous to the propagation of the Gospel."

By this last chain of title it would appear that there had been some division made of the province between Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. In the grant to Carteret, made by the Duke of York, Berkeley is entirely ignored, and it would seem that this was the condition of things: A release having been made by York to Berkeley and Carteret as tenants in common, each was seized of an undivided half of the whole domain, according to the undoubted principle of law. No new grant by a former owner to York could divest either of the tenants of their right to the undivided half and the new deed could only inure to their benefit, so that when the Duke made his new grant to Carteret of part of the whole domain in severalty, he did not divest Berkeley of his interest, but the title remained vested in the two grantees precisely as it

was when the first release was made and delivered. But, on the 18th of March, 1673, Berkeley conveyed his moiety in the whole province of New Jersey to John Fenwick for the consideration of a thousand pounds. On the 10th day of February, 1674, a deed tripartite for the same moiety was made between John Fenwick of the first part, Edward Billinge, of the second part and William Penn, Gawn Lawry and Nicholas Lucas of the third part. This deed had been preceded by another of bargain and sale dated the 9th of February, 1674, for the term of one year, between the same parties, except that they were thus described: John Fenwick and Edward Billinge as of the one part and William Penn, Gawn Lawry and Nicholas Lucas of the other part;—an arrangement undoubtedly made for the purpose of complying with the conditions accompanying deeds of lease and release. By these two conveyances, William Penn, Gawn Lawry and Nicholas Lucas were vested with the moiety or one-half part of the province of New Jersey, but it was admitted by the tripartite deed that Edward Billinge claimed to have some equitable interest in the domain. It was declared by the last named deed that the whole province was held by Sir George Carteret and by Penn, Lawry and Lucas, as tenants in common; that Sir George was seized of one undivided half of the whole province and that the other three were seized of the other half.

This being the state of affairs with reference to the title to New Jersey, on the 1st day of July, 1676, a quintipartite deed was executed by Sir George Carteret, William Penn, Gawn Lawry, Nicholas Lucas and Edward Billinge. This deed contains an immense amount of verbiage, recites all the prior grants and conveyances for the purpose of showing exactly how the title stood and partitioned the province into two parts or shares, one of which was conveyed to Sir George Carteret and the other to Penn, Lawry and Lucas. The part conveyed to Carteret is thus described: "All that easterly part, share and portion, and all those easterly parts, shares and portions of the said tract of land and premises so granted and conveyed by his said Royal Highness, the said James, Duke of York, unto the said John, Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret as aforesaid, extending eastward and northward along the seacoast and the said River called Hudson's River, from the east side of a certain place or harbour lying on the southern part of the same tract of land, and commonly called or known in a map of the said tract of land, by the name of Little Egg Harbour, to that part of the said river called Hudson's River, which is in forty-one degrees of latitude,

being the furthestmost part of the said tract of land and premises which is bounded by the said river, and crossing over from thence in a strait line, extending from that part of Hudson's river aforesaid to the northernmost branch, or part of the before-mentioned river called Delaware river, and to the most northerly point or boundary of the said tract of land and premises, so granted by his said Royal Highness, James Duke of York, unto the said Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, now by the consent and agreement of the said parties to these presents, called and agreed to be called the north partition point, and from thence, that is to say, from the said north partition point extending southward by a strait and direct line, drawn from the said north partition southward, thro' the said tract of land, unto the most southwardly point of the east side of Little Egg Harbour aforesaid; which said most southwardly point of the east side of Little Egg Harbour is now by the consent and agreement of the said parties to these presents, called and agreed to be from henceforth called the south partition point: and which said strait and direct line drawn from the said north partition point thro' the said tract of land, unto the said south partition point is now by the consent and agreement of the said parties to these presents, called and agreed to be called the line of partition, which is the line hereinbefore mentioned to be intended, by the said consent and agreement of the said parties, for the dividing and making a partition or separation of the said easterly part share and portion from the westerly part, share and portion of the said tract of land and premises, so conveyed by his said Royal Highness aforesaid, in and by these presents intended to be bargained, sold and conveyed by the said Sir George Carteret unto the said William Penn, Gawn Lawry and Nicholas Lucas." The part conveyed to the other three is thus described: "All that westerly part, share and portion and all that and those other part and parts, share and shares, portion and portions, of the said tract of land and premises so granted by his said Royal Highness, the said James Duke of York, unto the said John Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret as aforesaid and which said westerly part, share and portion, and which said other parts shares and portions, is and are extending southward and westward and northward along the seacoast and the before mentioned Bay and River commonly called and known by the name or names of Delaware Bay and Delaware River, from the said south partition point before mentioned to be on the east side of Little Egg Harbour, unto the said north partition point hereinbefore mentioned, to be on the before mentioned northernmost branch

or part of Delaware river aforesaid; and from thence, that is to say, from the said north partition point, extending southward unto the said south partition point before mentioned, by the said before mentioned strait and direct line called the line of partition drawn thro' the said tract of land from the said north partition point unto the said south partition, by the consent and agreement before mentioned, intended for the dividing and making a partition or separation of the said westerly part, share and portion from the before mentioned easternly part, share and portion of the said tract of land and premises so conveyed by his said Royal Highness as aforesaid, and hereinbefore bargain'd, sold and conveyed by the said William Penn, Gawn Lawry, Nicholas Lucas and Edward Billinge unto the said George Carteret as aforesaid."

By this Quintipartite Deed that part of New Jersey which became the several property of Sir George Carteret was to be called and known as East New Jersey, and that which was conveyed to William Penn and his associates, was designated West New Jersey. For several years after the date of this deed of partition there were two distinct, independent political organizations in New Jersey, known by those two names. Each had its own separate governor, council and legislature, and each was governed by a code of laws differing essentially from that of the other. Each of these divisions moved in its own sphere without any attrition with the other; there was, in fact, or seemed to be, perfect harmony between them; but there were dissensions within the province of East Jersey which culminated at last in serious trouble. Comparative quiet reigned in West Jersey, so far as its inhabitants were concerned, but encroachments were made upon the authority of its governors, as will hereafter be noticed.

It will be remembered that in the new grant, made after the peace of Westminster, by the Duke of York to Sir George Carteret, the name of Lord Berkeley is not mentioned, nor is that of his immediate grantee, nor are those of any of that grantee's assignees. It is difficult to account for that omission unless it be that the parties to this new grant purposed to ignore any title in Berkeley, or in his assigns, to either East or West Jersey. He had already conveyed his undivided half of the whole of the province to John Fenwick, by a deed of bargain and sale, dated the 18th day of March, 1673, nearly a year before the date of the new grant by York to Carteret. This deed to Fenwick is mentioned in the Quintipartite Deed and is recognized by that instrument as valid and subsisting. It was, in fact, one of the muniments of title

upon which the Quintipartite Deed was based. Subsequent events will show that York did not recognize Berkeley's title and that he claimed West Jersey as belonging to himself.

On the 9th day of February, 1674, a short time before the new grant to Carteret for East Jersey was made, John Fenwick conveyed his moiety in the whole of New Jersey, sold to him by Berkeley, to William Penn, Gawen Lawry and Nicholas Lucas, for one year, by deed of bargain and sale. In this deed Edward Billinge joined, signing as one of the grantors. On the very next day, the 10th day of February, 1674, a tripartite deed was executed by John Fenwick of the first part, Edward Billinge of the second part and William Penn, Gawen Lawry and Nicholas Lucas of the third part. By this deed the undivided half of the whole of New Jersey was conveyed to Penn, Lawry and Lucas, as tenants in common; but in the deed it is stated that Edward Billinge claims to have an equitable interest in the lands conveyed. These two conveyances were of the same character as those before mentioned, called Lease and Release, adopted by English conveyancers at that time, to convey lands in fee.

By this chain of title, it will be seen that at the time of the Quintipartite Deed, the whole of New Jersey was vested in Sir George Carteret, William Penn, Gawen Lawry and Nicholas Lucas; the parties to the deed of partition by which East Jersey was assigned to Carteret and West Jersey was vested in Penn, Lawry and Lucas, as the grantees of Berkeley's assignee. This deed of partition is called the Quintipartite Deed because there were five parties to it, Edward Billinge, who had some unestablished interest in the land conveyed, being the fifth party.

There were some land holders, however, as has already been stated, who claimed by conveyances made by the Indians and would not acknowledge any right in Charles to make grants of land in the province which, they asserted, belonged to the aborigines; and there were others who claimed, in opposition to Carteret, through grants made by Governor Nicholls. But the question still remained unsettled whether the Dutch conquest had not utterly destroyed any title of the English monarch to any part of New Jersey. If it had done that, then it was necessary for Charles to reconvey to York and for York to make a new deed to Berkeley and Carteret. The king performed his part and made the new deed to the Duke, but York hesitated, dallied, played fast and loose, equivocated and held back; finally, doubtless fearing to

arouse the wrath of his brother, the English monarch, he made a conveyance, but it was only for a portion of New Jersey, and to Carteret alone. The vexed question as to Berkeley's title still remained undetermined. The Quintipartite Deed acknowledged its validity, but the Duke did not.

On the 1st of July, 1674, York appointed Sir Edmund Andross governor of all the country which was granted to him by Charles by the new grant, and this was done only two days after that new grant was made.

There is considerable difficulty in arriving at exact facts at this period in the history of New Jersey. Public records were few, very meagre and quite uncertain. In many instances there were no records at all and the historian who honestly desires to ascertain the true state of affairs and to give facts which can be authenticated, is very much embarrassed. There were some records kept in New York, but they were, in many instances, mere skeletons and barely state transactions in the briefest possible way and in such a manner that those only who were contemporary and knew the attendant circumstances might understand what was intended to be recorded; but to those who lived some generations afterwards, these records were, in a measure, unintelligible.

Up to December, 1672, Berkeley and Carteret undoubtedly acted in concert. As late as the 6th day of December, 1672, they published a declaration of the "*true intent and meaning of us the Lords Proprietors*" and an explanation of their concessions made in 1664. On the same day they announced another declaration of "*us the Lords Proprietors of the province of New Caesarea or New Jersey*," addressed to all adventurers, planters, inhabitants within any town and plantations in said province, in which they speak of "*our Governor*," "*our Secretary*," and confirm all grants made by "*our Governor*," to the 28th of July, 1672. On the 7th of December, 1672, they issued another joint declaration which they called "*Directions for the Governor and Council of New Caesarea or New Jersey*." In this last declaration they again style themselves "*Lords Proprietors*" and claim payment to their receiver-general of quit rent which they insist is due to them for the lands held by settlers. On the 9th of the same month and year, King Charles recognized them both as Lords Proprietors of New Jersey and as having the sole power to settle and dispose of the country upon such terms and conditions as they should see fit; he also takes the inhabitants to task because they refused obedience to Berke-

ley and Carteret, "*as absolute proprietors of the same.*" Finally on the 10th and 11th of the same month and year other communications from Berkeley and Carteret unmistakably show that up to that time they were acting together and claiming joint rule and proprietorship, as Lords Proprietors over the whole province of New Jersey.

There can be no possible doubt, then, that, up to the time of the conveyance to Fenwick, Berkeley's title to the undivided half of the whole province was recognized, if not absolutely agreed to; certainly by all parties interested. There is no record anywhere that any partition between Berkeley and Carteret was ever contemplated, and such circumstances as can be well authenticated, indicate that, so far as they themselves were concerned, a partition was never intended to be made between them.

There is a singular fact appearing in the records which are still in existence. On the thirteenth day of June, 1674, King Charles addressed a letter to the authorities in New Jersey, in which he uses this language: "*Whereas our right trusty and well beloved Councillor Sir George Carteret Knight and Baronet by grant derived under us, is seized of the province of New Cæsarea or New Jersey in America and of the jurisdiction thereof.*" This was one month and seventeen days *before* the new grant by York to Carteret and is quite significant, certainly, of what the king supposed to be the true state of the case, or what he believed ought to be, or, more probably, what he *desired* should be, under the circumstances. It must not be forgotten that Carteret was a great favorite both with Charles and with York.

Sir Edmund Andross, on the 9th of November, 1674, almost immediately after he became governor under the Duke of York, issued a proclamation, as governor, by which all former *grants, privileges or concessions* theretofore made or granted and all estates legally possessed *by any* under the Duke prior to the Dutch conquest were confirmed and the possessors, by virtue thereof, were to remain in quiet possession of their rights. This proclamation must have been made with the knowledge and, undoubtedly, with the full concurrence of the Duke. It is not at all probable that Andross would have dared publish so important a document to the world without the authority of his royal master.

Andross was a man of violence, tyrannical in his treatment of those under his control and utterly regardless of the right. He was capable of committing the most outrageous acts without license or authority,

stopping at no bounds, if he could secure his end, oppressive beyond measure and abusing his authority to accomplish what he deemed to be most advantageous for his master and himself. Utterly subservient to his superiors and employers, if he had any virtue, it was that he was honestly courageous in attempting to secure their advantage, but, in furthering their interests, he was neither just to others nor correct in his methods.

James, himself, was open to the charge of tyranny and duplicity towards the struggling inhabitants in the province. He was openly charged with a desire to recover the lost province of New Jersey, which he had already granted to Berkeley and Carteret in 1664, to the great disgust of Col. Nicholls, who was then governor under him. A word—a single word, to Andross from York would have prevented his tyrannical acts which he so soon directed against Fenwick and West Jersey and afterward against Cartaret and the people of East Jersey.

He and his Council were vested with all the powers of government over the domain which was intrusted to his care, subject to all other grants which the Duke might legally make. But York had undoubtedly granted East Jersey to Sir George Cartaret with unmistakable power of government and Andross must have known that fact. He came over from England about the same time, if not on the same vessel, with Governor Philip Carteret. Whether he knew these facts at first, or not, he learned them soon after he assumed the governorship of New York. The deed of Lease and Release by York to Sir George, the warrant appointing Philip Carteret governor of East Jersey were exhibited to him and full opportunity given him to examine them, before he began his evil course against that province. At first, he did not seem disposed to take any steps to molest Carteret, or extend the authority of the Duke over East Jersey, but turned his attention to West Jersey.

The examination of this part of the history of New Jersey has an indirect connection with titles to land which is the subject now under discussion, and these facts are introduced at this point only because they have an influence on the question of titles. Fuller notice will be given them hereafter.

Andross attempted to introduce the Duke's authority over West Jersey and insisted upon the right to impose tariff duties upon all goods imported into the province and which might be exported. He imprisoned Fenwick and obliged him to give his parol that he would not attempt



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to exercise any power of government in the province he had purchased from Berkeley, and which had been assured to him by the partition intended to be effected by the Quintipartite Deed. After these outrages in West Jersey, Andross turned his attention to East Jersey and claimed the right to exercise the same authority there and when Governor Philip Carteret bravely withstood him, he caused his arrest forcibly, under circumstances of great indignity and outrage, carried him to New York, threw him into prison and kept him confined there for nearly a month. It is true that his acts were finally ignored and repudiated by York, but Andross was virtually indorsed by his appointment as governor of New England, after York became James II.

The grant by Berkeley to Carteret was finally confirmed by James about 1680. This put an end to all disputes as to the title to land in both East and West Jersey, except as to that claimed by a few as being derived from the Indians and from Governor Nicholls. York could not well ignore deeds which were made by his own governor, granted under full authority given by him to that governor.

This then was the condition of the title to lands in New Jersey when there was a final settlement of the conflicting claims. New Jersey was divided into two distinct, separate and independent provinces called East and West Jersey.

It ought be said that the westerly division line between the two colonies was not well defined, and that this fact gave rise to great trouble and much litigation. That division line still remains undetermined.

Sir George Carteret and his heirs and assigns were the absolute owners in fee of all land in East Jersey not already granted to settlers and others, with powers of government; William Penn, Gawen Lawry and Nicholas Lucas were the owners in fee of all land in West Jersey except such as had already been conveyed by the rightful owners and were also vested with the right of government. Land in East Jersey was sold to twenty-four proprietors, so that all land there, at first, was held in twenty-fourths or fractions of a twenty-fourth. In West Jersey it was held in hundredths or fractions of a hundred.

There were two kinds of grants; one where a gift was made to actual settlers at the beginning of the history of the colony; when, by the "*grants and concessions*" the amount of land donated to a settler depended upon the number of individuals in his family, with an additional amount for each servant brought with the family into the province. These were called "*headlands*." The other kind of grant was

acquired by this process: A warrant, signed by the Governor and a majority of the Council, was delivered to the surveyor-general, who surveyed the land, made his return in writing, showing his survey and a description of the property; both warrant and return were recorded by the register. If there were no objection to the warrant, it was then issued, signed by the Governor and his Council, authenticated by the great seal of the province and this warrant was then recorded and the title to the land was perfected. This was the process in East Jersey; no patents were issued in West Jersey.

CHAPTER V.

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By the "Grants and Concessions" made by Berkeley and Carteret the power of legislation in New Jersey was vested in the Governor and

his Council and twelve deputies, or representatives, to be chosen from amongst themselves by such of the inhabitants of the Province as were "Freemen," or their agents. The Governor's Council, selected by him, was to be composed of *"six at least, or twelve at most, or any even number between six and twelve, with whose advice and consent, or with at least three of the six, or four of a greater number, all being summoned, he is to govern according to limitations."* The Governor, Councillors and Assemblymen were obliged *"to swear or subscribe in a book to be provided for that purpose, that they will bear true allegiance to the King of England, his heirs and successors; and that they will be faithful to the interests of the Lords Proprietors of the said Province and their heirs, executors and assigns; and endeavor the peace and welfare of the said Province; and that they will truly and faithfully discharge their respective trust in their respective offices, and do equal justice to all men according to their best skill and judgment without corruption, favor or affection."* Those who were, or might become subjects of the king of England, and swear or subscribe allegiance to him and faithfulness to the Lords Proprietors were called "Freemen" and were admitted to plant, could hold land and vote.

The Governor and his Council and the twelve deputies or representatives, when assembled in their legislative capacity, were to be called the General Assembly and were granted the fullest powers of legislation possible. In some respects, those powers were most minutely defined; but they were generally authorized by the grants and concessions to enact and pass all such "laws, acts and constitutions as shall be necessary for the well government of the said Province and them to repeal," with certain provisos already mentioned. This form of the legislative body, composed of Governor, Council and Assembly, obtained during the whole of the colonial times in New Jersey and until the Constitution of July 2, 1776, was adopted by the provincial Congress. Although the Governor and his Council and the Deputies were together called the General Assembly, yet the Legislature was composed of two distinct bodies, who met and deliberated apart, and in separate rooms; the Governor and his Council composing one body, and the Deputies another. The several acts were submitted to these two bodies separately; any statute passed by the Deputies or Burgesses, as they are called in the record of the laws, was presented to the other body, and all statutes enacted by the Governor and his Council must be approved by the Deputies. There did not seem at first to be any regular rule or

custom requiring a formal approbation by a re-enactment of a law when thus presented by one body to the other, but, apparently, it was necessary for the full validity of a law that it should, in some way, receive such sanction as would show consent.

On the 7th of April, 1668, a little less than three years after his arrival, Governor Carteret issued a proclamation, of which, as it is the first of the kind ever promulgated in New Jersey and assumes an important bearing upon the legislative history of that State, a full copy is given: "Whereas, by the infinite goodness, providence, and blessing of Almighty God, this Province of New Jersey is in a probable way of being populated; there being a considerable number of families already settled in several parts of the same, and many more that in a short time are to come and place themselves under this government; for the better propagating and encouragement thereof, I have thought fit, with the advice of my Council, to appoint a General Assembly to begin the 25th day of May ensuing the date hereof, for the making and constituting such wholesome laws as shall be most needful and necessary for the good government of the said province, and the maintaining of a religious communion, and civil society, one with the other, as becometh Christians, without which it is impossible for any Body Politic to prosper or subsist."

"Wherefore these are in the Lords Proprietors names to will and require all the freeholders belonging to . . . to make choice and appoint two able men that are freeholders, and dwellers within the said limits, to be your Burgesses and Representatives for you, and they being empowered by you are to make their personal appearance at Elizabethtown, the 25th day of May next as aforesaid, and there to join with me your Governor and my Council to advise in the management of the affairs that are needful and necessary for the orderly and well governing of the said province:—Hereof you may not fail, as you and every of you will answer your contempt to the contrary. Given under the seal of the Province the seventh day of April, 1668, and in the 20th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

PH. CARTERET."

This proclamation was issued in pursuance of the Grants and Concessions which provided that until the Colonies should be divided into "Parishes, Divisions, Tribes and other Distinctions" twelve Deputies or Representatives should be chosen to "join with the Governor and

Council" in making laws. But so soon as those divisions were made, then the voters were to meet annually on the first day of January and choose "Freeholders" for each respective Division, to be Deputies or Representatives of the same. This first meeting of any legislature in New Jersey, called according to Governor Carteret's proclamation for May 25th, but which did not meet until the 26th day of May, 1668, was held at Elizabeth Town and continued in session just four days, until the 30th of May. There were present the Governor, Philip Carteret, six members of his Council and ten delegates, two from each of the following named towns: Bergen, Elizabeth Town, Newark, "*upon Pishawack River*," Woodbridge, and Middletown. Piscataway very early assumed some prominence in the colony, but does not seem to have attained such importance at the time of this first meeting of the Legislature in New Jersey as to be entitled to representation. Shrewsbury had no delegates from its own citizens, but was represented by those from Middletown. There were as yet no counties nor other territorial divisions of the colony and there could have been no legislation providing for the number of representatives, dependent upon the population nor the places from which they should be sent. The delegates forming the popular branch of the Legislature represented such towns as were generally recognized as inhabited localities, whose citizens were so numerous and whose interests were so important that they ought be represented in the law-making body of the province. There were no objections made to the representatives, at this first meeting, nor to the mode of election, nor to the numbers. Just how those elections were conducted in the different localities, or what was the method of voting, is unknown, except in the case of Newark. The records of that town give the information that the delegates were appointed at a regular town meeting by the votes of the inhabitants of the town assembled at that meeting.

The Grants and Concessions, as has already been stated, provided that the persons entitled to vote for their delegates should be "Freemen." It is quite evident from these facts that there could have been only six towns in the whole province which were of such size and importance that they considered themselves, and were acknowledged by all, as entitled to representation in this first legislature. These six towns were Bergen, Newark, Elizabeth Town, Middletown, Woodbridge and Shrewsbury.

Bergen was settled, as has been learned, by the Dutch, and the name

of one of the first delegates from that town unmistakably proves his Dutch origin; the other bore a French name, Bayard, but he was a descendant of a Huguenot who had gone to Holland at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The history of the settlement of Newark has been already given somewhat in detail, but the other towns have been simply mentioned. The origin of Bergen has been referred to, but not in such amplitude as it deserves. It is now within the bounds of the present county of Hudson. The limits of the original grant were quite indefinite, but the first settlement was very compact and small, being for several years simply a trading post where merchants from New Amsterdam resorted to trade with the natives for game, peltry and such commodities as the aborigines might carry thither for barter. This, undoubtedly, was the original method by which trading was carried on between the natives and the European merchants.

There has been much speculation indulged in by historians as to the date of the first settlement at Bergen; that date cannot be accurately determined, indeed, it is doubtful whether it can be approximated. It is almost impossible to fix definitely the precise time, even as to the year, when Europeans first established themselves as permanent settlers in any particular locality in New Jersey, except, perhaps, in the case of Newark, where the town records have been so well preserved that it can be determined beyond a peradventure, even as to the month and year when the immigrants from Connecticut landed at "*our town on the Passaic.*"

It is not probable that the merchants who built the stockade at Bergen only for the purpose of trading with the aborigines, carried their wives and families there at the first.

The date of 1616 is the earliest which is given for the first settlement of Bergen, and that is very doubtful, although several historians fix it as the correct time; they are not able, or, perhaps, it had better be said, they do not give any authority for the assertion. Henry Hudson discovered the Hudson River in 1609. In 1611 the Dutch began trading with the Indians, but they made no permanent settlements and it was not until 1623 that the pioneer colony consisting of thirty families sailed from Holland and made a permanent lodgment on Manhattan Island. Posts had been established on the river for the purpose of trading with the savages, but nothing more. Bergen was, undoubtedly, the first European settlement in New Jersey, but it originated in

a stockade erected for protection for traders and their goods, and was not at first peopled to any extent whatever by white settlers. Beyond question, it was first populated by Dutch families who came across the river from Manhattan, as New York was then called. It was but a short distance from the west bank of the Hudson to the hills back from modern Jersey City, where this stockade was erected, and it was much easier and certainly safer for the trader to leave his family, if he had one, on Manhattan Island, under the protection of the fort and its Dutch garrison, than to expose them to the dangers and privations of a frontier life. But, in process of time, a change gradually came; the stockade remained, perhaps, but the settler's cabin was erected and a new life was introduced, a vigorous business sprung up and a town of bustling, energetic men gradually gathered its dwellings together and finally became important and successful. At first the space occupied by the traders was so small, that it seemed unnecessary to purchase any land from the Indians, for the houses were built so close together that their roofs touched each other, but as settlers crowded in and there was need of more space, it was found important that some arrangement should be made with the savages for purchasing a large portion of the country surrounding that occupied by the settlers, to provide for their increasing wants, and this purchase was made in January, 1658-9, during the time that the redoubtable "*Pieter*" Stuyvesant was Governor. It was made by the Dutch government then established over the New Netherlands, and the deed was given to the irascible, wooden-legged Stuyvesant, by the name of the Honorable Director General, Petrus Stuyvesant, and the gentlemen of the Council of New Netherlands. The property conveyed was thus described: "A tract lying on the west side of the north river in New Netherlands, beginning by the great rock above Wickhacken and from thence cross through the land till above the island Siskaes, and from thence along the Channel side till Constables Hook and from Constables Hook again till the aforesaid mentioned rock above Wickhacken; with all the lands, islands, channels, valleys therein comprehended in such manner as the aforesaid parcel of lands are surrounded and encompassed by the North River, the Kill Van Kull and the aforesaid direct line from the rock above Weehawken till above Siskaes where it is divided by the channel."

This description contains a large extent of country, the whole of the modern county of Hudson lying east of the Hackensack River and a large part of what is now Bergen county. It included all of Hobo-

ken, Jersey City, Bayonne, Bergen Point, Harsimus, Communipaw, Pavonia and other localities adjoining these places. The deed made by the Indians was executed by nine Sachems, with their marks, some of which are quite picturesque and striking. There are some peculiarities connected with this description which should be explained. The word "till" meant "to," in the language then used; "Wiekhacken" is Weehawken; the "*great rock*," a translation of the Dutch word "clip," referred to the palisades; "Constable's Hook" is now Bergen Point, the most southern part of Hudson county; "Siskaes" is the present Secaucus, a portion of upland lying north and east of Snake Hill and running to the northern roots of that elevation and called an island because it is surrounded by salt meadow, which at certain seasons of the year, when this description was prepared, was covered with water. No explanation can, however, be given of the description which is entirely satisfactory.

Some suppose that the name Bergen, applied to the trading post and town, was given in honor of the Norwegian city of the same name which for nearly four centuries had been a prominent member of the Hanseatic League and had attained to great importance, not only from its connection with that famous mercantile union, but also, from its own inherent strength. But there is some good reason for believing that those localities were named for Bergen-op-Zoom, in Holland, a small town, it is true, but historically famous and prominent for its position as a fortress and a protection to the surrounding country in the many wars in which Holland had been engaged. The Dutch were proud of their country, of its ancient history and of the localities which had adorned its annals by the prowess of their inhabitants and their loyal adherence to the fatherland in times of peril.

The country thus bought from the Indians, or a portion of it, at least, had been conveyed some time before this, and under quite peculiar circumstances. The investment of the Dutch merchants in the New Netherlands had not been profitable; no permanent settlements had been made outside of New Amsterdam and Fort Orange, and their expectations had not been realized even in those localities; indeed, they had been a constant source of expense. Agriculture received no attention, not enough ground being cultivated to raise the corn necessary for the support of the colonists. The immigrants came simply for the purpose of gain; they made their way into the country to visit the Indians, to barter with them for their peltry; they built no houses

and no factories; cultivated no farms; they were traders merely, not settlers. What were needed were actual permanent settlers, who would bring their families with them and become attached to the soil, who were artisans, manufacturers and farmers. But the mechanics and workmen, the manufacturers and peasantry of Holland were either too poor, or too much engrossed in their several callings, in their native land, to transport themselves with their families and their belongings to the new country, however desirable it might be for them. So, peculiar privileges were offered to capitalists; confined carefully, however, to the members of the West India Company, who would, within a certain time, form permanent colonies of fifty or more, any where within the main colony, but outside of Manhattan Island. This plan finally eventuated in granting large estates of land to several individuals, who thus became in a measure feudal lords and were called "*Patroons*." Large manors were granted, one of which, at least, remained in the family of the original grantee, until the early part of this century. That grantee was Kilian Van Rensselaer, whose land thus granted included three counties, Albany, Rensselaer and Columbia and was greater than some German principalities. His manor was a specimen of the grants made in pursuance of the policy thus inaugurated. It was proposed to extend this system into New Jersey, where the same difficulties relative to the settlement of the colony existed as in New Netherlands, and several large grants of land were made to individuals, but always to members of the West India Company. One of these grants was made to Michael Paauw, on the 12th of July, 1630. He was a director in the company, a burgomaster of Amsterdam, in Holland, so he must have been a man of consequence, not only in the new colony, but in his native land. The grant made to him undoubtedly covered a large portion of the land which twenty years and more afterwards was conveyed to Stuyvesant and others by the aborigines and which included what was afterwards known as Bergen. This land conveyed to Paauw was thus described in the Indian deed: "the land called Hobocan Hacking extending on the south side to Ahasimus, eastward along the river Mauritius and on the west side by lowlands." This is the first time the name Hobocan appears in the history of New Jersey in any form; it is found afterwards spelled in many different ways, but is now known as Hoboken. The place called Ahasimus is now Harsimus, and is south of the stockade at Bergen, west of Jersey City and near the southern extremity of Hudson county. Hudson

River had been named Mauritius by the Dutch, in honor of Prince Maurice, stadtholder of Holland and son of William the Silent.

On November 22, 1630, Paauw received still another grant for the following described land: "the aforesaid tract, Ahasimus and Ares-seck [the Indian name for Jersey City], called by us the Whore Hook, stretching along the river Mauritius and the Island of Manhattas on the east side, Hobokan Hacking on the north, surrounded by swamps which serve as distinct boundary lines." This last purchase of Paauw was an exceedingly unpopular measure. The bank of the Hudson between Communipaw and Weehawken was important both to the savage and the European. The Indians brought thither their furs to carry them across the river to the fort and the traders came there to meet them. So that it became a place of resort for both Europeans and natives. The Company, itself, became restive and many of its directors questioned not only the propriety of the grant, but also, its validity. Their real reason undoubtedly was a jealousy of Paauw fearing that he was monopolizing the land and that, possibly, there might be none left for them. All this led to unfortunate quarrels and checked the growth and prosperity of the colonies. The quarrels grew so bitter that, at last, in 1633, it was resolved to call the patroons, including Paauw, of course, against whom the proceedings were more particularly directed, to an account. On the 13th of May, 1634, a summons was directed to Paauw to appear before "some lords of our Assembly," on the 22d of May then instant, at the Hague, to answer the complaint. The summons did not specify to what the patroons would be required to answer. Paauw believed his position to be impregnable, as indeed it was, and at first sturdily refused to abate a particle of what he deemed to be his just rights, but the other patroons compromised. Paauw had proceeded to occupy the granted land as well as he could; he even gave a name to his colony, latinizing his own and calling the settlement "Pavonia," which name is retained to this day, not for the whole grant, but for a locality within its bounds.¹

There was much talk before "some lords of our Assembly" and the hearing was adjourned; negotiations were entered into between the litigants and finally Paauw, although not disposed to surrender, was not averse from peace, nor from making a few dollars; he sold his claim to the West India Company for twenty-six thousand florins, a

¹ Paauw means Peacock; and Pavonia is taken from the Latin Pavo, the name of that bird.

sum equal to ten thousand four hundred dollars, an enormous amount of money in those days. This ended the controversy, quiet was restored, and the colony was able to resume its work of securing immigration.

On the 4th of August, 1661, the colony had assumed such proportions that it was deemed necessary to provide it with a municipal government, and on that day a request was forwarded to the Dutch authorities at New Amsterdam for the appointment of a Schout for the town of Bergen. This office is equivalent to that of county sheriff, in England, but had combined with it the performance of other duties, partaking of those of judge and prosecuting attorney. On the 5th of September, 1661, a commission was issued to Tielman Van Vleek, as Schout. He was a notary public and seemed to be a prominent man in the colony. This commission bore the name of Petrus Stuyvesant, Director General. On the same day a court and village government for Bergen were organized.

It is claimed that the first house ever erected in Hudson county was one of two, which Wouter Von Twiller, who succeeded Minuit as director-general in 1632, directed to be built at Pavonia. In that year, Engelbert Steenhuysen was secured as schoolmaster, and the first school was established at Bergen.

In 1664, as has already been stated, New Netherlands and its colonies passed into the possession of the English by the conquest made by Col. Richard Nicholls. This event did not affect the prosperity, or future, of Bergen. It simply worked a change of rulers; no disturbance was created; no lives were lost; no property was destroyed. The inhabitants and their municipal officers were obliged to swear allegiance to the king of Great Britain and acknowledge his authority. This was done and then the affairs of the colony went on as usual. On the 30th of August, 1665, Philip Carteret, the governor of New Jersey, under Berkeley and Carteret, recognized the court and town government at Bergen and appointed citizens of the village to the necessary offices. In 1668 the people of Bergen elected Gasper Steenmetts and Balthasar Bayard deputies, or representatives, to the Legislature of New Jersey which met on the 26th of May, of that year.

On the 22d of September, of the same year, Philip Carteret, as governor of New Jersey, granted a charter to Bergen, which is a most remarkable document. The land which was to be subject to the government of the municipality was particularly described, was said to

contain 11,520 acres, to be one and a half miles in breadth at its northern end, which ran on the west to the Hackensack River and to be twelve miles in length. It comprised within its bounds all there is of the modern county of Hudson, lying east of the Hackensack River and Newark Bay. By this charter, fifteen pounds sterling of English money, seventy-five dollars of modern currency, was to be paid to the Lords Proprietors as a quit rent; all freeholders in the colony, who would swear allegiance to the king of Great Britain and fidelity to the Lords Proprietors, were to be accounted as Freemen, to have a free voice in election and to enjoy all the rights, immunities and privileges granted to the township; two deputies to the Legislature were to be elected from the town; the freeholders were to have power to elect the magistrates who were to be assistants to the president or judge of the court, provided that one of the magistrates should be selected from a particular locality within the colony; the freeholders were also to have power to elect a justice or justices of the peace and military officers; subject, however, to the approval of the governor, by whom they were to be commissioned; the freeholders also were to have power to choose their own minister, and all the inhabitants were to contribute to the support of the minister thus chosen, according to their ability; full liberty of conscience in all religious matters was guaranteed, provided that "this liberty granted shall not extend to licentiousness, or the disturbance of others and the public peace;" free trade was allowed; no tax, excise, customs, or any imposition whatever was to be allowed, unless it was assessed for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the government; all rates and assessments relating to the corporation should be raised and levied by these justices and magistrates; provision was made in the charter for the institution by the inhabitants of a court and its proper officers, from whose judgment there should be no appeal, unless the amount recovered was more than five pounds; trial by jury of six or twelve men was required and no citizen should harass any inhabitant of the colony by seeking relief in any court outside of those which might be established by the inhabitants of that colony. These were generous terms and far in advance of the ideas of the times which controlled the governments of Europe.

Bergen is no longer a distinctive locality by itself, its name even is gone, except as it lingers in that of the county, which does not contain a foot of the ground included within the bounds of the locality formerly known as Bergen; or in Bergen Point, or in Bergen Four Corners, which are fast disappearing as names of well known localities.

Some reference, but not enough, has been made to the first settlement of Elizabeth Town. For many years it was the seat of government of New Jersey. The Legislature frequently met there, the governor lived there and it was at one time the most important locality in the province.

The first Europeans who saw the land upon which the town was built were a few of the seamen who were on board the "Half Moon," with Henry Hudson, when he made his memorable visit to New York Bay. It was on Sunday, the 6th of September, 1609, that John Coleman and four others, while prospecting in Newark Bay and in the Kills, came in sight of the mainland of New Jersey. Just, in his narrative, thus described the scene: "Very good riding for ships; and a narrow river to the westward between two islands. The lands were as pleasant with Grape and Flowers and goodly Trees, as *ever* they had seen and very sweet smells came from them." So, John Coleman and his four fellow seamen must have been the first discoverers of Elizabeth Town. But no serious attempts were made at any settlements on so inviting a spot. The traders who, as early as 1613, built a rude trading post at New Amsterdam, sent their followers into the streams and estuaries on the shores of New Jersey, to establish a trade in peltries with the natives. The Indians, whom John Coleman found on the mainland on Newark Bay, had taken his life and badly wounded one of his companions. This may have deterred the Dutch from visiting the natives in that vicinity, but a large trade in the commodities produced by the aborigines, very soon sprung up between them and the Dutch in other parts of New Jersey very near where Elizabeth Town was afterwards built. The cruelties which, unprovoked, on several occasions the Dutch practiced on the unsuspecting natives prevented the Europeans from making any extended visits into the country. They preferred the protection of the fort and garrison at New Amsterdam. But their greed finally overcame their fear and somewhere about the year 1651 a serious attempt was made to form a colony in the locality seen by Coleman and his associates on that 6th of September. In pursuance of the plan so much favored by the Dutch, of parceling out the country over which they claimed ownership into principalities, or manors, to wealthy Hollanders, grants were made of large extents of land to several persons.

Among the adventurers who had come in 1633 to New Amsterdam, in search of fortune, was Augustine Heerman, a Bohemian. He had,

by his shrewdness and energy, accumulated a fortune and made himself influential in his new home. Cornelis Van Werckhoven, a prominent officer of the city of Utrecht, had directed his attention to the new land beyond the sea and had resolved to become one of the patroons under the West India Company. Accordingly he notified that company of his intention and a commission was given to Heerman to select the land and to make the purchase. The negotiations were entered into with the owners and a large extent of country adjoining Elizabeth Town, was purchased for the Honorable Cornelis Werckhoven. The description of the land thus bought, as it appears in the deed, is unintelligible to modern readers, as the boundaries are given with Indian names which have long since passed from the memory of man. It is certain, however, that the country conveyed to Werckhoven included the land lying on Raritan River and between that stream and the Passaic and west of Staten Island. But the Utrecht Schepen became too greedy in his desire to monopolize the land in East Jersey; he secured three other grants, one of which was for a tract south of the Raritan, and two on Long Island, and thus excited the jealousy of others equally as greedy as himself and contests arose between Werckhoven and other speculators. The Amsterdam Chamber of the West India Company was called upon to settle the controversy and it decided that Werckhoven could only hold one tract at a time. He was obliged to select one from his four grants and to surrender all the others. He selected one of the two made to him for land on Long Island where he founded New Utrecht, which he named after the city of his abode. It is, of course, not within the province of human ken to foresee what would have been the result if the wealthy Dutchman had succeeded in retaining his New Jersey purchase. But in all human probability, it was well that he failed, as the class of immigrants who afterwards colonized Elizabeth Town were entirely different from those whom the Hollander would undoubtedly have induced to settle there.

In September, 1665, the natives, driven to despair by the constant cruelties of the Dutch, slaughtered the settlers at Pavonia, Hoboken and on Staten Island. This horrible occurrence delayed the settlement of New Jersey by the Hollanders, and the terrified and demoralized settlers fled for refuge to the fort at New Amsterdam, abandoning their property and fleeing for their lives.

About this time, the Protector, Cromwell, died and Charles II was

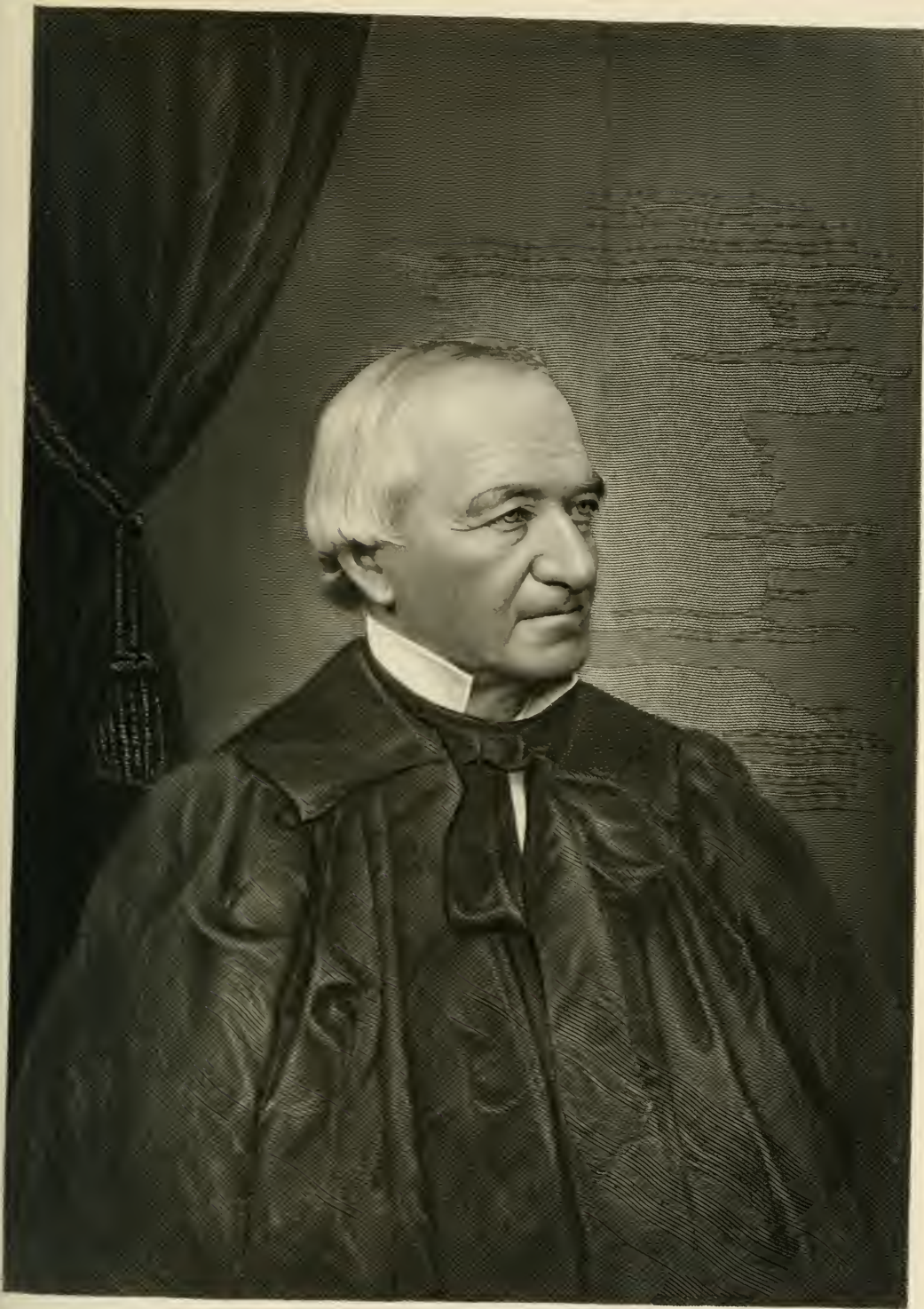
restored to the throne of his fathers. During Cromwell's time there had been no intermeddling with the colonists in New England, in the management of their governmental affairs, nor had Cromwell, though often solicited to do so, interfered with the Dutch at New Amsterdam, but now that the despotic king, with his leaning towards Rome, was restored, a feeling of fearful anxiety agitated the Puritan communities in New England. They feared that there was no safety for them with Charles as king, so they began to look around them for a new home. A still larger number of those who were strongly imbued with Puritanic modes of belief, and who had remained in England, shared in this feeling of disquietude, and they turned their longing eyes towards the new world with the hope that they might find there a haven of rest. Many of these New England Puritans had passed over the narrow sea which divided their new home from Long Island and had established themselves there. There had been some previous negotiations between them and the Dutch authorities at New Amsterdam, looking toward a settlement in New Jersey in the very land which had been purchased by Werckhoven. But there had been a failure in making any arrangements, as the sturdy Puritans were persistent in making demands which the almost equally sturdy Dutchmen were unwilling to grant. The Englishmen claimed the right to govern themselves, independent of the authorities either at New Amsterdam or in Holland; they also claimed the right to settle their legal controversies in their own courts without appeal to those established in New Netherlands, either as tribunals of original or appellate jurisdiction. They required the Dutch to purchase the land for them from the Indians and to make full conveyance to the associates of the land thus purchased, forever, and they also insisted that they should be allowed to exclude all such from the land they proposed to occupy, as could not pass the scrutiny of their town meetings. The Dutch agreed to all these demands except that of self government. The Puritans, however, were resolute and would not yield this point. The death of Cromwell and the accession of Charles led to a renewal of the negotiations which progressed so far that the matter was sent to "their high mightinesses, the States General," who referred it back to Stuyvesant with the advice to him to insist as long as possible that in certain criminal proceedings the Dutch courts should have jurisdiction exclusive of the Puritan, but that, if it became necessary to secure such desirable immigrants, finally to yield the points, if advisable, in his opinion. The doughty Peter was not

obliged to resort to this diplomacy, for the Puritans withdrew from further negotiations and sought a home elsewhere. In the course of these transactions Robert Treat, afterwards prominent in the settlement of Newark, visited New Amsterdam, with other representatives from the New England colonies. He was received with great honor by the authorities of New Netherlands, and on his return was quite enthusiastic in his praise of the Dutch.

The States General, taking advantage of the situation, in 1661 issued an invitation to "all christian people of tender conscience in England or elsewhere oppressed, to erect colonies anywhere within the jurisdiction of Peter Stuyvesant in the West Indies, between New England and Virginia, in America." A charter for any settlement which might thereafter be made, was prepared, containing the most liberal terms and conditions, which was approved by the Dutch authorities. But the movement which dictated the preparation of this charter did not eventuate in any definite action so far as any settlement under the authority of the Dutch government was concerned. A party of about twenty Englishmen visited the Raritan River, after sailing down the Connecticut, and while there, attempted to buy land from the Indians, but were intercepted by a Dutch force sent out against them, and driven off.

Most of these efforts at negotiation with the Dutch were made by communities in New England, where they were threatened with the abrogation of a law which provided that no one should vote or hold land unless he were a member of a Congregational Church. Efforts were also made by individuals for a settlement in New Netherlands. The letter written by a New England settler, which initiated one of these individual attempts, is so quaint and so unique that it is copied *verbatim et literatim*. It is addressed to Captain Bryan Newton, one of Stuyvesant's Council:

"Worthy Sir: after my due respects p'sented unto you these few lines ar to request a kindness of you taking you to be my spetiall friend, and know no other like yourselff to intrust in such a Case as this; the thing I dezier and some others with me is this: that you would be pleased to take the first and most sutable oppertunity to speak with the honored governor, deziring him to resolve you in these particulars first, whither or no that place upon the mayne land which is called Arthur Cull be free from any ingagements secondly if free, then whither or no he will be pleased to grant it to a Company of honest men that may



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dezier to set doune there to make a plantasion under his gouernment and that you would be pleased hauing so done to return an answer by the first which we shall weight for, and hauing incoragement we shall forthwith order ourselues to treate further with him aboute the matter thus not doubting of your faithfulness herein. I take leaue and rest yours to Comande From Huntington February 15, 1650 John Sticklen" (Strickland) "lette me inticate you to send the answer to Sarnawell Mathies at Riesdorpe that it may be conueied to me in safety; and that you would be pleased that it may be kept secret houener it goe. Sr. if you can w'th convenience I would intreate you to send me an answer by ye bearer of this, all convenient speede being requirit." This was followed by others, but is a specimen of the best that passed between the parties.

There had been considerable attrition between the English colonies of New England and the Dutch in America, long before the restoration of the Stuarts and almost since the Dutch had had possession of New Netherlands. They clashed in their claims to the country; they interfered with each other's trade with the Indians and there were constant complaints and bickerings. The English made many representations of their grievances to Charles after his restoration, but apparently without success. Charles, if he did not like his Puritan subjects in New England, hated the Dutch more and was only too glad of an opportunity to strike them a blow. He was at last roused from his indolence and debauchery and undertook, as has already been related, the conquest of New Netherlands. He had, however, received another incentive to drive him to action, and this only gave evidence of the wickedness of his nature. A company had been formed in London called "The Company of Royal Adventurers of England trading with Africa." It was nothing more or less than an association of slave traders. James, the Duke of York, the brother and successor of Charles, was the president of this company. In the pursuit of their abominable trade they had been seriously crippled by the operations of the Dutch West India Company, which was largely interested in the new colony of the New Netherlands. So, Charles in striking at that colony would not only gratify his own revenge, but would satisfy that of his brother, the royal trafficker in slaves.

Reference has been made to the conquest of New Amsterdam by Colonel Nicholls and Sir Robert Carre, and to the fact that Nicholls, despite the conveyance by his master to Berkeley and Carteret, of New

Jersey, had made a grant to settlers of land in that province. When Philip Carteret reached Elizabeth Town with his little band of immigrants he found, already established there, at least, the four families who came from Jamaica under this grant from Nicholls. Governor Carteret reached Elizabeth Town in the month of August, 1665, and with him came eighteen laborers, some women, and Robert Vauquellin, a Frenchman and a practical surveyor, who was accompanied by his wife, in all, thirty persons. Before Carteret landed at Elizabeth Town he had visited Nicholls at New York, as New Amsterdam had been called since its conquest by the English. It was on this occasion, in all probability, that Nicholls learned for the first time of the grant of New Jersey by the Duke, to Berkeley and Carteret, which so disturbed his equanimity. When Carteret landed from his vessel on the main land, near the settlement of the four families from Jamaica and their associates, he was met by the settlers who had established themselves some distance further inland. That settlement was on the stream since then, and now, called Elizabeth Town Creek, on both sides of which the home lots of the settlers had been set off to them. Carteret marched with a hoe on his shoulder at the head of his own followers and the town's people from the shore, up to the village which must then have been built. By this act the governor doubtless intended to give notice that, in his opinion, agriculture was the true basis and foundation of the best interests of the colony and that he purposed to introduce the arts of husbandry for its growth and prosperity.

In the interview with Nicholls at New York, he must have been told of the fact that the four families from Jamaica and their associates were already settled at Elizabeth Town; how they came to be there and the circumstances connected with the Indian deed and its confirmation by Nicholls and the rights of these settlers must have been discussed and determined. On the other hand Carteret must have disclosed to Nicholls all the circumstances connected with the grant made by York to Berkeley and Carteret; and the commission to him, as governor, from the Duke's grantees undoubtedly was exhibited to Colonel Nicholls. When Governor Carteret reached Elizabeth Town there was no difficulty between him and the settlers; they remained in full possession of their houses and the lots which had been set off to them in the division of the land bought from the Indians.

That these four families from Jamaica and their associates were the first European settlers at Elizabeth Town is undoubted; the date of

their settlement there can be approximated with some definite certainty. It must, however, be established, if established at all, by circumstantial evidence. It is probable, nay, almost certain, that town records were kept by the first inhabitants; they were, it is true, few in number, but they were of the same stock as those who, very soon afterwards, settled Newark. The settlers at "our Town on the Passaic" were very careful in keeping exact accounts of their municipal transactions and their relatives and friends at Elizabeth had been taught order and law in the same schools. If any such records were kept at Elizabeth Town, they have been lost; if they were in existence their testimony would be invaluable. Resort must therefore be had to other circumstances to settle the date now under discussion.

On the 26th day of September, 1664, the men of Jamaica made their application to Governor Nicholls for the grant of lands in New Jersey. Nicholls promptly granted the petition on the 30th of the same September; the Indian deed to these Long Island people is dated the 30th of October following and that Indian deed was confirmed by Governor Nicholls on the 1st day of December of the same year. By the terms of this conveyance, four hundred fathoms of white wampum were to be delivered to the grantors after a year's expiration from the day of the "entery" by the grantors upon "*ye said lands*." On the 18th day of August, 1665, a receipt is appended to the deed of one hundred of the four hundred fathoms of white wampum which, according to the deed, were to be paid in one year's time after entry made on the land and by another receipt indorsed on the deed November 21, 1665, an acknowledgment was made that certain articles therein specified had been received "in full payment of this obligation." The conclusion therefore is logical and inevitable that if the four hundred fathoms of white wampum were delivered in November, 1665, and if that payment were promptly made within one year after entry on the land then the first settlement at Elizabeth Town must have been made some time in the autumn of 1664 and by the four families from Jamaica and their associates. This view is strengthened by reference to the dates of the several documents preceding the execution of the deed by the sachems. It is to be noticed also that in the petition to Governor Nicholls it is stated that some of the petitioners were "*destitute of habitations*"; and the governor's answer was therefore craved "*with as much expedition as may be*." To any argument drawn from this circumstance it may be objected that it was at a season of the year when it was very improbable that so serious

and dangerous a movement would be made as the removal of women and children to an unknown country and subjecting them to the rigorous severity of winter. But, it must be remembered, that the necessity of providing habitations for themselves was fully set forth by the petitioners and no other inference can be made from this fact than that their need in that respect was immediate and imperative, and it is altogether probable that on receiving the favorable answer of Governor Nicholls instant measures were taken for proceeding to their new home. The women and children of those times were inured to hardship and the transfer from their Long Island home to New Jersey was not a very difficult task.

A controversy between the citizens of Elizabeth Town and the Lords Proprietors originated after this time, but about the period of the occurrences just narrated, Governor Carteret put himself on the record under such circumstances that it would seem that he precluded himself, and, so far as his action could do so, estopped his principals from making any objections to the Indian deed and to its confirmation by Governor Nicholls. The Indian deed and the grant by Nicholls were both made to individuals who were named in the deed and grants, "*and their associates*," who were not named. On the 8th of September, 1665, John Baylis, one of the original grantees of the Indian deed, conveyed to Governor Philip Carteret his part of the property belonging to him, as one of the associates. In this deed Baylis thus described the premises he intended to convey: "all and every my lott or lotts part or parts of a certain piece of land scituate lying and being on the maine Continent of America commonly called or known by the name of Arthur Cull or Emboyle, or whatever name or names soever it had been or now is called by which said parcel of land he the said John Baylis with several others did *lawfully* purchase from the natives or Indians as by his said Bill of Sayle from the Indians, bearing date the 28th of October, 1664, will more at large appear, which was *confirmed* by his Royal Highness Territorys in America, his grant bearing date the first day of December, 1664." This was not the only transaction of the kind in which Governor Carteret was engaged about that time. He purchased other property from other associates, notably one from Capt. Robert Sealey, and he also became enrolled as one of the associates and called himself an associate. It would seem therefore that Governor Carteret was most effectually estopped from denying the title made by the deed executed by the sachems and confirmed by Gover-

nor Nicholls. He received a deed for land which declared that it was *lawfully* conveyed by the Indians and confirmed by Nicholls. It must be evident that, at that time, he did not expect ever to raise any objection as to the validity of that Indian deed, nor to the legality of its confirmation by the governor.

The historians who have written of New Jersey, with perhaps barely one exception, have either boldly stated, or, at least, intimated in strong terms that Governor Carteret and his thirty immigrants were the first settlers of Elizabeth Town. They do not seem to discriminate between the four grantees of the Indian deed and their associates, and Carteret and his motley band of immigrants. These were mostly servants, eighteen of them certainly were, and they were all, or very nearly all, Frenchmen, or persons bearing French names. They were possibly English subjects, born on the island of Jersey, but of French blood, and some of the thirty immigrants were women. There were only two gentlemen, or persons recognized as such, according to the notions of those times, besides the governor, among them, and they were Capt. James Bollen and Robert Vauquellin, a Frenchman, a surveyor, who afterwards became surveyor-general of the province. Bollen was an assured follower and devoted friend of the governor, whose cause he espoused with unswerving fidelity and unquestioning adherence, during all the future troubles between him and the people. He was clerk of the town and afterwards secretary of the Council. Carteret and his immigrants, it must be remembered, arrived at Elizabeth Town in August, 1665. On the 19th of February, 1665, six months before they landed, sixty-five inhabitants at Elizabeth Town took the oath of allegiance. This was at a town meeting of the voters of the settlement held on the day when the land was divided into town lots and allotted to the colonists. All the males of the colony were obliged to attend that meeting, to take this oath. The names of those who subscribed the oath are given, but that of John Baylis does not appear among them; he was away on business for the governor in pursuance of directions received from London. If he had been at home he would undoubtedly have signed. The names of those who took that oath on that wintry day are perpetuated by some of the most worthy and respectable families of the city of Elizabeth to-day; Woodruff, Ogden, Crane, Carter, Moore, Marsh, Oliver, Tucker, Price, Bond, Whitehead, Meeker, Bonnell, Hatfield, Headley, Parker, Barber and others.

Mention has been made of the associates of the four grantees of the

Indian deed. It would aid greatly in establishing some supposed, but really unknown, facts relating to the first settlement of Elizabeth Town, if the truth relative to these associates could be learned. There is a record in the town book of Elizabeth Town, which may give aid in that direction. Fifty years after the date of the first settlement there appears this record: "Richard Nicholls, by virtue of the power and authority vested in him by James (then) Duke of York, &c., Did thereby Grant Bargain sell and confirm unto Capt. John Baker (then) of New York, John Ogden (then) of North Hampton and John Bailey and Luke Watson and their associates the premises afores'd in fee simple, which same associates (together with them the sd Baker, Ogden, Bailey and Watson equally seized Each to a third Lot-right in the premises), were the said John Baker, John Ogden, Jno. Bailey and Luke Watson and with them Thomas Young, Benjamin Price, John Woodruff, Philip Carteret, Two Third lotts, Robert Bond, Sealy Chapman (Transfer'd to Benjamin Parkhurst) William Meeker, Thomas Thompson, Samuel Marsh, Town Lott for the minister, Will'm Piles, Peter Covenhoven, John Brocket (Transfer'd to Sam'l Hopkins) James Bollen, Jacob Melyen, Nicholas Carter and Jeremiah Peck. *And*, To each a Second Lot-Right in the same Premises, Isaac Whitehead, Joseph Meeker, Humphrey Spinning, Jeoffry Jones, George Ross, Joseph Bond, Matthias Hetfield, Barnabas Winds, Robert White, Peter Morss, John Winans, Joseph Sayre, Richard Beach, Moses Thompson, John Gray, William Johnson, John Brockett, Jun'r, Simon Rouse, William Trotter, John Ogden, Jun'r, Jonas Wood, Robert Morss, Mr. Leprary, Caleb Carwithe, William Pardon and Stephen Osborne. *And* to each a first lot-Right in the same Premises. Jonathan Ogden, Abraham Shotwell, David Ogden, Nathaniel Tuttell, Benjamin Price, Jun'r, Roger Lambert, Abraham Lawrence, John Hindes, Thomas Moor, Joseph ffrazey, Yokam Andross, Denis White, Nathaniel Norton (since transer'd to Henry Norris) Great John Wilson, Hur Thompson, Benjamin Oman, Evan Salisbury, Little John Wilson, Stephen Crane, Hen'ry Lyon, John Parker, John Ogden, Jr., John Dickinson, Leonard Headley, Nathaniel Bonnel, George Morris, Joseph Osborn, Pardey, (Transfer'd to Henry Norris) George Pack, John Pope, ffrancis Barber, William Oliver, Richard Painter and Charles Tooker."

There were eighty of these associates, if this last extract be correct. Whether they all came to Elizabeth Town at the same time is problematic; it is not probable that they did. But it is certain that many of them

named in this record, forty in all, took the oath of allegiance on the 19th of February, 1665, and must have been at Elizabeth Town on that day. Many of the present inhabitants of Elizabeth and adjoining towns will recognize their ancestors in this list of worthies. It is now manifest that Philip Carteret and his thirty immigrants had little, if anything, to do with settling Elizabeth Town; when he landed he must have found quite a town there with perhaps two hundred inhabitants. Neither could they have exercised much influence in moulding the future of the settlement. Carteret was a youth of twenty-six years and although he showed some ability and a determination at times, yet in emergencies when he ought have risen superior to fear, he evinced a lack of courage which manifested that he was not equal to the demands made upon him as a ruler of a growing province, in a strange country, where firmness and intensity of purpose were required.¹

The immigrants, who accompanied Carteret, were not qualified either by character, influence or education to make themselves felt by the community into which they were introduced. They made no impression whatever on the people or the State, and are never heard of again, with perhaps one exception, Mr. Robert Vauquellin, who filled quite a prominent position in the colony. He was, as already stated, afterwards surveyor-general, became a member of the Governor's Council and met with the first Legislature

The real founders of Elizabeth Town, the promoters of its best interest, its most permanent advantages, were to be found among the eighty associates; those sturdy, self-denying, God-fearing Puritans who left the mother country and their new homes in New England for conscience's sake and for principle. It is possible that earthly motives may have entered into the inducements which led them to New Jersey, but, undoubtedly, the main impelling force which sent these associates thither were the liberal concessions and generous promises made in the "grants and concessions" which had been scattered all through New England in the early part of 1664.

In 1661 a glowing description of the province had been published which expatiated on the goodness of the climate; the wonderful variety of its productions in fruits, vegetables, trees and grains; of the numer-

¹ On page 41 of this history, reference is made to the settlement of Elizabeth Town. It is there stated that Carteret and his thirty immigrants with the four families already there, founded that ancient and venerable town. This is an error. Investigations made since that page was written have completely satisfied the author that he was mistaken. It is hoped that the error is now completely corrected.

ous kinds of game, fish, minerals, and of the exceeding fertility of the soil. If the account were to be believed, it was a veritable earthly paradise. As early as 1650, the natural beauty of the country, its great productiveness and its beautiful scenery had been described in most enthusiastic terms.

This was the country to which came these hardy settlers imbued with the peculiar religious tenets of their Puritanic faith, and these were the elements with which this new colony was to begin the battle with the wilderness; subdue its savage fastnesses; to introduce the arts of a cultivated and educated life and interject a christian civilization into this western world. In some respects they seemed unfitted for those high ends, but they had peculiarities of temperament and culture which placed them in the front of the battle. The governor sent them from the mother country was of little aid; they were the real heroes, the true contestants in that noble strife.

The enterprise had not been undertaken without thought, examination and discussion. Persons with wisdom and large experience were sent to view the land where the settlement was proposed to be made; the prospects and other circumstances connected with the undertaking were discussed, and doubtless, the blessing of Almighty God was invoked for guidance.

It was agreed that the land of the colony should be divided among the immigrants in the following proportions, according to the amount of money paid; first, second and third lot; the second to be double, and the third, treble the first. But whatever may have been the rights of the settlers as to the division of land, in the allotment of homesteads all settlers were on the same footing, each receiving a lot of six acres; the only difference being the location, which, as in Newark, was probably determined by lot. These home lots were laid out on both sides of the creek and the lands thus divided extended some two miles westward. There could be no exact regularity in these lots; the course of the stream, the conformation of the land and other circumstances undoubtedly prevented that.

Very soon immigration began to pour in its scores of settlers who came mostly from the same source, New England, and were of the same class of people. Some came directly from Long Island, but originally from Connecticut and other parts of New England. For the first five or six years very few, if any, were emigrants from the mother country.

Like most of the towns in New Jersey the business of the municipality was conducted at town meetings, and of these meetings a correct record was kept for nearly fifty years, or until 1718, when the town records disappeared in some mysterious manner, the probability being that they were stolen or destroyed by some person interested in their destruction. Fortunately, some few extracts from them have been preserved, from one of which a glimpse may be obtained of the growth of the town. In 1665-6, this appears: "At a meeting Court held at Elizabeth Town in the province of New Jersey, the 19th of February, 1665-6, by the Freeholders and Inhabitants thereof, James Bollen, Esq., President by the approbation of the Governor Philip Carteret, Esq., it was concluded and agreed that the aforesaid town shall consist of fourscore families for the present and that if hereafter more shall present they may make an addition of twenty more, according to their discretion for the good and benefit of the town (as to them) shall seem fit." This is certified to be "A true copy from Elizabeth Town Book of Records, No A. fol. 14. per"

"SAMUEL WHITEHEAD, Town Clerk."

The number A, of this Book denotes that it must have been the first record kept. The number of the page also denotes that the record of some town meetings must have preceded that particular entry. The town was settled in the autumn of 1664. This record was made in February, 1666, according to modern methods of computing time. The town meetings were held annually, but, in the early history of the town it may have been necessary to convene the voters oftener.

Elizabeth Town sent John Ogden, jr., and Jacob Mollins as their deputies or representatives to the first Legislature of New Jersey. These men both took the oath of allegiance, Mollins as Moullaines, and both are named among the eighty associates, Mollins by the name of Melyen.

Newark was settled two years later than Elizabeth Town, by the same class of people—Puritans from New England. The immigrants at Newark were made of sterner stuff than those of Elizabeth Town, but there was always a brotherly feeling between the two communities; it could not be otherwise.

The first colonists at "our Town on the Passaick" took instant measures, as soon as possible after their arrival, to make an equitable division of the land among the settlers, according to the "Fundamental Agreements." They accordingly laid out three main streets, the Broad

Street, the West Back Lane and the East Back Lane, now called Broad, Washington and Mulberry Streets. After providing that the inhabitants of the principal localities in New England from which the colonists came, should not be separated, they divided the land fronting on these three principal streets into home lots of six acres each, then, meeting together, they invoked the divine blessing and proceeded to draw lots for the choice of the plots of land thus divided. They first resolved, however, that specified parcels should be devoted to certain purposes; the minister's lot; the watering place; the burying place; the training places; the market place; the boatman's lot; the mill lot and the elder's lot were those which were thus excepted from the division by chance. Robert Treat, who was the Magnus Apollo of the colony, was not required to submit his choice to hazard, but was permitted to make the first selection. His election showed the wisdom and the forethought of the man, for it fell on the premises on the southeast corner of Broad and Market streets, always the most valuable ground in the town.

After attending to these preliminaries, the people proceeded to draw lots. It can be determined to-day with perfect certainty which lot was drawn by each individual settler. A record has been preserved to this time of those who received their lands by this method of distribution. There is only one of the lots thus divided, any part of which is, to-day, in the possession of a descendant of the first proprietor. William Campe, one of the original settlers and one of those who signed the fundamental agreements, had allotted to him the ground now situate on the corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets extending southward towards what is now Pennington Street, and bounded on the east by the West Back Lane, as Mulberry Street was then called. One of his descendants, of the same name, still owns and occupies a portion of that ground. Until a very few years ago a part of another lot was occupied and owned by a descendant of Samuel Plum, former owner of the whole premises the title to which was acquired by lot.

So soon as the necessary settlement of the division of the ground to the colonists was determined, the people went diligently to work to improve their homesteads; to erect their modest homes; to provide for the wants of their families and to protect the town and people against the attacks of wild beasts. These first settlers of "our town on the Passaick" were bold men; ready for any emergency, but while mindful of present duties and provident for the future, they did not neglect to

provide the conditions for their spiritual and intellectual growth. They had brought their beloved pastor with them and he became one of the objects of their special care. As soon as circumstances would permit, they made haste to erect a house in which their minister, as they delighted to call their venerable pastor, could preach the word of God to his flock; then, that accomplished, they employed a schoolmaster and built a school house, thus providing for the education of their children. By a fundamental law of their colony only those who were members of a Congregational Church were allowed to hold office or to vote. The voters were therefore the Church and the State; each had the same interests and the same supporters; there was no division of their interests, and all were equally enlisted in providing at one and the same time for both. There was no strife, no bickerings; the colonists went on their quiet way, industriously striving to build up their own future and at the same time to strengthen and encourage the whole community.

At the town meeting held January, 1668, Jasper Crane and Robert Treat were chosen "Deputies or Burgesses, for the General Assembly, for the Year Insueing; and Lieut. Samuel Swaine is chosen as Third man in case of either the other Failing." Mr. Crane failed to attend and Robert Treat and Lieut. Samuel Swaine appeared in the first Legislature of New Jersey as the delegates or representatives from Newark. On the record Lieut. Swaine's name appears as Swarne, but this is a palpable error.

The land purchased from the Indians by the men from Jamaica was of much greater extent than was needed for the colonists at Elizabeth Town. That deed was made to John Bailey, Daniel Denton and Luke Watson and their associates. Denton's name is not mentioned in the confirming deed, but it was admitted by the other parties that he had an interest in the land. Governor Carteret and John Ogden bought the estate of Denton and Bailey and thus became with Luke Watson tenants in fee, in common, of the whole grant. An arrangement was made on the 21st day of May, 1665, with Daniel Pierce and his associates, to form two other townships out of the property conveyed by the Indian Deed. One of these was Woodbridge and the other Piscataway, adjoining each other, and both now in the county of Middlesex. Woodbridge is situated between Rahway and Perth Amboy, and at one time was annexed to Amboy. It had a prominent position in the colony in its early history. The Legislature was held there on several occasions; a

court house and a jail were built at this place; but it was not situated like Amboy, at the mouth of a large river and on the sea with an excellent harbor in front of it; nor like Rahway did it command a position suitable for manufacturing; it therefore remained only a pleasant country village, little more than a hamlet, with a Presbyterian and an Episcopal Church, an academy and a few stores.

On the 11th of December, 1666, Carteret, Ogden and Watson in consideration of eighty pounds sterling, conveyed to Daniel Pierce, for the purpose of carrying out the arrangement made in May preceding, one half of the tract "known as Arthur Cull or Amboyle;" extending from the Raritan River to the Rahway, or as it is called in the deed to Pierce, the Rackawack, and running back into the country an indefinite distance, but following the description on that line found in the Indian deed. On the 3d of December, 1667, this deed was confirmed by another of the same general character, on the back of which Pierce indorsed the names of his associates, who were Joshua Pierce, John Pike, John Bishop, Henry Jaques and Hugh March, or Marsh, of Newbury, Stephen Kent of Havahall (Haverhill?), Robert Dennis, of Yarmouth and John Smith of Barnstable in New England. The land thus conveyed to Pierce was laid out by him as deputy surveyor and each associate received his proportion. This was done very early in the history of Woodbridge. Two of these associates, John Bishop and Robert Denis, were sent as delegates or representatives from Woodbridge to the first Legislature of New Jersey and they were present and took part in the proceedings.

Daniel Pierce was appointed deputy surveyor and as such officer he not only apportioned the property to its owners, but also laid out Woodbridge by bounds, six miles square, as a township. On the 1st of January, 1669, Carteret granted a charter to Woodbridge of a character more liberal than any other ever granted in any country. This charter contained some most remarkable provisions. It granted perfect self government to the inhabitants; they had the power to institute courts; to elect their own magistrates, their military officers, their justices; to choose their ministers, to whose support each inhabitant was obliged to contribute according to his substance; two hundred acres of land were apportioned for the use of the minister and one hundred acres for a free school, which could never be diverted from these purposes, but should remain devoted to them forever; land was set apart, also, for building a church, a school house and for a market

place and these properties thus apportioned to these purposes were freed from quit rent; perfect tolerance in matters of religion was guaranteed for all denominations; any inhabitant differing from the others in religious belief might call any minister he pleased; all causes between citizens for the enforcement of contracts were to be tried by courts instituted by the inhabitants; criminals were also to be tried and punished, if convicted, by their own courts; imprisonment for debt was abolished, except in cases of fraud in the inception of the debt, or attempting to defraud creditors by leaving the country; free trade was established with no excise or tax except such as might be imposed by the Legislature for defraying public charges. These were some of the provisions contained in this wonderful document. It was signed by the Governor and his Council and afterwards confirmed by Berkeley and Carteret.

Woodbridge, at one time, contained within its bounds the city of Rahway, the flourishing village of Metuchin and some hamlets. But Rahway long since outstripped its parent township and became independent, and Metuchin is growing rapidly beyond it.

On the 18th day of December, 1666, a week after Daniel Pierce received his first deed, he conveyed a third of the land described in that deed to John Martin, Charles Gilman, Hugh Dunn and Hopewell Hull who, with some associates, formed the township of Piscataway. It was, at first, called New Piscataqua and is supposed by some to have received that name from a settlement in Maine called Piscataqua, whence came, as is claimed, some of its first settlers; but that is problematical. Piscataqua in New Jersey occupied the site of an old Indian village and it is more than probable that the name originated in some Indian appellation of that village or other neighboring locality. In the early history of the colony, courts were held alternately here and at Woodbridge; and, at one time, Piscataway was the seat of justice for Middlesex and Somerset counties. It is now an incorporated township with several villages included within its bounds, but has very little influence over the affairs of the State. It was not represented in the first Legislature, nor until the General Assembly which met on the 5th of November, 1675, when John Gilman and Hopewell Hull represented the town still called Piscataqua. Hopewell Hull was one of the grantees of Daniel Pierce and John Gillman, was probably a relative of Charles, another of his grantees. The first settlers seem to have been Baptists; the second Baptist church in New Jersey was established here by the first settlers, one of whom, Hugh Dunn, was the first preacher.

Middletown and Shrewsbury were included in the grant made by the Monmouth patent to which reference has been made.

A romantic incident is connected with the first settlement of Middletown. The exact date of the occurrence cannot be ascertained, but it was several years before Governor Carteret came to New Jersey and while the Dutch had the control of the New Netherlands, and about the time of the Indian wars in New England. A Dutch vessel sailing from Holland for New Amsterdam had nearly reached its place of destination when it was unfortunately shipwrecked near Sandy Hook. The passengers, however, were all saved and reached the shore. Among them was a young Dutchman and his bride, to whom he was married just before leaving Holland.

The Indians of this part of the country had been hostile and the passengers fled as soon as possible to Manhattan Island. The young Dutchman, however, was too sick to be moved, and remained at the Hook with his wife, who refused to leave him. As the other passengers left, they promised to send aid as soon as possible, but before help could reach them a band of savages came upon the man and his wife, killed him, mangled the woman brutally, and left her for dead. She revived sufficiently, however, to make her way to a hollow tree where she remained for several days, subsisting upon the fungi she found there. The Indians left a fire burning which she kept alive for warmth. A few days after, two Indians, one a young and the other an old man found her, and after a warm discussion whether she should be killed, one of them threw her across his shoulder, carried her to his wigwam, near Middletown, nursed her, dressed her wounds, and she finally recovered. She remained some time with her captor, until the Dutch learning that there was a white woman with the Indians, sent after her. The old Indian gave her freedom and the right to go with her white friends to New Amsterdam. Here she soon made the acquaintance of Richard Stout whom she married and became the ancestress of the numerous family of Stouts found in New Jersey. After her marriage to Stout, she visited the place of her captivity and finally made a settlement in Middletown with her husband and some of his friends. The old Indian who saved her life used frequently to visit her. One day one of his visits, he warned her, in confidence, that the savages intended to murder the settlers. He had provided a canoe hidden at a place on the shore, into which she gathered her children and with them rowed away to New Amsterdam. She had told her husband, but he

refused to believe her and remained. After his wife left, he, becoming alarmed, assembled his neighbors and gave them the information his wife had imparted to him. Arrangements were made to repel the attack, if one should be made. At midnight, the dreaded war whoop was heard, but during a parley between their assailants and the settlers, the Indians were told that the whites were armed and prepared for the assault and would fight them to the death if they persisted. Peace was declared and a treaty made which was never violated. This must have been before the Monmouth patent, which was made in 1665. That patent was made to Richard Stout, James Grover and John Bound and their associates. The name of Richard Stout, one of the grantees, was the same as that of the husband of the young Dutch woman who was rescued by the old Indian. Whether he was the same or not, cannot be certainly ascertained, but, in all probability, he was. If he were, it is fair to presume that some, if not all, of these grantees were already settled in Middletown.

In 1661 some residents of Gravesend, on Long Island, had attempted to land on the shore of New Jersey, near Middletown, and settle there, but were warned off by the Dutch.

By the Monmouth patents, its patentees were vested with the right of legislation, so far as Nicholls, acting as governor under the Duke of York, could grant it. He made this provision by that patent: "I do further grant unto the aforesaid Patentees, their heirs, successors and assigns, that they shall have liberty to elect by the vote of the major part of the Inhabitants, five or seven other persons of the ablest and discreetest of the said Inhabitants or a greater number of them (if the Patentees, their heirs, successors or assigns shall see cause) to join with them, and they together, or the major part of them shall have full power and authority to make such peculiar prudential laws and constitutions amongst the Inhabitants for the orderly governing of them as to them shall seem meet." In pursuance of this authority, a legislative body called a General Assembly, composed of the patentees and delegates elected from three towns, Middletown, Shrewsbury and Portland Poynt, was held at Shrewsbury on the 14th of December, 1667. It certainly exercised legislative functions, passing laws for the government of the three towns, and appointing officers, prescribing their duties. It met again in the month of June succeeding and then gave full scope to its law making powers. This was a purely local body and its jurisdiction, as to extent of country, was exceedingly limited. It was however, the

first body of men claiming any legislative powers which met in New Jersey. It differed from that body which met at Elizabeth Town in May, 1668, in this, that the latter claimed universal jurisdiction for all legislative purposes, over the whole State.

Richard Richardson was elected secretary of the local legislature which met at Shrewsbury and was authorized to record acts, orders and deeds and hence might be considered the first county clerk of Monmouth, if that municipal organization had then been in existence. It had, however, no distinctive organization other than such as was derived from the Monmouth Patent, but was sometimes called a county before it was legislated into existence as such.

The Deputies from Middletown to the Legislature which met at Elizabeth Town, in May, 1668, were James Grover and John Bound. This name, Bound, appears in different forms in the records of the time; in the Patent it is Bown; again it is called Bound and in other places, Brown. Little dependence can be put upon the orthography of the time. The family, to-day, descended from this John Bound, is one of the most respectable in the State and is known as Bowne.

Portland Poynt, as it is sometimes written, in the oldest records, was settled by Richard Hartshorne, a Quaker or Friend, who came there in 1666. The name of Portland Poynt is still used to designate the locality where he settled, but it never rose to the dignity of a town. Until within a few years, the property originally owned by Hartshorne was still in the possession of his descendants. There is a statement, not well authenticated and which research has failed to corroborate, that there was a settlement within the bounds of Middletown long prior to the time when Hartshorne first came there.

Shrewsbury lies south of Middletown, within the bounds of the Monmouth tract. It was probably settled in 1664 by immigrants from Connecticut, but this is not certain. Red Bank and Keyport are situated within the original bounds of Shrewsbury. It had no district representatives in the Legislature which met at Elizabeth Town, May, 1668, but was represented by those from Middletown.

In October, 1668, a few days before the adjourned session of the first Legislature which met at Elizabeth Town was held, the inhabitants of Middletown assembled in town meeting and declared "for the satisfaction of the Governor and Councils" that James Grover and John Bown who had appeared as Deputies in the "*Counties*" behalf were not legally chosen according to the summons. They complained that



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the Governor's proclamation, calling the Legislature together, was not published until the 24th of May, the day before the meeting of the Legislature and that, as the inhabitants or many of them were settled twenty miles apart, they could not be legally summoned. They further claimed that only a few citizens met and elected the Deputies who attended at Elizabeth Town and that, in consequence of these irregularities, they were not bound by the acts of the Legislature. James Grover, one of the Deputies, was clerk at this town meeting.

To this adjourned meeting of the Legislature Middletown sent Jonathan Holmes, called Hulmns in the legislative records, and Edward Tart, as Deputies; Shrewsbury sent Thomas Winterton and John Hans. But these four men refused to take the oath of allegiance and fidelity, or to subscribe to them, except with provisos, and refusing also to submit to the laws already passed, or the government, were dismissed, in the quaint language of the time; in other words, were refused admission as members of the General Assembly and the two townships of Middletown and Shrewsbury were unrepresented. This, then, was the beginning of the real legislation in the province of New Jersey and these were the elements of which that first Legislature was composed.

New Jersey was always foremost in every movement for liberty and the sturdy independence, the resistance to what the citizen believed to be injustice thus early manifested, afterwards culminated in the War of the Revolution and in the Independence of the colonies.

CHAPTER VI.

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The first State Legislature of New Jersey was an important body in more senses than one. It took the initiative in all legislation in the province; the deputies who composed the popular branch represented

the sentiments of the first settlers and responded to their demands. Those deputies came direct from the people. They were plain, honest men who thought and acted independently, but conscientiously; who regarded integrity, the fear of God and hatred of sin as cardinal virtues without which no man was sure of Heaven. They probably lacked culture and education as those acquirements are now estimated and were not fitted to shine at earthly courts or adorn kings' palaces, but, if they lacked the graces of fashionable life, they had none of its vices and were equipped with an intensity of purpose, with virtuous desires and with a stubborn intention to do exactly what was right according to the strictest rules of the purest morality. They had suffered much and endured hardships to secure freedom, and they knew its worth; they appreciated its cost to them and its value to others and they were determined, having once secured it, never to relinquish it. There seemed to be, and there really was, in that beginning of the history of the commonwealth, little to be done, but, in dead earnest, they set about the accomplishment of their whole duty to themselves and their constituents. Unconsciously those few men who met at Elizabeth Town, in that month of May, in the year of grace, 1668, were preparing the way for the descendants of the few inhabitants of that sparsely settled province for the creation of the grandest empire the world ever knew. They were wise in their day and generation, but they builded better than they imagined; in their wildest flight of fancy they never could have dreamed of the real future they were moulding and shaping in that little assembly of determined men. It is to be regretted that there was no historian with graphic pen to record the proceedings of those eventful four days; to give the personnel of the members; to report their speeches, and, having sat by their sides, to tell how they looked, how they acted and talked. It would be instructive thus to learn their various modes of thought, to hear their utterances, to study their opinions and to consider their methods of argument. Doubtless, they were stern logicians, not given to metaphysical subtlety, nor to fine spun, hair-drawn niceties of argument, but, when they spoke, it was to the point.

There was no historian of those times, and the only means of informing ourselves at this day, about these law makers, is to examine the laws they enacted and learn from them, if possible, what manner of men they were. They were just four days in session and during that time they passed four different, distinct, independent acts.

These are the names of the Governor's Council: Captain Nicholas Verlet, Daniel Pierce, Robert Bond, Samuel Edsall, Robert Vauquellin and William Pardon.

Nicholas Verlet, at one time, was prominent in the province of the New Netherlands, having received from Stuyvesant a grant for Hoboken, or as it was then called Hobuc. He seems to have been a man of substance and to have made considerable improvement at Hoboken, where he had settled several years prior to the time when he received this grant from the Dutch Governor. How he came to be living in New Jersey, or what induced Governor Carteret to appoint him one of his Council cannot be ascertained.

Daniel Pierce was the founder of Woodbridge. He had received a deed for that locality and had associated several others with himself, as already mentioned. He attended the first meeting of the Legislature as member of the Council, but does not again appear. He seems to have been the leader of emigrants from Newburyport, Massachusetts.

Samuel Edsall, Robert Bond and William Pardon were among the settlers of Elizabeth Town, associates of the four men from Jamaica. Samuel Edsall was one of the witnesses to the payment of the consideration of the Indian deed. He had settled a tract of land at Bergen Point, of twelve or fifteen hundred acres and of considerable value—six or seven hundred pounds.

Robert Bond was prominent in the early history of Elizabeth Town as a magistrate as well as a member of the Governor's Council. He was a "third lot right" man in the division of the land and signed the oath of allegiance.

William Pardon was a "second lot right" man; his name does not appear among those who took the oath of allegiance. He was a favorite of the Governor, and, at one time, when some land in the colony had been forfeited by a settler, Carteret granted the property to him. He was an ardent and rather unscrupulous friend of the Governor in his quarrels with the people and was openly charged with the destruction of the minutes of some sessions of the Legislature. Carteret appointed him a member of the court to try several citizens who were charged with riot.

Robert Vauquellin, who was also called *Sieur de Prairie*, and whose two names are found in various records spelled in twenty-two different ways, was a native of Caen, in France, and was said to be of noble descent. He was not naturalized until 1669-70, but took the oath of

allegiance in 1665. He was admitted as one of the eighty associates, but had little in common with the Puritans who composed the great majority of the first settlers of Elizabeth Town. In 1678, becoming dissatisfied with the puritanic sentiments of his neighbors, he removed to Woodbridge, where he became the owner of several hundred acres. In 1681 he was succeeded by John Reid in his office of Surveyor General. After 1686, he is not again heard of, but disappears entirely from the records of the colony.

James Bollen, of all those who surrounded the Governor, was the most obsequious in his devotion to him. He never failed in doing his master's will, always supporting him in every measure, whether right or wrong. He did not come from England with Governor Carteret, but seems to have joined him at New York, where he had occupied some positions of honor denoting that he was a prominent man there. His entire devotion to the Governor during the troubles with the settlers made him obnoxious to the town's people and he exchanged property with an owner of land at Woodbridge and ceased to reside at Elizabeth Town. He was made a Justice of the Peace by Governor Carteret, besides being Secretary of the Council.

The primal care of the Legislature was the establishment and upholding of the lawful authority of the government; so, the very first act passed provided that if any one should resist the authority established by the Lords Proprietors, Justices, or any other inferior officers, "*either in words or actions,*" should be liable to such fine or corporal punishment as "*the Court shall judge upon due examination thereof.*" This law was very comprehensive and was expressed in the simplest terms possible; but it imposed a great responsibility upon courts, which had not yet been established; for, at the time, there was not a single court instituted by legislative authority in the whole province.

The next act passed was a very peculiar one and deserves some attention. It provided that every male from sixteen years and upwards "*should be furnished at their own cost and charge with good and sufficient arms and constantly maintain the same, viz.: a good serviceable gun, one pound of good powder, four pounds of pistol bullets or twenty-four pistol bullets suited to the gun; a pair of Bandoleers; or a good horn and a sword and belt.*" If any person or persons should wilfully neglect and not provide himself according to the act within one month after publication thereof, he should pay one shilling for the first week's neglect and for every week thereafter the sum of two shillings, by way

of fine, to be levied upon his or their goods or chattels. This was partly for the citizen's personal protection, but mainly for the defence of the whole community. There was a necessity at that time that all the settlers should take measures not only for the protection of themselves and of their families, but, also, for that of their neighbors. It was needful too that they should be ready, at any time, fully armed and equipped, to repel attack, to drive off an enemy and render efficient and intelligent aid in any emergency. The act told the story of the need for its enactment; there were wary and unscrupulous foes menacing the life of the young colony, foes who might attack at any time; the men of the province must be ready at a moment's warning to fight for life, for home, for family and for the community. The act implied that all men from sixteen upwards, who were thus obliged to provide arms, weapons for protection and offence, must know how to use them. A gun would be of little use in the hands of an ignorant man who could neither load nor fire it.

The next act related to crimes; provided protection to the community from the consequences of the commission of sins affecting the personal safety, the purity and morality of its members. Arson, murder, perjury, crimes against chastity, kidnapping, burglary, theft, witchcraft, seizing a town or fort, striking or cursing father or mother, night walking, drunkenness in any public place, at unreasonable hours,—after nine o'clock at night;—were the crimes for which punishment was provided by these stern moralists. The nature and character of the penalties imposed reveal the sources from whence they drew their inspiration. They were all based upon the Mosaic code; many of them were taken bodily from that stern system. A thief of goods, cattle or beasts, must make treble restitution for the first, second or third offence, with such increase of punishment as the court might see fit to impose; but, if the thief were incorrigible, then death followed. If the criminal could not make restitution for first, second or third offences, then he should be sold, that satisfaction might be made. The court could also impose such corporal punishment as it deemed proper.

If a child above sixteen and of sufficient understanding either struck or cursed father or mother, death was the penalty; but the awful punishment was tempered with mercy to the insulted parent, for the offending child could only be punished on the complaint or proof of the parent, "*and not otherwise.*" Sodomy with beast was punished by the death of the offender and the animal was slain and burnt.

Thirteen different offences, according to this code, were punishable with death. The mode in which this penalty was to be inflicted was not prescribed, but undoubtedly it was understood to be that used in the mother country. The thirteen offences for the commission of which the penalty of death was imposed were murder; arson, at the discretion of the Court, however; sodomy with beast; the like offence with man; kidnapping; perjury; incorrigible burglary; invading or seizing a town or a fort; highway robbery; incorrigible thieving; witchcraft; striking or cursing a parent and rape.

It can hardly be imagined that at this early period in the history of the colony and with inhabitants of such character and religious sentiments, it was necessary to pass such laws for the repression of these abominable crimes. They could not have existed among such a people. The Legislature was providing for the future. Such statutes were found to be necessary for the society which existed in the mother country and were recorded on its statute books, and so, these wise builders incorporated them into their body of laws, not for present repression, but to protect the future and to prevent their occurrence.

Having thus provided for the purity and morality of their constituents, the Legislature turned its attention to the government of the province. This subject had received no prior legislative action; nothing could possibly have been done in that direction. It was therefore provided that the General Assembly should meet thereafter annually, on the first Tuesday in November; that the Deputies should be elected in the various towns, yearly, on the first Tuesday in January. To insure the attendance of the members when elected, a fine of forty shillings, quite a large sum in those days, was imposed for willful absence, unless a sufficient excuse could be shown.

The expense of the government, amounting to the modest sum of thirty pounds, was assessed upon the five towns proportionately, according to their respective abilities to pay. The amount so assessed might be paid in produce, the price of which was fixed by statute, then enacted.

The subject of marriage was discussed and arranged. No one could marry without the consent of parents, masters, or overseers, and then only after the publication of banns at some public meeting or kirk, in the place where the parties lived, or at some particular house, fourteen days before the marriage. In this part of the act, regulating marriage, no reference was made to the age of the parties. None but approved Min-

isters or Justices of the Peace could perform the ceremony and then, only in some public place. The Governor might grant a license to such as were "at their own disposing," or to any other, "under the tuition of their parents, masters, overseers, who were present and consenting thereto." That "beastly vice, drunkenness" did not escape the notice of the Legislature. One shilling fine was imposed for the first time any person was found drunk; two shillings for the second and third time, and for every time thereafter two shillings and six pence. If the drunkard had nothing wherewith to pay his fine, then he should suffer corporal punishment. All unruly persons and disturbers of the peace were to be put into the stocks, until they became sober or during the pleasure of the officer in chief, in the place where the offender was found drunk. Profane swearing was punished by a fine of one shilling, one-half of which was to be paid to the informer and the other half to the country. The very last business done by this first Legislature was to provide this: "*Concerning taking away of a man's life; it is enacted by this present General Assembly, that no man's life shall be taken away, under any Pretense but by virtue of some Law established in this Province, that it be proved by the mouth of two or three witnesses.*" Then the Deputies sent a message to the Governor and his Council that they deemed it important that certain laws which had been sent to them for their concurrence should be passed, "but by reason of the Week so near spent, and the Resolution of some of our Company to depart and the meeting to surcease for the present, and therefore we shall be necessitated to refer the full consideration of them" (the laws sent to them by the Council) "for the present, until the next Sessions of this Assembly, which is to be the first Tuesday in November next." This message was assented to by the Governor and his Council and so the Legislature was adjourned until the third of November, 1668.

Between that adjournment and the day of the next meeting some events transpired which created trouble in the colony and had an important influence on the Legislature and the province. There had been some mutterings of discontent among the citizens, jealous of their rights and quick to resent any interference with their privileges, which finally culminated in disorder and almost open rebellion.

At first, Governor Carteret made himself quite popular among the colonists. His entrance into the settlement as he landed from his ship, was made in a manner calculated to win the confidence and secure the good will of the settlers. But it was not long before he made himself

obnoxious to the people not only of Elizabeth Town, but also, of the adjoining settlements. There were many causes of discontent, any one of which would, of itself, have been sufficient to create a breach between the Governor and his people.

He was quite a young man when he came to New Jersey and had had very little, if any, experience in the art of governing. He came from the court of Charles II, who, like all the Stuarts, had the most exaggerated notions of the divine right of kings and rulers to govern, and of the unqualified obedience to be required of the ruled. Very little notice is given him by the historians of his time and we are driven to judge of him by his acts. He died in 1682, still quite young. He had married a widow lady from Smith Town, Long Island, who survived him, but he seems to have left no children. In his will, the record of which is still preserved, he made no mention of any heir and disposed of his estate in such a manner as fairly to intimate that he had none.

It is almost impossible to form an estimate of his character as a private citizen, and very little means are afforded by which we can judge of him as Governor. This much, however, is known and cannot be denied; he was arbitrary and dictatorial in much of his public conduct; he estranged the citizens whom he might have conciliated and imposed burdens in a manner which was not at all calculated to win their affections, or to secure their confidence. He seems, however, to have had the power, often possessed, it is too true, by the vicious, of securing and retaining an unselfish devotion from a few immediately surrounding him. There were those in his province who never swerved from their allegiance to him and who served him with unfaltering trust through all his controversies with the people.

He was called upon to rule his province at a most critical time in the history of the young colony; it was in its formative period, when there was no settled law, no binding force of established legislation and when the minds of the colonists were in a ferment. Those who were subject to his rule were not the most pliant and, perhaps, not the most amenable to good government as it might have been exercised by the young Governor, or to the principles of obedience due from the ruled to the ruler; the colonists were jealous of their rights and watched with suspicion any encroachment upon their privileges, especially from a ruler so intimately connected with a representative of the hated Stuart family. To those stern, bigoted Puritans no good could come from any descendant of the beheaded Charles, and they feared and suspected any

relative of Sir George Carteret the gay courtier, who stood so near the wicked and debauched king of England. That Philip Carteret was chargeable with infractions of the "Grants and Concessions," the Magna Charta of the colony, is indisputable; that the colonists had good grounds of complaint against him, cannot be denied. But it is probable that if Carteret had been more conciliatory, less arbitrary, he might have gained and retained the esteem and confidence of the immigrants. If the people had been disposed to be less suspicious of the Governor, it is equally probable that while they might have chafed and become restive, he would have relaxed his arbitrary conduct and been more in unison with those whom he attempted to rule. As is generally the case, there were faults on both sides; the people were too easily provoked; too jealous of any real, or even fancied invasion of their rights; too prone to seek occasion to criticise their Governor; he too ready to seize any opportunity of wreaking his wrath on his rebellious and contumacious subjects; too tenacious of his prerogative as the representative of the Lords Proprietors and of the royal authority, and so the breach widened and the chasm between the two opponents could neither be crossed nor filled.

Carteret claimed that as Governor he was entitled to preside either personally, or by proxy, at the town meetings of the citizens. He also arrogated to himself the right to remove the military officers elected by the people and put others of his own appointment in their place.

He had brought thirty persons with him from Europe, most of whom he himself called "menial servants." They were in no respect congenial to the inhabitants; they were alien to them in race, manners, customs and religion; there was no point of similarity between them. Carteret claimed the right to introduce such of them as he chose into the body of the colonists on an equality with the other citizens; to invest them with a title in fee to home lots apportioned only to associates, in the original allotment of the land and thus make them "*Freemen*." This seemed and was, really, in itself a very small cause of grievance;—simply to sell and convey a few acres of land to a worthy man who had a family to support and had proved himself capable of becoming a good citizen and bearing his share of the burdens of the colony. Why should any one object? But objections and very strong ones were made to the measure. It was an invasion of the rights of the associates; it was a tyrannical, oppressive infringement of the privileges guaranteed to them by the "*Grants and Concessions*," the fundamental organic law of

the province, the Magna Charta of the people. By those "Grants and Concessions" it was expressly provided that no one should be introduced into any one of the settlements in New Jersey, as a planter, without the consent of the whole community.

These were grounds of serious complaint, which the citizens in this early period in the history of the colony could not and did not overlook. But they were to be followed by grievances of a much graver character and which finally led to an outbreak threatening a disruption of all relations between Governor and people. For the present, however, there was comparative quiet; there were mutterings and discontent plainly expressed, but no actual explosion; the storm had not yet gathered its forces, although ominous clouds were hanging in the horizon; the settlements were too far from each other, the country too sparsely settled for complete organization, but the people were almost unanimous in their opposition to the Governor and were impatiently awaiting the outcome of events; they were determined to brook no further oppression.

The inhabitants of Middletown and Shrewsbury had a grievance peculiarly their own and between the first and second sessions of the Legislature they manifested their uneasiness in a very decided manner as already mentioned. The authorities had refused to publish the acts which had been passed, to recognize their binding force, to permit them to be enforced within the limits of their municipalities, or to pay any money towards the expenses of the government. Their representatives were present at the meeting of the Legislature, it is true, but it was claimed that they were illegally elected and that their acts could not bind their constituents. It was thus early that the battle cry of the Revolution, "No taxation without representation," afterwards so potent, was raised.

The second session of the first Legislature also met at Elizabeth Town, pursuant to adjournment, on the third day of November, 1668. The Governor and five members of his Council, the same who appeared at the first session, except Daniel Pierce, were present, with James Bollen as Secretary. The same deputies came from Bergen; John Brackett was superseded by Jacob Mollins, from Elizabeth Town; Jasper Crane came from Newark, in the place of Samuel Swaine; Samuel Moore appeared from Woodbridge instead of John Bishop and two new delegates, Peter Jegon and Fabrus (Fabrius?) Outout came from "Delaware River"; four Burgesses appeared from Middletown and

Shrewsbury, but the discontent of the people manifested itself through these men. They were Jonathan Hulmins (Holmes?), Edward Tart, Thomas Winterton and John Hans, who all refused to take or subscribe to the oath of allegiance and fidelity unless they could interject certain provisos, which the Legislature would not allow, and not "submitting to the laws and government were dismissed."

The second session of the Legislature continued only four days and adjourned on the 7th day of November. The uneasiness and discontent of the people were carried into the legislative chamber, where very little of importance was accomplished; the law makers seem however, to have been busy, as thirteen acts were passed. The importance of educating the militia in military evolutions was recognized; all males from sixteen to sixty were required to meet on training days in each year, ten days apart, at least, "in order to the better providing for the peace and safety of the inhabitants of the province and the more ready accustoming of our soldiers to an expert handling of their arms." Horses and cattle were to be branded with a distinctive mark for each town; every town was obliged to provide an ordinary for the relief and entertainment of strangers. Mr. Ogden, a deputy from Elizabeth Town, was authorized "to take cognizance of the Country's charges and rates and to order the disposal of the same." Purchases from the Indians of cattle or horses, dead or alive, or their skins, were forbidden.

One of the acts passed at this session has reference to the rebellious attitude of the people of Middletown and Shrewsbury. Luke Watson, not a delegate, and Samuel Moore, Burgess from Woodbridge, were directed to go to the recalcitrant towns and demand the money which was assessed upon them at the first sitting as their share of the expenses of the government, together with the further sum of forty shillings, charged against them by the second session, as their proportion of the sum of twelve pounds for defraying public charges. If they refused to pay, then a distraint was authorized, not only for the amounts claimed as due from them, but for the charges and expenses attending the distress. A law was also passed at this adjourned session, which, if the defiant state of the people be considered, is very significant of the sense of propriety and of right entertained by the citizens. "All fines but what by law are disposed of, shall be for the Publick in all respective Towns in this Province, after the Publication hereof. *Always Provided* that the Lords Proprietors Rights are not hereby infringed upon."

The discontent assumed unexpected form just at the close of this session of the Legislature, on the 6th of November, when the deputies sent a message to the Governor and his council which was very significant. The message and answer are so expressive of the views of both bodies and so quaint that they are copied. This is the message: "Honored Gentlemen, We finding so many and great Inconveniences by our not setting together, and your apprehension so different to ours, and your Expectations that Things must go according to your opinions, though we see no Reason for, much less warrant from the Concessions wherefore we think it vain to spend much Time of returning answers by writings that are so exceeding dilatory, if not fruitless and endless, and we think our way rather to break up our meeting, seeing the Order of the Concessions cannot be attended unto."

It is fairly deducible from the Grants and Concessions that the deputies were correct in their views thus expressed, and that it was the duty of the Governor and his council to sit and act together with the deputies. A careful reading of the clauses of the Concessions must impel a disinterested reader to that conclusion; the deputies were to join with the Governor and Council in making the laws; the representatives with the Governor and Council were to form the General Assembly; the Governor or his deputy, being present, was to preside; if they refuse to be present, then the Assembly "may appoint themselves a President during the absence of the Governor or his Deputy." The power granted to the General Assembly was for their joint action; there is nowhere in the Grants the slightest hint that the Assembly could meet in separate bodies or act separately. The practice which obtained at the very outset, of using separate rooms for meeting and of acting apart was, doubtless, gained from the two houses of Parliament, in England.

This was the answer: "In answer to your last Proposition we desire you to appoint two of your Deputies to consider with us in what Point we Act contrary to the Concessions, it being too late to Night to entertain so long a debate, we will be ready To-morrow Morning to give them a hearing, and if reason will satisfy you, we shall be very well pleased that you proceed according to the Lords Proprietors Concessions and the Trust imposed upon you, if not you may do what you Please, only we advise you to consider well of your Resolutions before you break up." The curt and ungracious reply does not seem to have conciliated the angry deputies.

This correspondence passed between the two bodies on the 6th of November; on the next day the Assembly broke up and no Legislature convened again until the 5th of November, 1675, seven years, almost to a day, after the adjournment in 1668.

But in the meantime the quarrel between the Governor and the people had reached its height and had culminated in outbreaks and absolute riots. In 1670, on the 25th of March, the beginning of the year, according to the computation of time at that period, the quit rents claimed by the Lords Proprietors fell due, by the terms of the grants made to the colonists. Attempts were made to collect this quit rent, which were resisted. The amount was not large—only a half penny an acre—but its demand was all that was necessary to arouse the slumbering elements of opposition and this action of the authorities fanned the smouldering fire into flames. The resistance to the payment of the quit rent was not entirely unanimous, but nearly so, and on the part of some, it was determined and immediate.

Some of those, however, who objected to the demands of the Lords Proprietors could not have been honest in their opposition. They had taken the oath of allegiance to the king, of fidelity to the Proprietors, and had received confirmation from them of their title to land derived from the aborigines or from Governor Nicholls. Such persons had no excuse for their refusal to pay.

But there were others who had never directly acknowledged the sovereignty of the Proprietors; had never sworn fidelity to them; had never received confirmation of their titles; in fact, had purposely avoided asking or taking any such confirmation and had always insisted that their Indian deeds, or their grants from Nicholls, had invested them with a complete title. They claimed that they had paid full consideration to the Sachems for the lands purchased of them and that the Lords Proprietors could have no title paramount to that of the Aborigines. For such there may have been some excuse for disobedience of the constituted authorities; but there was really no justification for any resident in the colony, in their refusal to pay. Neither their deeds from the Indian Sachems, nor the grants from Governor Nicholls, gave them any substantial titles to the lands. They were living under the government of the Lords Proprietors, who offered them protection as citizens and they had availed themselves of that protection and enjoyed the privileges of citizenship. For the other rebels there was not the slightest excuse; they suffered self interest to obscure their vision

and became insensible to the demand of ordinary justice, in their desire to escape the payment of honest dues.

This question of quit rent affected all the land holders in the colony. The people of Newark met the demand in rather a peculiar manner. A town meeting was called on February 3, 1669-70. The regular annual meeting had been held only a few days before, on January 26, 1669-70. This fact and other circumstances show conclusively that that meeting held February 3rd, must have been specially called to consider and answer the demand for the payment of the quit rent. The very first question discussed was the action of the Lords Proprietors relative to the rent. The record of the meeting begins very abruptly and thus continues: "Town Meeting, the 3rd February, 1669, the Governors Writing was read, and After some debate upon it they by their Votes agreed as Follows: After all due Sallutations to be presented by the Constable to Our Worshipfull Governor, we the Inhabitants or freeholders of the Town of New Ark, do by him make Return to the said Governors Writing, as followeth, Viz: That they do Hold and Possess their Lands and Rights in the said Town, Both by Civil and Divine Right, as by their Legall purchase and Articles doth and May Shew. And as for the payment of the Half Penny per Acre for all our Allotted Lands According to our Articles and Interpretations of them, You assuring them to us, We are ready when the Time Comes, to perform our Duty to the Lords or their Assigns."

This was at the very outset of the controversy relative to the quit rent, which, by the terms of the grant from the Lords Proprietors was not payable until the 25th day of March, 1670. That time was fast approaching and the Governor, acting for his principals had given notice that its payment would be demanded according to the terms of the grants. On the 20th of March, 1670, which would have been 1671, according to the modern method of computing time, the town meeting again took action on the subject and it was then agreed that Henry Lyon and Thomas Johnson should tender the Governor payment, "*in good wheat*," of the half penny per acre, "in like Manner as they did the Last Year at the day appointed." In case the Governor accepted the offer, then the Inhabitants were directed to bring their proportion of the "corn" to the Constable's house on the day appointed by seven or eight o'clock in the morning, so that it might be sent to the Governor "and take a discharge of him for the same; and they are at Least to Bring as Much as they did the Last Year, and More if they see a Cause."

The action of the Town in "the last year," 1669, was determined at the Town Meeting held March 24, 1669, when it was "by their Joint Vote agreed, that Henry Lyon and Ths. Johnson should Take and receive every Mans Just Share and Proportion of Wheat for his Land; the Summer wheat at 4s. pr. Bus'l and Winter Wheat at 5s. according to the order and Time perfixed to them to Bring it to Johnson's House Before the day be over, or else if they fail they are to Double the quantity; which Corn the said Lyon & Johnson is to Morrow to Carry to Elizabeth Town and Make a Tender Thereof to the Gouvernor upon the account of the Lords Proprietors rent for the Land we make use of, according to Articles 25th March 1670."

Henry Lyon was the Treasurer and Thomas Johnson the Constable elected the previous year, and the date, March 25, 1670, undoubtedly referred to the time set in the grants for the payment of the quit rents.

There was other action afterwards taken by the people of Newark, continuing over a period of several years, until, at last, the ferment caused by the persistent demand of the Lords Proprietors for the payment of the rent culminated in an actual riot and rebellion.

Governor Carteret was true to his duty to his principals and manfully strove to stem the torrent. It was, however, in vain that he endeavored to enforce the demands of the government and the payment of the rent. For two years disorder and misrule held sway in the province, the authority of the Lords Proprietors was openly set at defiance and payment of the quit rent utterly refused.

At last, the climax was reached; the disaffection spread and the dissatisfied people determined to establish a separate government of their own. Delegates to what was called a Legislature, were elected in the different towns. This Legislature met at Elizabeth Town, on the 14th of May, 1672; it made bold assertions and claimed to be the regularly constituted law making power in New Jersey, created by the action of the people, who were the fountain of all sovereignty and who alone had the authority to create governments. But it must have a head; there must be some officer to assume the place of Governor. Of course, Philip Carteret could not acknowledge the factious movement of his rebellious subjects, besides he was inimical to those who were thus conspiring against the legally constituted authorities and, by this time, had made himself most unpopular to all classes.

There was then residing in the colony a weak and dissolute man called Captain James Carteret, by some said to be an illegitimate son

of Sir George Carteret, who was selected by the rebels as their figure head. He was elected Governor and instantly accepted the appointment and assumed the duties of the position. But he thought it necessary to claim some authority outside of the will of the people, giving him a right to the office, and he pretended that he had a warrant from his father, Sir George Carteret, appointing him to the place. It was never produced, however, and it is safe to say it never had any actual existence. Philip Carteret behaved with great courage and some wisdom; he issued proclamations, he warned, he entreated, he argued, but all in vain; proclamations were scoffed at; warnings were unheeded; entreaties availed nothing; arguments were unanswered or jeered at; the people were in no humor to listen; the province was almost in a state of riot, certainly of rebellion. There were no courts to which the Governor could apply for relief with sufficient authority or competent jurisdiction to meet the case. There was a court at Newark, established by the settlers there, but, of course, it was subservient to the disaffected citizens and the government could hope for little aid from that tribunal. There were one or two other courts of the same character as this one at Newark, but their authority could not be stretched so far as to meet the case.

Some illegal acts were committed by the legislature constituted by the opponents of the Governor; much injustice was done under its authority; legal officers, for performing legal acts, clearly within the scope of their authority, were imprisoned and their property confiscated; it seemed as if the province would be given over to misrule and chaos.

The Governor's Council, at this juncture of the affairs of the colony, advised him to leave the country and go over to England and give full information to the authorities there and advise with them as to the future course to be pursued. Accordingly, he and James Bollen, the Secretary of the Council, went to England.

For many years there had not been very intimate relations between the inhabitants of the settlements on the east bank of the Delaware River and those of other parts of the province. The authorities of Maryland, at one time, claimed jurisdiction over the country on both sides of the river and there was danger of a conflict of authority between them and the Governor of New York, who disputed the claim of Maryland. The Governor of New Jersey also claimed the same territory and between him and the Governor of New York there was to be

a conflict of jurisdiction. Maryland soon abandoned any pretensions of a right to the land within the bounds of New Jersey. As early as 1639, there were several small settlements controlled by the Swedes. The number of inhabitants in these settlements was small, but in one of the three was to be found one hundred and thirty Swedish families and twelve hundred Europeans, in all, were scattered at different points on the west side of the river. These people do not seem to have sympathized with the rebels.

Perhaps they were too far removed from the scene of actual strife to be influenced by the dissensions between the Lords Proprietors and their representative, the Governor, with the citizens. Perhaps—and this seems more probable—no demand was made upon them for the payment of any quit rent. In fact, it is doubtful whether any demand could have been rightfully made, for such payment. The title to the land in Southern New Jersey was not originally held from the Proprietors. It, or a large portion of it, had been bought from the aborigines before the grant to Berkeley and Carteret, and there does not seem to have been any disposition on the part of the English to disturb individual settlers in the possession of their property. When the government was wrested from the Dutch, by conquest, not a single settler was required to surrender his land; all that was demanded was that they should acknowledge allegiance to the Duke of York.

These settlements sent no deputies to the first session of the first legislature, and there is no proof that proclamation was ever made any where south of Middletown or Shrewsbury, by the Governor, or his agents, for the election of representatives; but, to the second session came these two men, Peter Jegon and Fabrus Outout, from the "Delaware River."

The Swedes and the Dutch, who settled in South Jersey, were at first antagonistic to each other, but they soon amalgamated, and, at one time, joined their forces in opposition to the English. The Swedes, for a time, acknowledged the supremacy of the Dutch and entirely abandoned any government either by Sweden or by themselves. But the English, for many years prior to the close of the seventeenth century, had undisputed control of all the settlements both Swedish and Dutch, in the southern part of the province. There were distinct villages, known by name, along the east bank of the Delaware River. Some of these, however, were mere hamlets and no one of them contained a sufficient number of inhabitants to be entitled to representa-

tion in the Legislature. So, it seems that all these settlements must have combined and sent two representatives who were recorded as having appeared "for Delaware River." The names of these two men are significant; Peter Jegon is undoubtedly Swedish and Fabrus Outout is Dutch; one, of course, represented the Swedish element and the other, the Dutch. Jegon was rather a noted character; he kept a house of entertainment "over Matinicum Island," in the Delaware River, eight or nine miles below the Falls, and is mentioned in the Legislative and other records of the province by three different names, Jegon, Jegow and Jegou. Neither of these men appears afterwards as deputy, so far as can now be ascertained; nor does there seem to have been any representatives from the settlements on the Delaware in the subsequent meetings of the Legislature held for the whole of New Jersey.

After the second session of the first Legislature it did not again convene until the 5th of November, 1675, a period of seven years, when Philip Carteret appeared as Governor with his six Councilmen, of whom only one was present at the first session and that was the Frenchman, Robert Vauquellin. The new Councilmen were Captain John Berry, Captain William Stanford (this should be Sanford), Captain John Pike, Lawrence Andrison and John Bishop, Sr. James Bollen was the secretary, the same man who acted in that capacity at the first session. New men also appeared as deputies from the towns: Henry Lyon and Benjamin Price, from Elizabeth Town; Hans Dedrick and Elias Michelson from Bergen; Thomas Johnston (this should be Johnson) and Lieutenant John Ward, from Newark; Samuel Denis and Thomas Bloomfield, Jr., for Woodbridge; John Gillman and Hopewell Hull, for New Piscataqua; Captain John Bound and John Throgmorton, for Middletown; William Shatlock and John Stocum, for Shrewsbury. The record states that all of these except William Shatlock subscribed or swore to the oath of allegiance, but that he refused to do either and was dismissed.

This hiatus in the meetings of the Legislature is attributable to several causes. The Governor, Philip Carteret, went to England and was there for some time. James Carteret had assumed the office of Governor, and riot and discontent pervaded the province. Peace was not completely restored in 1675, but better counsels were beginning to prevail and the Legislature was called together. The time appointed for the first meeting of this second Legislature was the 13th of No-

vember, 1675, but on that day it was adjourned until the 29th of the same month. It met, like the first, at Elizabeth Town. It was a busy Legislature and passed thirty-seven different acts. Its first care seems to have been the providing "for the better security of ourselves and families with reference to the Indians." This Legislature continued in session certainly until the 9th of December, on which day it re-enacted the same laws relating to crimes, which had been passed by the first Legislature in 1668.

The last statute, the 37th, is very significant, and, if carefully read by the historian, will give some idea of the state of affairs in the province prior to the year 1675. That act is quoted entire on account of its great significance and of the information it gives:

"Acts of Oblivion. XXXVII. WHEREAS divers disorders and disturbances have arisen in this Province by reason of some endeavouring and making an alteration of the Government established by the Lords Proprietors thereof, by which means several damages, costs and charges have accrued to divers the inhabitants of the same, and the Lords Proprietors having by their last orders given liberty to such as have received such damages, costs and charges to recover the same by due course of law, whereby many actions, quarrels and other differences may arise among the inhabitants, in general, for prevention whereof; WHEREFORE BE IT ENACTED, by this General Assembly, that there shall be an utter abolishing of all actions, tending to recover damages, costs and charges, for any action, committed or done against any one within this Province, that hath been a party or any way concerned in the endeavouring and making an alteration in the Government here settled by the Lords, any time from the year 1670, until June, 1673, and likewise of all actions tending to recover price for any goods, or labor employed during the same time for the defence of the said Province, excepting such accompts as have been settled and allowed by this Assembly. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the authority aforesaid, that no contract made with any parties, then in rebellion against the government, or any person of that party, to the use and behoof or maintainance of the said difference against this government, or any person belonging to the same, shall be actionable in any court within this Province. And the honoured the Governor and his Council, out of their tender affection to the inhabitants of this Province, is further pleased that it should be enacted, and it is enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all the inhabitants and members of this Province

shall be absolutely and freely pardoned of all the offences whatsoever, capital, or other committed or perpetrated at any time from the aforesaid year, 1670, until the first of June in the year 1673. And for the better preserving of peace and unity, it is also enacted by the aforesaid authority, that all revilling speeches, practices, or intents tending to the disturbance of the amity desired and intended, namely all reviling or upbraiding of others with matters of difference whatsoever, remitted and pardoned by the honoured Governor, or abolished by virtue of this act, be buried in oblivion, not to be urged upon what pretence soever, upon pain of imprisonment during pleasure, fine, banishment, stocking, whipping, any or more of these as upon due examination, all circumstances being first considered, the court of assizes shall judge meet. PROVIDED, that whatsoever hath been recovered by law from any person or persons, or imposed by way of fine or otherwise at any court or courts within this Province to this present sessions, shall stand good and not be discharged or made void by this act."

Sessions of the Legislature for the whole province were held at various times from the year 1675 until some time after the division of the Province into East and West Jersey, which took place in 1676; but there were different places of meeting. In October, 1676, it met at Woodbridge; in October, 1677, it began at Woodbridge and ended at Elizabeth Town; in 1678, it met at Elizabeth Town, as it also did the next year; in 1679, part of the session was held at Middletown and part at New Piscataqua; in 1681, it returned to Elizabeth Town and then began the separate sessions for the two Provinces.

By the "Grants and Concessions" it was provided that the laws enacted by the Legislature should be in force for the "space of one year and no more unless contradicted by the Lords Proprietors." So, at the expiration of a year from the time when the first General Assembly adjourned, there was not a single binding law in force in the colony until the meeting of the Legislature, in 1675. Just how the government of the colony was administered in the interim does not appear, but it can well be imagined that those citizens who were disposed to resist the authority of the Lords Proprietors did not object to this strange state of affairs.

In 1675 the following oath of "Fedility" to his Majesty and the Lord Proprietor was prescribed:

"That I will bear true allegiance to the King of England his heirs and successors, and I will be faithful to the interest of the Lord Pro-

prietor of this Province, his heirs, executors, or assigns, and endeavour the peace and welfare of the said Province, and that I will truly and faithfully discharge the trust imposed upon me, according to my best skill and judgment, and without corruption favour or affection. So help me God."

In the same year the following "Oath of Allegiance" was also prescribed:

"I do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify and declare in my conscience, before God and the world, that our Sovereign Lord KING CHARLES, is lawful and rightful King of this realm, and of all other his Majesty's dominions and country's, and that the Pope, neither of himself, nor by any authority of the Church, or Sea of Rome, or by any other means with any other, hath any power or authority to depose the King, or dispose any of his Majesty's kingdoms or dominions, or to authorize any foreign prince to invade or annoy him or his country's, or to discharge any of his subjects of their allegiance and obedience to his Majesty, or to give license or leave to any of them to bear arms, raise tumults, or to offer any violence or hurt to his Majesty's royal person, state, government, or to any of his Majesty's subjects within his Majesty's dominions. Also I do swear from my heart, that notwithstanding any declaration or sentence of excommunication, or deprivation made or granted, or to be made or granted by the Pope or his successor, or by any authority derived or pretend to be derived from him or his See against the said King, his heirs and successors, or any absolution of the said subjects from their obedience, I will bear faith and true allegiance, to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and him and them will defend to the utmost of my power, against all conspiracies and attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against his or their persons, their crown and dignity, by reason or colour of any such sentence or declaration, or otherways, and will do my best endeavours to declare and make known unto his Majesty, his heirs and successors, all treasons and tratorus conspiracies, which I shall know or hear of, to be made against him or any of them. And I do further swear, that I do from my heart abhor, detest and abjure, as impious and heretical, this damnable doctrine and positions that princes which be excommunicate or deprived by the Pope, may be deposed or murdered of their subjects, or any other whatsoever, and I do beleive and in conscience am resolved, that neither the Pope nor any other person whatsoever hath power to absolve me of this oath or any part thereof, which

I acknowledge by good and full authority to be lawfully administered unto me, and do renounce all pardons and dispensations to the contrary, and these things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge and swear according to the express words by me spoken, and according to the plain and common sense and understanding of the same words, without any equivocation, or a mentall evasions, or secret reservation whatsoever, and I do make make this recognition and acknowledgement heartily, willingly and truly, upon the true faith of a Christian. So help me God."

The first day for public thanksgiving in the province, recognized by legislative authority, was appointed by an act passed in October, 1676. As this is the first legislative action in New Jersey relative to the now national holiday, the quaint act and its quainter preamble are quoted:

"X. WHEREAS there hath been signal demonstration of God's mercy and favour towards us in this colony, in the preserving and continuing our peace in the midst of wars round about us, together with many other mercies which we are sensible of, which call aloud for our acknowledgment and thanksgiving to the Lord,

"Wherefore be it enacted by this Assembly, that there be a day of publick thanksgiving, set a part throughout the whole Province, to give God the glory and praise thereof, and oblige us to live to his praise, and in his fear always, which day shall be the second Wednesday in November next ensuing."

The second Legislature specifically re-enacted such laws passed at the first meeting as they deemed necessary, so as to resuscitate them and again put them in force, but in 1676, this general act was passed:

"XIV. WHEREAS by the Concessions no laws made by the General Assembly, shall stand in force for above one year, except confirmed by the Lord Proprietor."

"BE IT ENACTED THEREFORE by this present Assembly that the laws already made the last year, shall continue in as full force as before, until the next General Assembly."

In 1678 the Legislature passed an act by which it was provided "that the laws formerly made and in being shall be renewed again for the year ensuing."

In 1679 a special statute was passed providing that the act prohibiting any person from supplying the Indians with strong drink should still "continue and stand in force for the ensuing year." And at the same session it was enacted that laws formerly made and in being

should be renewed again for the ensuing year, except one, which provided for the expenditure of 150 pounds for the encouragement of trade.

There seems to have been no meeting of the Legislature for 1680, and in 1682 the meetings for the two provinces—East and West Jersey—were held separate and continued to be so held until the year 1702, when the authority granted the Lords Proprietors for organizing a government in New Jersey was surrendered to Queen Anne and East and West Jersey were again united, the government continuing under one Legislature and Governor.

When the owners of West Jersey became vested with the title in fee, they took measures for the settlement by immigration of their part of the province and issued a proclamation inviting settlers and offering the most liberal terms to any who should transfer themselves or servants before "the first day of the month commonly called April, which shall be in the year of our Lord 1677." They promised this: For each immigrant, seventy acres of land, English measure, and for every able bodied man servant coming with such immigrant, he was to receive seventy acres more. To those who should send servants before that date, they promised for every able bodied man servant, seventy acres, and for every woman servant, and for every weaker servant, male or female, "over fourteen years," fifty acres of land, and after the expiration of service, fifty acres of land were guarantied to such servants, to them and their heirs forever. To immigrants arriving after 1677, lesser amounts were promised; but, to all these grants was attached the condition that one-half penny per acre should be paid for rent. Very liberal provisions were made for the laying out of towns and of streets and highways.

These provisions were embodied in what were called the "concessions and agreements," which were of the most liberal character possible, and were declared to be the common law or fundamental rights and privileges of West New Jersey and "are individually agreed upon by the Proprietors and freeholders thereof to be the foundation of government, which is not to be altered by the Legislative authority or free Assembly hereafter mentioned and constituted, but that said legislative authority is constituted according to these fundamentals, to make such laws as agree with and maintain the said fundamentals and to make no laws that in the least contradict, differ or vary from the said fundamentals, under what pretence or alligation soever." The broad-

est license was given to the settlers in West Jersey for the exercise of their rights as citizens and of their belief as Christians.

It is evident that not only liberal views, but that master intellects dictated these "concessions and agreements." Their title is significant; they were not only "Concessions" by the Proprietors, but they were "Agreements" between the government—these Proprietors, and the governed—the inhabitants. It was a most remarkable document, far beyond the spirit of the times, penetrated with ideas of the purest freedom and based upon true equality. The rights of all were protected and preserved by it and none were injured or molested by any of its provisions. William Penn's name appears prominent amongst these Proprietors; he was foremost in the affairs of the new province, took a deep interest in moulding and shaping its government and it is altogether probable that his broad mind and enlightened sentiments had much to do with their preparation.

Before the division of the colony many Quakers had settled in what afterwards became West New Jersey, and immediately after that division, there was a large influx of the same denomination, so that they composed the great majority of the citizens and exercised a controlling influence in all governmental affairs. The method of dating these concessions and their peculiar wording denote that they came from the hands of Quakers and the paternal character of the after legislation plainly shows that their influence was dominant at that time in West New Jersey.

These "Concessions and Agreements" were in fact, the Constitution of West New Jersey and take so large a share in the Civil History of the Colony and State that their most important provisions ought be noticed.

By the terms of the quintipartite deed, the government of the province of West New Jersey, as well as the title in fee to the land, was really or impliedly vested in William Penn, Gawn Lawry, Nicholas Lucas and Edward Billinge or their assigns. Doubt was entertained by some of the grant of governmental authority, but the doubt never materialized to such an extent as to induce the doubters to take any legal action. Penn, his three associates and their assignees quietly administered the government, exercising sovereignty to its fullest extent, without question, until the surrender to Queen Anne, in 1702. The "Concessions and Agreements" were indubitably executed by men who really believed that they were the actual rulers of the coun-

try; they spoke unequivocally, unmistakably, as sovereigns. It requires no very critical examination of this remarkable document to understand the view which they entertained of the matter. But, while there was this pronounced claim to sovereignty, it was accompanied in a most remarkable manner by the acknowledgment of all the rights of the governed. The government instituted by the Proprietors, if carried out according to the Concessions, would have been almost patriarchal.

By the first chapter of this Magna Charta of West New Jersey, it was provided that certain officers, called Commissioners, who afterward filled a most important place in the colony, should at first be appointed by the Proprietors, but by the third chapter, all succeeding Commissioners were to be elected by the people.

By that chapter, the third, it was provided that on the "five and twentieth day of the month called March, which shall be in the year according to the English account, one thousand six hundred and eighty, and so thence forward, upon the five and twentieth day of March yearly, by the ninth hour in the morning of the said day," the proprietors, freeholders and inhabitants should assemble in some public place to be appointed by the commissioners for the time being and if no appointment were made then in such place as the voters should deem proper and then and there "elect of and amongst themselves, ten honest and able men, fit for government, to officiate and execute the place of commissioners for the year ensuing, and until such time as ten more for the year then next following, shall be elected and appointed: which said elections shall be as followeth, that is to say, the inhabitants each ten of the one hundred proprietors shall elect and choose one, and the one hundred proprietors shall be divided into ten divisions or tribes of men." This election was to be by ballot, "to avoid noise and confusion, and not by voices, holding up of the hands or otherwise howsoever." It was also provided that these commissioners so to be elected annually "should govern and order the affairs of the said province (per tempore) for the good and welfare of the said people, and according to these our concessions, until such time as a General Free Assembly shall be elected and deputed in such manner and wise as is hereafter expressed and contained."

The Commissioners appointed by the proprietors had almost unlimited power to appoint and set out fit places for towns, to limit the boundaries thereof, to take care that they should be regularly built,

and they were generally to order the affairs of the province, according to the Concessions however, and also in accordance with any other instructions that should be given them by the major part of the proprietors, until such officers were chosen by the inhabitants. They were also invested with powers over certain minute regulations, such as the grazing of cattle on the land; to take care that after a certain term of possession lands should not be subject to review, re-survey or alteration of bounds. One of the most important duties intrusted to them was a supervision of the courts established by law and that they should provide for the due execution by the several officers of these courts of their duties according to the laws in force. They even had the right to displace or punish these officers for violating the laws or acting "contrary to their duty and trusts, as the nature of their offences shall require." If they saw proper "after condemnation or sentence past upon any person or persons by any judge, justice or court whatsoever," they could reprieve or suspend the execution of the sentence until the next General Assembly, when the copy of the whole trial proceedings or proofs should be presented to the Legislature, who might either pardon or put the sentence of the court into execution, but, in the mean time, the offenders were to be kept in safe custody. They were to do all other "thing or things that may conduce to the safety, peace and well government of the said province, and these present concessions and that all inferior officers be accountable to the commissioners and they to be accountable to the General Assembly." They could not, however, impose or suffer to be imposed any tax or other duty whatsoever "upon any color or pretense, how specious soever, upon the said province and inhabitants thereof without their own consent first had, or other than what shall be imposed by the authority and consent of the General Assembly, and that only in the manner and for the good ends and uses as aforesaid."

No oath of office was required from them, nor indeed from any officer, but they were obliged to subscribe and promise that they would "truly and faithfully discharge their respective trusts according to the laws of the province and the tenor of these concessions and to do equal justice and right to all men according to their best skill and judgment, without corruption, favor or affection." If they violated this promise they were liable to be punished or fined and to be incapable of holding any office in the colony.

Although no oath could be taken, not even by witnesses in the courts

of justice, and their testimony was given upon solemn affirmation; yet any giving false evidence "for fear, gain, malice or favor" should be severely fined and disabled from ever being a witness again or holding public office.

Full provisions were made for the recording of deeds and other documents which had been properly acknowledged.

The Indians resident in the province were assured in their rights and even if any one of them committed a trespass upon the whites, notice was to be given to the sachem, or such as had authority over the offending savage, to the end that justice might be done without any wrong being committed upon the poor Indian. And so, on the other hand, if any wrong was committed by a white upon a native, and complaint made, provision was made for full satisfaction according to the nature and quality of the offence or injury. Mixed juries were provided for the trial of causes where any of the Indian natives were concerned and these mixed juries were to be impartially chosen so that exact justice should be meted out to all parties. If any person should be found guilty of murder or treason "the sentence and way of execution thereof, was left to the General Assembly to determine as they in the wisdom and judgment of the Lord should judge meet and expedient."

Full provision was made for the election of members of the Assembly, as appears by the following quotation. Chap. XXXII. "That so soon as divisions or tribes, or other such like distinctions are made; that then the inhabitants, freeholders, and proprietors, resident upon the said Province, or several and respective tribes, or divisions or distinctions aforesaid, do yearly and every year meet on the first day of October, or" (of?) "the eight month, and choose one Proprietor or freeholder for each respective propriety in the said Province, (the said Province being to be divided into one hundred proprieties) to be deputies, trustees or representatives for the benefit, service and behoof of the people of the said Province: which body of deputies, trustees or representatives, consisting of one hundred persons, chosen as aforesaid, shall be the general, free and supreme assembly of the said Province for the year ensuing and no longer. And in case any member of the said Assembly during the said year, shall decease or otherwise be rendered incapable of that service, that then the inhabitants of the said propriety, shall elect a new member to serve in his room for the remainder of the said year."

Any one who should "give, bestow or promise directly or indirectly

to the said parties electing, any meat, drink, money or money's worth, for procurement of their choice and consent, shall be incapable of being elected a member of the said Assembly." The elections were to be conducted by ballot. The Legislature had the power of appointing their own times of meeting and of adjournment to such times and places as they might think best, to establish the number of their quorum, not less than one-half of the whole however.

Liberty of speech was granted in the General Free Assembly; all questions were to be stated with deliberation and liberty for amendments; "that it be put by the Chairman, by them to be chosen, and determined by plurality of votes." Every member had the right of entering a protest if he chose and his reasons for such protest. The yeas and nays might be required and the names of the representatives voting be registered and the people were to be permitted "to have liberty to come in and hear and be witnesses of the votes and the inclinations of the persons voting."

The Legislature had power to enact "and make" all laws necessary for the well government of the province with power of repeal, "provided that the same be as near as may be conveniently, agreeable to the primitive, antient and fundamental laws of the nation of England. Provided also that they be not against any of those our Concessions and fundamentals before or hereafter mentioned."

The Legislature had power to constitute all courts and to limit the powers and jurisdiction of the same, consonant to the concessions, however; to appoint the several judges, officer and number of officers belonging to each court; "to continue such time as they shall see meet, not exceeding one year or two at the most, with their respective salaries, fees and perquisites, and their appellations, with the penalties that shall be inflicted upon them, for the breach of their several respective duties and trusts. And that no person or persons whatsoever, inhabitants of the said province shall sustain or bear two offices in the said Province, at one and at the same time."

All the Justices and Constables were to be chosen by the people and all commissioners of the public seals, the treasurers and chief justices, ambassadors and collectors were to be chosen by the Legislature. Equal taxation and assessments upon all lands and persons "within the province" as often "as necessity shall require and in such manner as to them" (the Legislature) "shall seem most equal and easy to the inhabitants in order to the better supporting of the publick charge

of the said government, as also for the publick benefit and advantage of the said people and Province."

But the most extraordinary part of the concessions is that found in the XVI clause, which reads as follows:

"That no men, nor number of men upon earth, hath power or authority to rule over men's consciences in religious matters, therefore it is consented, agreed and ordained, that no person or persons whatsoever within the said Province, at any time or times hereafter, shall be any ways upon any pretence whatsoever, called in question, or in the least punished or hurt, either in person, estate, or priviledge, for the sake of his opinion, judgment, faith, or worship towards God in matters of religion. But that all and every such person and persons, may from time to time and at all times, freely and fully have, and enjoy his and their judgments, and the exercises of their consciences in matters of religious worship throughout all the said Province."

This clause rings with the true spirit of toleration, and there can be no possible doubt of its meaning. The Quakers who published these concessions to the world challenged the views and antagonized the action of the great majority of Christendom. Less than a century had elapsed since all Europe had been convulsed with war fought for toleration and the right had not always been successful. Fifty years before Gustavus Adolphus fell a martyr for religious toleration. Baptists and Quakers were still whipped and hung in New England, and the Dissenters were driven from Old England. The Edict of Nantes had not yet been revoked and the true principles of religious freedom was not understood except by a very few. William the Silent had proclaimed it as a right inherent to humanity, but the declaration had cost him his life.

It remained for these Friends, simple minded, but wiser than their day and generation, to announce this grand truth, then so little known or appreciated, with an intensity of purpose which fully evinced that they were determined that the settler on the virgin soil of New Jersey should be protected at all times and at all hazards, in this inestimable right.

These are some of the important matters contained in the "Concessions and Agreements." There were many other minor provisions, but these quotations give full evidence of the wisdom of the Proprietors and their desire to provide for the very best interests of the people of their province.

To keep them constantly before the people, it was provided "that these Concessions, law or great charter of fundamentals, be recorded in a fair table, in the Assembly House and that they be read at the beginning and dissolving of every general free Assembly: And it is further agreed and ordained, that the said Concessions, common law, or great charter of fundamentals, be writ in fair tables, in every common hall of justice, within this Province, and that they be read in solemn manner four times every year, in the presence of the people, by the Chief Magistrate of those places."

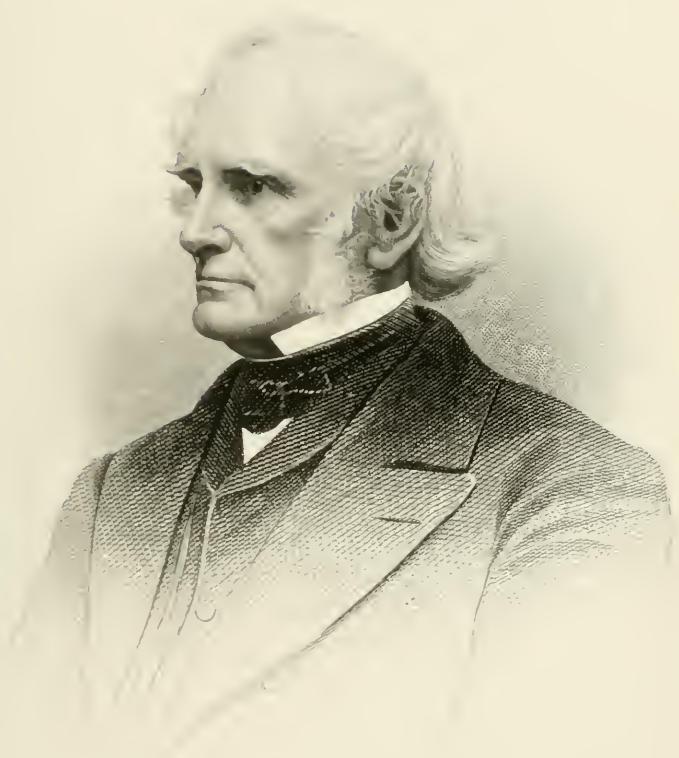
The first Legislature of West New Jersey convened at Burlington, on the 21st day of "the 9th month, called November 1681" and continued in session until the 28th day of the same month. "On the 15th day of the eleven month, called January, 1681," according to the mode of computing time then in vogue, but in what would now be called January, the first month of the year 1682, Samuel Jenings, the Deputy Governor, approved the acts passed at this session. In the "Concessions" the Legislature is called "The General Free Assembly" and was composed of the Governor, or his Deputy and Council and representatives elected by the inhabitants of the "tenths" into which the Province was divided. This Legislature must have been called together by Jenings acting as Deputy Governor. He had been appointed such Deputy by Edward Billinge. This man, Billinge, was a brewer residing at London, and had been an officer in Cromwell's army. He had an interest in the purchase of West New Jersey, as appears by the, "Quintipartite Deed," but the amount of it was uncertain and in dispute. Lord Berkeley had become dissatisfied with the pecuniary profits of his colonization scheme and had sold his moiety in New Jersey to John Fenwicke, but Edward Billinge was the real buyer. This dispute was referred to William Penn as arbitrator, who decided that Fenwicke was entitled to one-tenth and that the balance of Billinge's interest should be held for the benefit of his creditors. Penn's arbitrament was deemed satisfactory by all, or, at least, was acquiesced in. Billinge had become insolvent and his interest in the province was conveyed to trustees, in trust for the payment of his debts. He was appointed Governor, however, of West Jersey and deputed Jenings, who resided there, to act for him.

On the 25th day of November, 1681, with considerable form and ceremony, and with due solemnity, the Legislature made certain proposals to the Governor, in the shape of what they called "Fundamen-

tals." It would seem from the reading of the "Concessions and Agreements," that every possible right which could be claimed by the citizens of the new province was protected by that remarkable document and that the people were guarded from any interference in the exercise of their privileges. But, judging by their action, the Assembly thought it necessary to further protect and guard and they made the acceptance of Jennings, as deputy governor, dependent upon the direct compliance by the Governor with the demands made in these Fundamentals. The intention of the Legislature doubtless was to limit the power of the Governor and so restrain him that by no possibility could he interfere with any rights of the people. In these modern times, these "Fundamentals" would be called a "Bill of Rights." They were remarkable for two characteristics: First, their negative character. There were ten clauses, seven of which declared what the Governor should not do, and the other three, what should be done. Second: the language used in the Preamble: "The Governor and Proprietors, freeholders and inhabitants of West New Jersey, by mutual consent and agreement, for the prevention of innovation and oppression, either upon us or our posterity, and for the preservation of the peace and tranquility of the same; and that all may be encouraged to go on cheerfully in their several places; We do make and constitute these our agreements to be as fundamentals to us and our posterity, to be held inviolable, and that no person or persons whatsoever, shall or may make void or disanul the same upon any pretence whatsoever." The following are the ten clauses of these "Fundamentals" which follow the Preamble already quoted:

"I. That there should be a General Free Assembly for the province aforesaid, yearly and every year, at a day certain, chosen by the free people of the said province, whereon all the representatives from the said Province, shall be summoned to appear, to consider of the affairs of the said Province, and to make and ordain such acts, and laws, as shall be requisite and necessary for the good government and prosperity of the free people of the said Province; and (if necessity shall require) the Governor for the time being with the consent of his Council, may and shall issue out writts to convene the Assembly sooner, to consider and answer the necessities of the people of the said Province."

"II. That the Governor of the Province aforesaid, his heirs or successors for the time being, shall not suspend or defer the signing sealing and confirming of such acts and laws as the General Assembly (from



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time to time to be elected by the free people of the Province aforesaid) shall make or act for the securing of the liberties and properties of the said free people of the Province aforesaid."

"III. That it shall not be lawful for the Governor of the said Province, his heirs or successors for the time being, and Council, or any of them, at any time or times hereafter, to make or raise war upon any accounts or pretence whatsoever, or to raise any military forces within the Province aforesaid, without the consent and act of the General Free Assembly for the time being."

"IV. That it shall not be lawful for the Governor of the said Province, his heirs or successors for the time being, and Council, or any of them, at any time or times hereafter, to make or enact any law or laws for the said Province, without the consent, act and concurrence of the General Assembly; and if the Governor for the time being, his heirs or successors and Council, or any of them shall attempt to make or enact any such law or laws of him or themselves without the consent, act and concurrence of the General Assembly; that from thenceforth, he, they, or so many of them as shall be guilty thereof, shall, upon legal conviction, be deemed and taken for enemies to the free people of the said Province; and such act so attempted to be made, to be of no force."

"V. That the General Free Assembly from time to time to be chosen as aforesaid, as the representatives of the people, shall not be prorogued or dissolved (before the expiration of one whole year, to commence from the day of their election) without their own free consent."

"VI. That it shall not be lawful for the Governor of the said Province, his heirs or successors for the time being, and Council, or any of them, to levy or raise any sum or sums of money, or any other tax whatsoever, without the act, consent and concurrence of the General Free Assembly."

"VII. That all officers of State, or trust, relating to the said Province, shall be nominated and elected by the General Free Assembly for the time being, or by their appointment; which officer and officers shall be accountable to the General Free Assembly, or to such as the said Assembly shall appoint."

"VIII. That the Governor of the Province aforesaid, his heirs or successors for the time being, or any of them, shall not send ambassadors or make treaties, or enter into an alliance upon the publick account

of the said Province, without the consent of the said General Free Assembly."

"IX. That no General Free Assembly hereafter to be chosen by the free people of the Province aforesaid, shall give to the Governor of the said Province for the time being, his heirs or successors, any tax, or custom for a longer time than for one whole year."

"X. That liberty of conscience in matters of faith and worship towards God, shall be granted to all people within the Province aforesaid; who shall live peaceably and quietly therein; and that none of the free people of the said Province, shall be rendered incapable of office in respect of their faith and worship."

"Upon the Governors acceptance and performance of the proposals herein before expressed, we the General Free Assembly Proprietors and Freeholders of the Province of West New Jersey aforesaid, do accept and receive Samuel Jenings as Deputy Governor."

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seal, the day and year above written."

"SAMUEL JENINGS, Deputy Governor."

"THOMAS OLLIVE, Speaker, to the General Free Assembly per order . and in the name of the whole Assembly."

It will be noticed that by the terms of the "Fundamentals" the Legislature refused to accept Jenings as Deputy Governor, unless the Governor himself agreed to the proposals contained in them. The Governor did agree to them, Jennings was accepted Deputy Governor by the Legislature and continued to hold that position until 1684, when Thomas Ollive, who was Speaker of the first Legislature became Governor.

Thomas Ollive was one of the leading men of the new province, held in the highest esteem by all the inhabitants and was unanimously elected Speaker of the Legislature for several years. He was a Quaker, of the people, a plain farmer, of excellent good sense, of sound judgment and possessing an intuitive discrimination between right and wrong. His advice was universally sought and his services as arbitrator and judge, to decide matters of difference between his fellow citizens, eagerly solicited. His meadow, or field, was often his court room; parties would visit him as he was ploughing or engaged in cultivating his farm, state their cases to him; if necessary, produce their witnesses and, seated upon a stump, he would give judgment on the spot without the assistance of jury or counsel. So much deference was

paid to his sagacity, so much confidence placed in his honesty and wisdom, that the litigants, even the unsuccessful, generally left his improvised court room entirely satisfied with his decision.

The "Fundamentals" were "ordered and appointed by the said Deputy Governor and General Free Assembly" to be recorded by the Clerk and are still in existence at Burlington, beautifully engrossed and in an excellent state of preservation.

This action of the Assembly, in insisting upon the acceptance by the Governor of the proposals contained in these "Fundamentals" is significant in more senses than one: By it they provided for the present protection of the rights of their constituents, but were also far-reaching in their plans, looking as well to the future welfare of the province. It is evident, also, that it was believed by them that the Proprietors had the right of government, but, while they acknowledged this, they determined by their action that there should be no oppression of the citizens or interference with their privileges. It ought not be charged, however, that there was any lack of confidence in their Governor. He was a Quaker like themselves, had been appointed by the Proprietors, who were also Quakers, lived in London, had little to do with the affairs of the province and deputed all his authority to Jenings who was worthy of confidence and had the entire respect of the community.

One part of the Preamble, which has not been quoted, is somewhat amusing, certainly in one aspect; as it displays the egotism of its framers, who declared themselves to be a people "whom it had pleased God, to bring into this province of West New Jersey and settle us here in safety, that we may be a people to the praise and honor of his name, who hath so dealt with us."

But there is a stronger and better feeling manifested in the expressions so used, when they acknowledge God, as the author of all their blessings, and admit their entire dependence upon him.

The acts passed by this first Legislature of West Jersey are remarkable for some omissions. In all the thirty-six statutes there is no specific punishment provided for the commission of any crime except in one single instance: By the XXVIIIth section it was enacted "that whosoever shall presume within this province, directly or indirectly; to sell any strong liquors to any Indian or Indians, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of three pounds." No provision is made anywhere for the punishment of any capital offence. Penalties generally were provided for certain offences; perjury, offer-

ing an affront to the public authority of the province, robbery, theft, assault and battery. Perjury was punishable by fine, the amount of which was not fixed, and the perjurer should forever be disabled from "being admitted an evidence or into any public office, employment or service within the province." Those affronting the public authority were to be punished and fined according to the discretion of the court. Those committing robbery or theft, were to restore four-fold out of their estates. If restitution could not be made in this manner, then, the criminal was "to be made work for his theft, for so long time as the nature of the offence shall require, or until restitution be thereby made four-fold, or as twelve men of the neighborhood shall determine, not extending to life or limb."

Assault and battery was to be punished "according to the nature of the offence which is to be determined by twelve men of the neighborhood."

No courts of civil or criminal jurisdiction were created, although such tribunals were mentioned in several of the acts. By the second it was enacted "that the Governor and Commissioners for the time being, are to see that all courts established, or to be established by the laws and constitutions of the General Assembly of this province, do or shall execute their several duties and offices respectively, according to the laws in force."

By the sixth, it was provided "that no proprietor, freeholder or inhabitant of the province aforesaid, shall be deprived or condemned of life, limbs, liberty, estate, property, or any ways hurt, in his or their privileges, freedoms or franchises" (sic) "upon any account whatsoever, without a due tryal and judgment, passed by twelve good and lawful men of the neighborhood first had according to the laws of England." Peremptory challenges were allowed to the accused "not exceeding thirty-five" beside challenges for cause.

Running all through the acts, will be found similar reference to courts, without specifying whether they are civil or criminal, and in one is found this singular provision: "That there shall be in every court, three justices or commissioners, at the least, who shall sit with the twelve men of the neighborhood, and with them to hear all causes, and to assist the said twelve men of the neighborhood in case of law; and that the said justices or commissioners shall pronounce such judgment, as they shall receive from and be directed by the said twelve men, in whom only the judgment resides and not otherwise: and in case of their

neglect or refusal, that then one of the twelve by consent of the rest, shall pronounce their own judgment as the justices or commissioners should have done. And if any judgment shall be passed in any cause, civil or criminal, by any other person or persons, or any other way then" (than?) "according to this agreement, and appointment, the same shall be held null and void; and such person or persons so presuming to give judgment, shall be severally fined; and upon complaint made to the General Assembly, by them be declared incapable of any office or trust within this Province." This act is almost an exact copy, verbatim et literatim, of a provision in the concessions.

By chapter 9th it was enacted: "All and every person and persons, whatsoever within this Province, who shall prosecute or prefer any indictment for" (or?) "information against any other person or persons, or" (for?) "any personal injuries or matters criminal, or for any other criminal cause or causes relating to him or themselves, treason, murder, and felony, only excepted, shall and may be master of his or their own process, and have full power to forgive and remit the penalty or punishment inflicted, or to be inflicted, upon the person or persons who have offended against him or themselves, as well before as after judgment and condemnation."

By the XXIst chapter, this strange provision was made: "That a general act of indemnity is given to all persons within this Province, for all crimes and misdemeanors against any person or persons, relating to the former government." By what authority a Legislature not in existence at the time of the commission of an offence in another jurisdiction, could undertake to remit such an offence, does not appear, and no modern court would sustain such an act.

Meetings of the Legislature of West New Jersey were held regularly every year until and including the year 1701.

There were some important additions to the jurisprudence of the country made by the Legislatures of the two provinces, after the division, which have not been noticed, but which are worthy of mention. In 1679, the Legislature of East New Jersey made lands, except such as were entailed, liable for the payment of debts. The method of obtaining satisfaction for judgments, out of land, was peculiar, and therefore, the whole act is quoted.

"Be it enacted that if any person or persons within this Province, shall for the satisfying of an execution by any person lawfully obtained against him or them, set out his or their lands (entailed lands excepted)

for satisfaction of the said execution as above expressed, shall give for himself, his heirs and assigns, a deed of sale of the said land, to him, his heirs and assigns, for whom the said execution was obtained, and all lands so obtained shall be and remain to him, his heirs and assigns forever. And it is also enacted, if any person for setting out his land as aforesaid, refuse to give a bill of sale, shall be imprisoned till he doth satisfy the debt and charges, to sign a bill of sale."

In 1682, this provision was thus modified, by Chapter III of the acts passed at that year's session: "that when, and so often as the Sheriff of any County, shall have any writ of execution directed to him, out of any court of record within this Province, recovered by judgment against any Defendant, that upon the seizure of the defendant's lands, goods or chattles, the plaintiff, or his attorney, shall elect and appoint one appraiser, and the defendant another, and for the default of the defendant's election and appointment of one appraiser, the plaintiff, or his attorney, to elect and appoint two men of good reputation, who shall then and there before the Sheriff, (who is hereby impowered to administer the same) take their oath, or solemnly promise, as in the presence of God, that they will make true appraisement of such lands, goods and chattles, to the best of their knowledge and understanding: And that in case the defendant shall not upon such appraisement made, pay the said debt or damages recovered, and also the costs of suit, that then and in such case, the Sheriff shall deliver the lands, goods and chattles to the plaintiff, his attorney or agent, who may keep the same in his custody, for and during the space of six weeks; and if the defendant or his assigns, do not in that time pay the said debt or damages recovered, with costs of suit, then the plaintiff shall have and keep the same, to the use and behoof of him the said plaintiff, his heirs, executors and assigns, according to the said appraisement. And in case the said appraisement amount not unto the debt, damages, and lawful costs of suit, then the plaintiff shall and may have process for the residue of the same. And in case the said lands, goods and chattles exceed the said debt, damages and costs of suit, the plaintiff shall return the overplus either in goods as appraised, or the value thereof in money to the defendant; and the plaintiff at the cost and charges of the defendant, shall acknowledge, or cause to be acknowledged, satisfaction upon the record of the said judgment, the defendant giving and sealing to the plaintiff a release of all errors in the said judgment."

West New Jersey, in 1682, introduced the principle of making lands

liable for the payment of debts, in a much simpler, but most indefinite and unsatisfactory manner. The following is the act referred to:

“And for the preventing of fraud, deceit and collusions, between debtor and creditor, and that creditors may not be hindered from the recovery of their just debts; BE IT HEREBY ENACTED, . . . that persons who are or shall be indebted, and have land within this Province, and no personal estate sufficient to pay their debt, in such case, the land of such person or persons, shall be liable to pay debts.”

Prior to this time, no land could be sold or taken absolutely for the payment of any debt recovered by judgment. How far the provision of the West New Jersey statute would go towards the satisfaction by sale of real estate, cannot be ascertained. What construction the courts gave to that statute, it is impossible to state, as there are no reports of the decisions of any courts of that time in existence.

As early as 1682, an attachment act was passed by the Legislature of East New Jersey which made ample provision for the recovery of any debt owing to inhabitants of the province, out of the estate real and personal, of any non-resident or absconding debtor. This act provided for the issuance of a summons out of the court of common right, or any county court; for its service upon any member of the family of the debtor, or by being left “at or in any of the houses, plantations or premises, together with the plaintiff’s declaration in writing.” After such service, if the defendant should not make appearance at the next court, “after such summons left, within twenty days, being given before the court for him to appear, . . . after oath or solemn protestation made of such service as aforesaid,” judgment might be given as if the defendant had appeared and not answered thereto. After judgment, execution might issue against all real and personal estate of the defendant “lying and being within this province; any law or usage in this Province, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.”

In 1683, the Legislature of West New Jersey also provided for an attachment against persons who should abscond or leave the province, but the remedy was guarded so as to work no damage to the other creditors than the one attaching, or against the estate of the defendant. It was provided that no creditor should have an attachment granted against the estate of a non-resident or absconding debtor, “until notice shall have been thirty days publickly given for the rest of the creditors to come in, that so such goods and estate may be equally proportioned

amongst such and so many of the creditors as shall within the time aforesaid, come in and prove the justness of his and their debt, before three or more of the magistrates of the said Province, who in the meantime, upon just ground and suspicion of the parties absconding, and complaint of any of the creditors, shall be and are hereby impowered to secure such goods and estate within the said Province for the use and intent aforesaid; and that such goods and estate at the next court after the same shall be secured, and the time before limited shall be expired, shall be then called forfeit to the creditors, and the same appraised and disposed of as aforesaid; and the overplus (if any be) to be returned to the owner thereof."

"Strangers and foreigners" desiring a warrant of arrest against any inhabitant of the province, were required to file security, "double the value of the debt or damages laid and pretended to prosecute his or their suit against such person or persons so arrested, that if it shall happen that such strangers or foreigners, who shall arrest any inhabitant or freeholders aforesaid, and shall not either prosecute his action, or if he shall prosecute, and it shall happen, that he or they shall be cast, and upon the same shall make his or their escape, by which means the defendant may be deprived of having his reparation upon him or them, that then such defendant may have his action against such sureties as aforesaid." If any clerk, empowered to issue the writ or warrant of arrest, should fail to take such security, he was made liable by the same act, to pay the defendant damages to be recovered by way of action "at common law." This act was passed by the Legislature of East New Jersey in 1682.

In the same year the same Legislature provided that no conveyance of the estate of a married woman should be valid unless the deed was acknowledged by her in the court of common right, on a secret examination, to have been executed by her freely without threats or compulsion from her husband.

In 1682, the Legislature of East New Jersey enacted a law entitled "A bill for the General Laws of the Province of East New Jersey." This act took cognizance of all civil and criminal matters which, at the time, seemed to affect the rights of the citizen. A few extracts from the act, will give an idea of its scope: "If a man borrow aught of his neighbor, and it be hurt or die, the owner thereof not being with it, the borrower shall make it good, but, if the owner be with it, he shall not make it good, if it be an hired thing, it came for his hire."

"Whoever shall afflict the widow or fatherless, shall be punished by the judges according to the nature of the transgression."

"That in all courts, all persons of all perswasions, may freely appear in their own way and according to their own manner, and their personally plead their own cause, if unable by their friends or attorneys."

"All process and proceedings on all courts of record within this province, should be as short as the case will bear, and in English."

"All tryals shall be upon the verdict of twelve men, and as near as may be, peers or equals, and of the neighborhood where the fact arises. In cases capital or criminal, there shall be a grand inquest who shall first present the offence, and then, twelve men of the neighborhood to try the offender after his plea to the indictment, reasonable challenges shall be allowed to every person offender."

"Fees in all courts shall be moderate, and hung up in tables in every court, and whoever shall be found guilty of extortion, shall be punished by the judges."

"The estates of murtherers, after debts paid, shall go one third part to the next of kin to the sufferer, and the remainder to the next of kinn to the criminal."

"That all wills in writing, attested by two credible witnesses, shall be of the same force to convey lands, as other conveyance being registered in the Secretaries office within this Province, within forty days after the testators death."

"If a man or woman, maim, or smite the eye of his or their man or maid servant, being a white servant, so that it perish or smite out the tooth of his or their man or maid servant, such servant shall go free; if master or mistress, or agent to such, immoderately correct their servants, they shall be punished for the same by the next sessions of the county court, where the fact arises or doth appear."

"That according to the good example of the premitive Christians, and for the ease of the creation, every first day of the week, called the Lord's day, people shall abstain from their common daily labour, that they may the better dispose themselves to worship God according to their understanding."

"That if any man shall absent himself or run out of this Province with another man's wife, (without her husbands consent) and after return hither, he and she so offending, and being lawfully convict thereof, shall each of them receive ten lashes upon their bare back. The

husband of such woman, may, after the expiration of six months, from the time of her going away, and unlawfully absenting herself, be *ipso facto* released from the obligations of marriage, and at liberty to marry another woman, and the former offending wife shall absolutely forfeit and leave all her claim to her said husbands estate, real and personal, and every part and parcel thereof; and her said husband, shall not be obliged to pay any debts contracted by her, after her absenting herself as aforesaid."

Ten years afterwards, the Legislature repealed the last part of this act permitting the husband to marry again, after the expiration of six months.

The twenty-four Proprietors of East New Jersey, by their fundamental constitution, provided for public registries for deeds in each county and declared that all grants of land, except leases for three years and under, not registered within three years, to be void.

The Proprietors of West New Jersey in their "Concessions and Agreements," "concluded and ordained" that there should be kept at London, in England, and within the Province of New Jersey, a "register," "and that all deeds, evidences and conveyances of land in the said Province of New West Jersey, that shall be executed in England, may also be there registered; and once every year, the register of the said deeds and conveyances, so registered, shall be duly transmitted, under the hands of the register and three Proprietors, unto the commissioners in New West Jersey, to be enroled in the publick register of the said Province."

Very full details were given as to the manner in which this register should be kept and as to the documents which might be recorded.

In 1695 the Legislature of West New Jersey enacted "An Act for the Recording of Deeds." By this statute it was provided "that all deeds and conveyances already made, or to be made, whereby any land is or shall be purchased, held, or claimed within any part of this Province, shall be brought to the respective clerk of each county, there by him to be duly entered and recorded if such deeds and conveyances are not recorded already." A penalty of twenty shillings was to be paid by any person who should not record his deed, already made, within six months from the publication of the law and all deeds, after such publication, were required to be recorded within six months after their execution, under the same penalty, unless the parties live beyond the seas or in foreign parts, in which case, two years were allowed for the re-

cording, after the publication of the law, or after the execution of the deed, as the case might be.

These references and quotations show, so far as regards the civil laws, a great similarity in the legislation of the two provinces, but, in all criminal laws, there is a marked distinction. The law makers of East New Jersey were stern and severe in the penalties they imposed. Thirteen different offences, according to the code established by them, were punishable by death. In West New Jersey, not a single crime, according to its laws, was subject to this extreme penalty. There was a marked mildness in West Jersey legislation. Crimes were mentioned; even capital offences, but, the punishment to be meted out to the offenders, in many cases was left to the discretion of the courts, in others, to the mercy and clemency of twelve men, selected from the vicinity where the offence was committed, or the criminal lived, and who were supposed to be so familiar with the circumstances as to be better able than all others to judge of the crime and any extenuating circumstances, and so, to impose a proper penalty.

There was one act, however, which relieved the laws of East New Jersey from their extreme severity and where that province, in its wisdom and far reaching thoughtfulness for the future prosperity of the inhabitants and their posterity excelled West New Jersey. It was passed in 1693 and was entitled "An Act for establishing Schoolmasters within this Province."

"WHEREAS the cultivating of learning and good manners tends greatly to the good and benefit of mankind, which hath hitherto been much neglected within this Province. *Be it therefore* enacted by the Governor, Council and Deputies in General Assembly now met and assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the inhabitants of any town within this Province, shall and may by warrant from a justice of the peace of that county when they think fit and convenient, meet together and make choice of three more men of the said town, to make a rate for the salary and maintaining of a schoolmaster within the said town, for so long time as they think fit: and the consent and agreement of the major part of the inhabitants of the said town, shall bind and oblige the remaining part of the inhabitants of the said town, to satisfy and pay their shares and proportion of the said rate; and in case of refusal or non payment, distress to be made upon the goods and chattles of such person or persons so refusing or not paying, by the constable of said town, by virtue of a warrant from a justice of the

peace of that county; and the distress so taken to be sold at a publick vendue, and the overplus, if any be after payment of the said rate and charges, to be returned to the owner."

The settlers from New England in New Jersey, made it their first care, wherever they settled, to provide for the religious wants of their communities, by the erection of meeting houses and the settlement of ministers of the Gospel. Their next care was to build school houses and employ teachers, and it is doubtless due to the predominance of this spirit, that this act was passed.

CHAPTER VII.

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York Claims Right to Impost Duties; Claim Resisted; Correspondence between York's Private Secretary and Andros; Commissioners of West Jersey Protest against York's Claim; The Duke Consults with Sir William Jones; Jones Decides against the Claim; The Duke Directs Deed of Confirmation, or Release, to be Prepared; Deed Executed to William Penn and Associates, Releasing the Claim; Condition of Affairs in New Jersey Prior to the Beginning of the Eighteenth Century; Weakness of Proprietary Government; The Earl of Perth and Lord Campbell; Written Protest of Commissioners against the Claim to Impost Duties; Inducements to the Proprietors to Surrender the Government; Negotiations for Surrender with William and Mary; "Memorial" from Proprietors of East Jersey to Council of Trade; Conditions upon Which Surrender Would be Made; Answer to "Memorial;" United Petition from Both Proprietors to the Lords Justices; Perth Amboy, Its Advantages as a Port of Entry; Reply of Proprietors to the Answer of Council of Trade; Joint Memorial of Proprietors to King; Opinion of Board of Trade on the Question of Surrender; In 1702 Anne Becomes Queen; Surrender, 15th of April, 1702; Accepted by the Queen; Cornbury Becomes Governor and the Two Provinces Consolidated; Consequences of Surrender; "Grants and Concessions" and "Concessions and Agreements" Cease to Have Any Force; "Instructions" to Cornbury; Their Character; Quotations from Them; Comparison between "Instructions" and the "Grants and Concessions"; Sketch of Lord Cornbury; he is Removed in 1708.

The right of the Proprietors of both the provinces to governmental authority was severely contested. At first, when the colony was so sparsely settled that it was of no particular interest to any one to question the right, it was quietly acquiesced in; but, as soon as the inhabitants increased in number and the settlements assumed the form

of towns, and, especially, when the Proprietors made the demand for quit rent, which fell due March 25, 1670, the discontent became more and more pronounced. This discontent, at first, assumed the form of objection to the payment of the rent claimed by the Proprietors. It was insisted that they had no right to such claim; that the settlers had obtained their title to land by deeds from the real owners, the Indians, or by grants from Governor Nicholls, of New York. This part of the controversy has already received some consideration and it is only introduced again for the purpose of showing what seems to be the real origin of the dispute.

From rejecting the right of the Proprietors to collect quit rent, it was an easy step to the rejection of their right of governing. The inhabitants of both provinces, especially in East Jersey, very early after the demand of the proprietors for the payment of rent, loudly protested against the further exercise of their right of ruling claimed by them. It was argued that the grant by Charles II to his brother James, might possibly have conveyed that right to him, but that, when the Duke conveyed to Berkeley and Carteret, he did not, and he could not, transfer any authority of government. Of course, it was further argued that if James did not transfer that authority, or, if he could not, any subsequent conveyance of it by him, or by his assignees, would be inoperative and void.

Despite his grant to Berkeley and Carteret and the subsequent conveyances based upon that grant, by means of which West Jersey was eventually transferred to William Penn and his associates, the Duke of York, up to 1680, asserted the right to lay impost duties on all merchandise carried in vessels up the Delaware, and, in fact, had established a sort of custom house on that river where he intercepted the vessels. This claim was stoutly resisted, and was finally surrendered by James.

There are fortunately some bits of correspondence still in existence which throw light on the subject. The Duke had a Secretary, Sir John Werden. In February, 1675, Sir John wrote to Governor Andross: "I had almost forgot to tell you that you have as yet done nothing towards the adjusting of Sir George Carteret's pretensions in New Jersey, where I presume you will take care to keep all things in the same posture (as to the Duke's prerogatives and profits) as they were in your predecessor's time, until you shall hear of some alterations agreed to here." Undoubtedly Sir John Werden in writing this letter to Andross, had the support of his patron. He would hardly have dared interfere without it, in so important a matter.

In August, 1676, the Secretary writes again to the Governor: "I add thus much further in relation to Sir George Carteret's Colony of New Jersey, it is that I have acquainted his Royal Highness with what Mr. Dyre wrote to me about his late bickering with Captain Carteret, for not letting a present pass, &c. And though small matters are hardly worth notice, where Sir George Carteret himself is concerned (for whom the Duke hath much esteem and regard), I do not find that the Duke is at all inclined to let go any part of his prerogative which you and your predecessors have all along constantly asserted in his behalf, and so, though at present in respect to Sir George we soften things all we may, not to disturb his choler (for in truth the passion of his inferior officers so far infects him as puts him on demands which he hath no colour of right to), I verily believe should his foot chance to slip, those who succeed him must be content with less civility than we show him in this point, since that we should exercise that just authority his Royal Highness hath, without such reserves as though intended but favours now, may if confirmed, redound too much to the prejudice of your Colony." These letters undoubtedly had much to do with the oppressive acts inflicted by Andross upon the people of New Jersey.

The Commissioners of West Jersey made such an outcry against the exactions of the Duke of York and his agents that James was, at last, driven to have a consultation with Sir William Jones, an eminent lawyer of his time, in London. This Sir William Jones was probably an ancestor of the great Sir William Jones of the eighteenth century, the distinguished Eastern scholar and Judge under the East India Company over a large portion of Hindostan, whose discoveries in the Sanscrit language have made him famous.

On August 6, 1680, this memorandum was written: "Mr. Byllinge, for himself and others, having long insisted on their right derived from the Duke's grant to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, (as Proprietors of West New Jersey in America,) to be exempt from paying interest in customs or other duties, or being any ways under the jurisdiction of New York, bnt alleging the said West New Jersey to be wholly independent there: After many hearings by the appointments of his Royal Highness who was pleased to refer the whole matter to the decision of Sir William Jones, &c., at the last Sir William Jones gave his opinion under his own hand as followeth:

" 28th July, 1680.

" I do humbly certify, that having heard what hath been insisted on

for his Royal Highness to make good the legality of the demand of five per cent. from the inhabitants of New Jersey, I am not satisfied (by anything I have yet heard) that the Duke can demand that or any other duty from the inhabitants of those lands. And that which makes the case the stronger against his Royal Highness is, that these inhabitants claim under a grant from his Royal Highness to the Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, in which grant there is no reservation of any profit, or so much as jurisdiction."

" 'Wm. Jones.' "

The Duke at once recognized the force of this opinion of the learned lawyer and on the 6th day of August, 1680, commanded his Secretary "to bring him a Deed of Confirmation (or Release) tendered by Mr. Byllinge, the more formally to convey the said West New Jersey to him and the rest of the Proprietors, and plainly to extinguish the demand of any Customs or other duties from them (save the rent reserved as at the first). His Royal Highness, through his Council at Law (Sir John Churchill and Sir George Jeffrey being both absent,) had neither drawn nor signed it, was pleased to execute the same accordingly, by reason that Mr. Byllinge urged the necessity of it now, to have the benefit of the ships' present voyage, some being now ready to sail unto those parts of West New Jersey above mentioned."

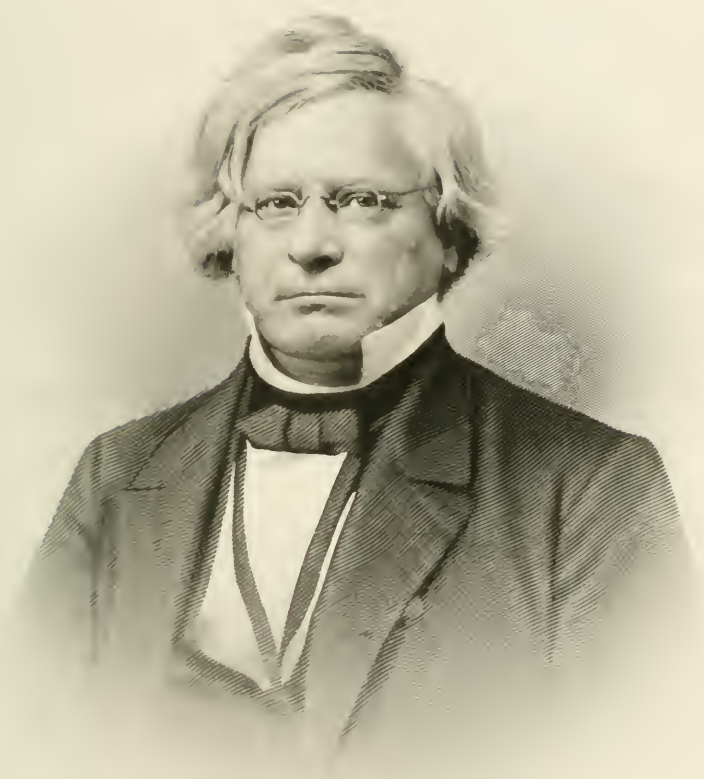
There is a word in this opinion of Sir William Jones which gives an insight into the manners of the time. A great lawyer "*humbly*" certifies his opinion to his client. Lawyers do not seem to have been held in high estimation, at least, by some of the inhabitants of the Colony. Among the inducements to immigration sent to the mother country, about that time, was this: That there were no lawyers nor ministers within the whole bounds of the colony!

In pursuance of these instructions by the Duke, a deed was prepared and executed by him to William Penn, Gawen Lawry, Nicholas Lucas, John Eldridge and Edmond Warner. This deed dated the 6th of August, 1680, after reciting the grant made to Berkeley and Carteret and the several deeds by which the grantees of this second conveyance became vested with the title to West New Jersey, and that, in consideration of a competent sum of lawful English money, paid to him, and for the better extinguishing of all such claims and demands, as his said Royal Highness may any ways have, of, or in the premises aforesaid, now called West New Jersey, or any part of them; and for the further and better settling, conveying, assuring, and confirming of the same,

and of every part thereof, according to the purport and true meaning of "these premises, hath granted, bargained, sold and confirmed and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, and confirm unto the said William Penn, Gawen Lawry, Nicholas Lucas, John Eldridge, and Edmund Warner, all that part, share and portion, and all those parts, shares and portions of all that entire tract of land, and all those entire premises so granted by his said Royal Highness unto the said John Lord Berkeley, and Sir George Carteret, and their heirs as aforesaid, as in, by, and upon the said partition aforesaid, was and were vested in the said William Penn, Gawen Lawry, and Nicholas Lucas, and their heirs, and then agreed to be called by the name of West New Jersey, together with all islands, bays, rivers, waters, forts, mines quarries, royalties, franchises, and appurtenances whatsoever, to the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining. And all the estate, right, title, interest, reversion, remainder, claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of him the said James, Duke of York, of, into, and out of the same, or any part or parcel of the same; as also the *free use of all bays, rivers and waters, leading unto or lying between the said premises, or any of them in the said parts of America, for navigation, free trade, fishing or otherwise.*"

This put an end to the pretensions of the Duke and the Delaware River was open to all comers to bring in their commodities for the purpose of sale or barter with the inhabitants of the Colony. Free trade with all the rest of the world was declared and became the law of the Province.

A new order of things was now about to obtain in both provinces. Up to this period the Colony had been in a formative state, subject, at first, to the authority of two English noblemen, but soon passing under the control of a constantly increasing number of rulers. These rulers, though invested with governmental authority, really had behind them no power by which they could enforce any legislation. They were simply "Lords Proprietors," to whom had been granted an authority which was disputed. They had no army by which they could quell insurrection. There were at first some few courts established by the people themselves, but, of course, through them they could secure no relief. Some courts had been organized by the Legislature prior to the close of the 17th century, but they also seemed powerless. The position was an anomalous one for the rulers and the ruled, and it was better for all parties that there should be a change.



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The inhabitants had largely increased in number; there were certainly, at the close of the seventeenth century, more than 10,000 people in New Jersey; towns had sprung up which had assumed an importance in governmental affairs. Legislatures had been summoned, but the popular branch had been controlled by representatives from the people who were never, at any period in the history of the Colony prior to this time, in accord with the Proprietors. The people had contemned the authority of those who had the right to exercise that authority; they refused to obey laws; to pay the expenses of the government; they broke open the doors of the jails and rescued prisoners who were confined under lawful process. The attrition between the Proprietors and their subjects was constantly increasing in force and virulence, and there seemed no possibility of the breach being closed.

The increase in the number of Proprietors in both provinces, already referred to, presented another difficulty. The interests of these owners, in many cases, were divergent, clashing with each other; each one had his own favorite scheme, and, of course, there was confusion. This was particularly the case in East Jersey, where the people became more and more restive and often broke out into actual rebellion and absolute riot.

The following fact will somewhat illustrate the condition of affairs connected with the holding of titles to lands in East Jersey where the Earl of Perth was one of the tenants in common. He was a staunch adherent of James, King of England, and one of the jury who, in 1681, had found the Earl of Argyle guilty of treason. Robert Barclay, who had been converted to the faith of the Quakers and who wrote the celebrated "Apology" in defence of his co-religionists, was Governor for life of East Jersey, and Lord Neill Campbell, the brother of Argyle, was Deputy Governor under Barclay. It is doubtful whether Perth joined in the appointment of Barclay or of Campbell; whether he did or not, the strange spectacle is presented of his important interests as a land owner, being committed to the charge of the brother of the man, in whose death he had been so instrumental.

Among these owners were Quakers and Roman Catholics, Round-heads and Cavaliers, Puritans and Episcopalians, those who insisted upon the divine right of kings to rule, and staunch Republicans. In view of this state of facts, it needs no argument to show that there must have been serious conflict of opinion as to the proper mode of action. Besides this, a writ of *quo warranto* had been issued out of the

English courts against the Proprietors to test their right of government, which was still depending.

There can be no possible doubt that the Lords Proprietors of East Jersey and the Proprietors of West Jersey honestly believed that they were legally entitled to absolute control of the government. In this belief, a large portion of the people of West Jersey participated but had taken no very decided action in opposition to their authority. The claim of the Duke of York to customs duties on the Delaware affords a memorable instance in the history of that province where this was fully manifested.

Not only the Proprietors of West Jersey, of whom William Penn was then one, but a large number of the Quaker inhabitants joined in a remonstrance to the Duke against this action. He was not disposed to listen to their complaints, but they earnestly and continuously persisted in their remonstrances, until, at last, the matter was referred to the Commissioners, to whom the Proprietors and the people addressed themselves. The document then prepared by the Proprietors which was approved by many of the citizens is still in existence. It unmistakably asserts the right of the assignees of Berkeley and Carteret to rule their province and to collect the duties on imports if they so desired. This single expression, contained in the recital of the facts, upon which they based their opinion of the effect of the conveyance by James to his assignees, plainly reveals what that opinion was. They say: "Thus, then, we come to buy that moiety which belonged to Lord Berkeley for a valuable consideration; and in the conveyance he made us, *powers of government* are expressly granted; for that only could have induced us to buy it; and the reason is plain; because to all prudent men the government of any place is more inviting than the soil. For what is good land without good laws? The better, the worse. And if we could not assure people of an easy and free and safe government, both with respect to their spiritual and worldly property—that is, an uninterrupted liberty of conscience, and an inviolable possession of their civil rights and freedom by a just and wise government—a mere wilderness would be no encouragement; for it were a madness to leave a free, good, and improved country, to plant in a wilderness; and there adventure many thousands of pounds to give an absolute title to another person to tax us at will and pleasure. This single consideration, we hope, will excuse our desire of the government; not asserted for the sake of power but safety; and that, not only for ourselves but for others, that the plantation might be encouraged."

This condition of affairs in the provinces presented many inducements to the Proprietors to surrender their right of government. The exercise of that right resulted in no pecuniary profit; but, on the contrary, was attended with great expense; the people of East Jersey were in a state of ferment and constant agitation, and it seemed as if they never would be content until the government was taken from the Proprietors. The people of West Jersey, it is true, did not participate in any act of rebellion, but they were discontented and restive. If the government were surrendered and the fee of the land retained, the emoluments would be greater than though they were burdened with the expenses of Governors, Deputies and Officers. So, in the latter part of the reign of William and Mary, negotiations for the surrender were begun between the English Crown and the Proprietors, which were continued after the death of Mary, but no agreement was reached during the life time of William.

The first definite proposal came from the Proprietors of East Jersey and was made through a formal "memorial" signed "*by order and on behalf of the Proprietors*" by William Dockwra, Secretary and Register and addressed to the "*Council of trade and foreign Plantations.*" This was a body of officers constituted by William, after his accession to the throne, to whom he intrusted the care of the English colonies. There is no date to this "memorial," but, it must have been prepared in the year 1699, for, in the preamble to the answer by the Council, it is stated that it was received on the 5th of July, 1699. Prior to its date, there does not seem to have been any definite terms or conditions on which the surrender would be made.

The Proprietors claimed that they were indisputably vested by the grant from Charles to York, and by the succeeding mesne conveyances to them, with the powers of government over the province; but, in consideration of the premises "they do with humble confidence rely on his Majesty's Justice and Goodness to confirm to the Proprietors and Planters respectively, the following Rights and Privileges, to render them (at least), as easy under his Majesty's Government, as when under the Proprietors, toward which they presume to enumerate the following particulars, viz.:

I. That his majesty will be graciously pleased to confirm to them the soil and lands of the said Province and the quit-rents reserved upon the grants made or to be made to any planters or others.

II. That upon the annexation of the government of the said Prov-

ince to that of New York, the Port of Perth Amboy, may be established for entering ships and importing goods there, and exporting goods from thence, without being obliged to enter their ships at any other place, paying the same or like custom to his Majesty as are or shall from time to time be payable at New York.

III. To have free liberty to trade with any Indians or other inhabitants of America, without interruption, and the Proprietors to have the sole privilege (as always hath been practiced) of purchasing from the Indians, all such lands lying within East Jersey, as yet remain unpurchased from them.

IV. All necessary officers and courts of justice for administration of justice, in cases criminal and civil, to be appointed and held in East Jersey, in the same manner as is practiced within the government of New York, and that the inhabitants may not be obliged to go to New York or be impleaded there for any criminal or civil matter arising within East Jersey, nor be compelled to serve upon juries or in any ministerial office within the Province of New York.

V. That a superior court be held twice a year at Perth Amboy, before whom writs of error or appeals (in the nature of writs of error) from other courts within the Province may be brought and determined.

VI. That the publick register and all records relating to the said Province may be kept at Perth Amboy, and not removed to any other place; and that the constituting of the secretary and register and the Surveyor General of the said Province of East Jersey, remain in the Proprietors.

VII. That the same number of counties be continued in East Jersey, as there are at present, and by the same names, and that each county in East Jersey may choose and send as many representatives to the general Assembly to be held for New York, and East Jersey, as are or shall be chosen by any county in New York, and if any more counties shall be hereafter created or appointed in New York, as many may be created and appointed in East Jersey.

VIII. That a proportionable number of the inhabitants of East Jersey, may be appointed to be of the Governor's Council at all General Assembly's and to have votes therein.

IX. That the twenty four Proprietors may be Lords of the soil, and hold courts for the lands in their propriety-ships, and appoint all officers that relate thereunto.

X. No person or persons whatsoever to be molested or deprived of any civil right or privilege; or rendered incapable of holding any office or employment in the Government because of their religious principles, the Province being planted by Protestant people of divers persuasions, to whom that liberty was an original encouragement.

XI. That all wills of persons dying within East Jersey, and letters of administration of estates lying there, may be made and granted by the chief judge of East Jersey for the time being, who is to reside there, and a register thereof kept at Perth Amboy.

XII. That the Proprietors still have their power continued to grant markets and fairs in the said Province.

XIII. Lastly, all lands, goods and chattles of traitors, felons, felons of themselves, deodands, fugitives, persons outlawed and put in exigent, waifs, estrays, treasure trove, mines and minerals, royal mines, wrecks, royal fish, that shall be forfeited, found or taken within East Jersey, or by the inhabitants thereof, within the seas adjacent, to remain to the Proprietors, with all other privileges and advantages, as amply as in the grant and confirmation to them of the fourteenth of March, 1682."

To this "memorial" the Council returned what they called an "Opinion and answer of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, to the Memorial of the Proprietors of East New Jersey in America; signed by Mr. Dockwra, and recorded from him the 5th of July, 1699."

"Article I. We have no objection to what is herein desired."

"Article II. We conceive his Majesty may do what is herein proposed, in case the Proprietors accept of a new charter, with such conditions as are reasonable with relation to their propriety; but that it is very improper for his Majesty to oblige himself to a compliance with this article by any clause in the new charter "

"Article III. The first part of this article is not reasonable, since it may happen to be sometimes advisable to restrain this liberty: But the Proprietors of East Jersey, may have the same liberty granted them of trading with the Indians as is granted to the inhabitants of New York, or any other plantation in America, under his Majesty's immediate government. What relates to the purchasing of lands may be allowed."

"Article IV. The first part of this article we conceive may be fit to be allowed (provided the officers be appointed by the King's Governor), but not without appeals in civil matters to the King's Governor

and Council, and to the King in Council: Nor so as to hinder tryals in criminal matters by his Majesty's special commission to be executed either in New York, or East Jersey, as shall be thought fit, New York, and East Jersey, being to be accounted one Province without distinction, except as to the propriety of lands and the *dominium utile*."

"Article V. This article we think fit to be allowed of, provided there be a further appeal to the Governor of New York and Council, which is to consist as well of the inhabitants of East Jersey, as of those of New York, indifferently."

"Article VI. What relates to the publick registers and records to be kept at Perth Amboy, may be allow'd; but the not removing them to any other place upon any account whatsoever, when the publick service shall require it, seems unreasonable; and the Proprietors constituting of the Secretary and Register (which the King does everywhere appoint) does not seem fit to be allow'd: Nor is it fit there should be more than one Chief Secretary both for New York and New Jersey, who may appoint a deputy to officiate in his absence from either place."

"The Surveyor General has a more particular reference to the Proprietors and their lands; so that their constitution of such an officer may be allowed."

"Article VII. We have no objection against the number of counties; but the rest of this article seems to be wholly unreasonable; and in case East New Jersey be allowed to send one sixth part of the representatives of the General Assembly, and West New Jersey, one sixth part more (which would be one full third of the whole number of the representatives for New York, and the Jersey's) it is as much as can well be allowed; since otherwise these two Jersey's under Proprietors would come in competition with New York itself, and out vote that part of the Province, when united: So that one third of the number of the representatives for the Jersey's, and two thirds for New York, (or thereabouts) seems a reasonable proportion."

"Article VIII. This may be reasonable, but then the proportion must be agreed on, so as to answer that of the preceding article."

"Article IX. We have no objection to this article, in case those officers be no other than such as constitute a court baron or court leet in England."

"Article X. This article must be regulated by acts of Parliament, and the usages of New York it self."

"Article XI. Probate of wills is usually in the King's Governor, but he may appoint commissaries for executing the same in any part of his government."

"Article XII. We have no other objection than that this power is usually in the Governor."

"Article XIII. This article may be reasonable, except as to the goods and chattles of traitors, fugitives and persons out-law'd, which is matter of state; nor can right accruing to the Proprietors from the seas adjacent be well circumscribed; the grant also of 1682, ought to be duly considered, and such particulars therein as are proper may be allowed of, without such a general and determined reference."

The "Memorial" was duly signed on behalf of the Proprietors of East Jersey, and West Jersey does not seem to have taken any active part in promoting the surrender. A joint action of the two Provinces, of course, was desirable and, in fact, absolutely necessary to accomplish completely the desired object of the negotiations. A united "humble" petition of the Proprietors of East and West Jersey was presented "to their excellencies the Lords Justices of England;" but exactly at what date cannot be ascertained. It was, however, after the death of James II, as he is referred to in the document, as the "*late*" King and was probably not earlier than 1699. This petition undoubtedly had for its main object the reappointment of Colonel Andrew Hamilton as Governor of New Jersey. Hamilton was a Scotchman; his right to the office had been very seriously questioned and he had been removed. Subsequently, advice had been taken by the Proprietors from learned lawyers, as to his eligibility, and it had been decided by them that he was legally qualified.

The petitioners claimed that they were entitled to the government over both the provinces and based their claim upon the several grants and conveyances alluded to in the "Memorial." In connection with this claim, they use language which shows that there had been joint action between the two provinces. They say: "Your petitioners have agreed and are ready to surrender all their right of government to his Majesty, upon such terms and conditions as are requisite for preservation of their properties and civil interests, and which they humbly hope will be allowed to them."

This petition was probably presented between the reception by the Council of the "Memorial" and their answer. There seems to have been two principal subjects of contention between the Proprietors and

the Council; one, the establishment of a port of entry at Perth Amboy; and the other, that New Jersey should be placed upon an equality with New York in all matters of representation.

Perth Amboy was settled in 1680, by Scotch immigrants, under the patronage of the Earl of Perth. Its Indian name was Ambo, by which it was long known. The early colonists called it Perth, in honor of their patron, who was one of the Proprietors of East Jersey, the two names being afterwards united. Its early advantages as an emporium of trade had been noticed by the thoughtful men of the Province and vigorous efforts were made to secure for it the position of a port of entry. The town is situated on an eminence at the mouth of the river Raritan, which is navigable for about twenty miles, and opposite Raritan Bay and the southern end of Staten Island. The bay was a safe roadstead and had sufficient water to float vessels of the largest size. The port was easier of access and nearer to the ocean than New York, and it seemed for a time as if Amboy might become her successful rival. The Proprietors, foreseeing the great advantage to be derived by the whole colony, if Amboy should be made a port of entry, were eager in pressing for the royal assent. On the 15th day of January, 1699, O. S., they made a short reply to the "Opinion and Answer" of the Lords Commissioners, in which they speak of the "*dubious answer*" returned to their proposal "concerning the establishment of a port at Perth Amboy." This answer is principally directed to an argument showing not only the propriety, but the justice, of consenting to the proposal. They close their answer with these suggestive words: "The Proprietors do further crave leave to mention, that if their desire of a port is once granted, they do not foresee any great difficulty to adjust with your lordships the other articles mentioned in their 'Memorial.' "

On the 12th of August, 1701, the Proprietors of the two provinces presented their *joint* "Memorial" directed to the *king*, which is, in many respects, a repetition of that sent to the Council by the Proprietors of East Jersey. It, however, enters more into the argument connected with the establishment of ports of entry in New Jersey. Notwithstanding their insistment of their right to ports of entry in their colony, they seem willing to forego their claim. For, after arguing upon this right and referring to a trial between Jeremiah Basse, Governor of New Jersey and the Earl of Belloment, where the question was incidentally raised and settled by the Court of King's



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Bench, they say this: "They are notwithstanding ready and desirous in obedience to his Majesty's pleasure, to surrender all right of government there, in humble hope and confidence, that as his royal wisdom prompts him to resume the American proprietary government into his more immediate administration, so his justice and goodness will incline him to grant the Proprietors all reasonable privileges, which are necessary to preserve their civil rights and the interests of the planters, and which are not inconsistent with his Majesty's service or royal authority."

The second point of contention between the Proprietors and the Council, above referred to, was very easily disposed of, although, at the time the contention arose, it was a very serious question.

The desire which the Proprietors had to place New Jersey on an equality with New York, was certainly a proper one, as it was then the plan that the two provinces should be consolidated under the same government, with one governor and one legislature. This difficulty was, however, obviated by the retention by New Jersey of an independent government, with a legislature elected by the people.

On the 2d of October, 1701, the Board of Trade, then a most important body of men in England, in reply to certain requests made by the Lords Justices, presented their opinion, first, as to the right of government claimed by the Proprietors; and, second, as to the expediency of the King accepting the surrender. Their opinion was, that there was no right of government then existing in the Proprietors, and, that it was expedient for the Crown to assume the government of the provinces and to appoint a governor "over those provinces by his immediate commission." They also advised that proper instructions should be given to the governor so to be appointed, but that such commission and instructions should be presented to the Proprietors for their acquiescence.

Early in 1702, Anne, daughter of James II, whose right to the throne had been secured by the "Act of Succession," which limited the title to the Protestant branch of the Stuart family, became Queen of England. On the 15th day of April, of the same year, by the joint act of the Proprietors of both provinces, a full and unconditional surrender of the right of government was made by deed, signed and sealed by twenty four Proprietors of East Jersey and by thirty two of West Jersey. This surrender cited the several grants by King Charles to his brother, the conveyances by York to Berkeley and Carteret and the

mesne conveyances to the several Proprietors, who are mentioned by name in the body of the surrender. On the 17th of April, 1702, the Queen accepted the surrender and assumed the government over the two provinces.

On the 5th day of September, 1702, the Queen appointed her cousin, Edward Hyde, Lord Viscount Cornbury, governor of the whole of New Jersey, thus consolidating the two provinces. This surrender to Queen Anne and her subsequent action in appointing Cornbury, Governor, transferred the province and all governmental authority over it, to the Crown. The "Grants and Concessions" of Berkeley and Carteret, the "Concessions and Agreements" and the "Fundamentals" of the Proprietors of West Jersey had no further validity or binding force. The Queen and her advisers were undoubtedly of the opinion that their operation ceased, and that it now belonged to the English Sovereign to make such grants to the people of the province as, in her good will and pleasure, seemed proper in accordance with the laws of England.

The colonists now became British citizens, invested with all the rights of freemen, subject to English laws. Thereafter, the government of the colony was to be administered under what was called a "*Royal Government*," through a Governor appointed by the Sovereign, with a Council approved by the Crown and a Legislature elected by the people. There was no charter granted directly to the people, as in the case of some of the other colonies; nor was there any "Bill of Rights," or Constitution expressly vesting them with certain privileges, but there were two documents emanating from the Queen which, though not directed to the people, yet, were of such a character that they might claim their protection and invoke their guardianship. These were the instructions given to Cornbury by the Queen and his commission as Governor.

The colony had now a strong government, with all the resources of Great Britain behind it to enforce laws, to punish criminals and to guaranty all their rights to the citizens. The English Parliament could pass laws which must be obeyed by the colonists. The Colonial Legislature might enact statutes, but they were ineffectual, unless approved by the Sovereign. The ordinary machinery of an organized government was in operation for the colonies; a Governor, a law making body composed of the Governor, his Council and representatives of the people, courts of justice, judges, sheriffs and constables. In their prior government, they had had well defined charters and constitutions in the "Grants and Concessions," in the "Concessions and Agreements,"

and "Fundamentals," but any force derived from these was at an end and they could claim no rights under them.

If, under the new order of things, their rights as citizens were invaded, what was their remedy? They could claim that protection to which every British subject was entitled under the common or statute law of the common country, or that which was impliedly guarantied by the "Instructions" and "Commission."

The remedy afforded by the Common, or statute Law of England was very precarious, even to a resident in Great Britain, itself. The courts of law had been too apt to disregard the rights of the people. This had been peculiarly the case under all the Stuarts, when judges and jurors had been subservient to the behests of the Crown. A better feeling had been gaining ground during the reign of William and Mary. Anne, though a Stuart, following such a liberal monarch as William, if she had dared, could not have stemmed the tide of popular sentiment which demanded that the privileges of British subjects should no longer be ignored by courts of justice, or even by the Sovereign. Besides, she was only remarkable for being controlled by such unprincipled and sharp-witted favorites as Sarah Jennings, the imperious wife of Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, who ruled her for a quarter of a century. Anne had the Stuart characteristic of dullness, exaggerated, and surrendered the reins of government almost entirely to her ministers, except when she, or they, might be overruled by her favorites.

If any colonist in New Jersey had desired to appeal to an English court for redress, he would have been obliged to go to England and to employ Counsel there, and the expense would have been so great as absolutely to have deprived him of that remedy.

The "Instructions" to Cornbury were very full and minute in almost every particular of the manner in which he should rule the people of his province, and his Commission was also very comprehensive. These instructions were singularly able and were prepared with the greatest care, by a master mind.

It was, however, questionable, to say the least, whether the colonists could claim that to be a constitution or charter intended for them and as their safeguard, which was merely a document addressed to an individual, containing directions for him as to his conduct in a certain official position. The royal governor was accountable, not to the body of citizens, but to his Sovereign. It could hardly be maintained that the colonists had any rights guarantied to them by the instructions and

commission to Cornbury; notwithstanding all this, great stress was laid by many of the colonists upon what was contained in them, and some historians in speaking of them have claimed that they were the very foundation of the liberties of the people and that they had much to do with the moulding and shaping of the future history of the colony. That they may be fully understood, such portions as are deemed important for the present purpose are quoted. They begin thus:

“Instructions for our Right Trusty and well beloved Edward, Lord Cornbury, our Captain General and Governor, in Chief in and over our Province of Nova Caesarea, or New Jersey, in America.”

The names of the Councillors of the new Governor, thirteen in number, and who were gathered from different parts of the Province, were mentioned in the second clause. Two oaths were to be administered to these Councillors, one, the oath of “Supremacy:” “for the further security of his Majesty’s person, and the succession of the crown in the Protestant line and for extinguishing the hope of the pretended Prince of Wales, and all other pretenders and their open and secret abettors, and for declaring the association to be determined.” The other was the “Test” oath: “for preventing dangers which may happen from Popish recusants.”

The members of the Governor’s Council were not to be diminished or increased and were to be selected equally from the two provinces.

By the 14th clause, “in order to the better consolidating and incorporating the two divisions of East and West New Jersey, into and under one government” the Governor was directed to “call together one General Assembly for the enacting of laws for the joint and mutual good of the whole.” The first Assembly was to sit at Perth Amboy; the next, at Burlington and all future General Assemblies were to “*set*” at one or the other of those places alternately, or (in cases of extraordinary necessity) “according as you with the advice of our fore-said Council, shall think fit to appoint them.”

By the 15th clause, it was directed that the General Assembly so to be called, “do consist of four and twenty representatives; who are to be chosen in the manner following, viz. Two by the inhabitants householders of the city or town of Perth Amboy, in East New Jersey, two by the inhabitants householders of the city and town of Burlington in West New Jersey; ten by the freeholders of East New Jersey, and ten by the freeholders of West New Jersey; and that no person shall be capable of being elected a representative by the freeholders of either

division, or afterwards of sitting in General Assembly's, who shall not have one thousand acres of land of an estate of freehold, in his own right, within the division for which he shall be chosen; and that no freeholder shall be capable of voting in the election of such representative, who shall not have one hundred acres of land of an estate of freehold in his own right, within the division for which he shall so vote: And that this number of representatives shall not be enlarged or diminished, or the manner of electing them altered, otherwise than by an act or acts of the General Assembly there, and confirmed by the approbation off us, our heirs and successors."

By the 16th clause, it is directed that a collection should be made "of all the laws, orders, rules, or such as have hitherto served or been reputed as laws amongst the inhabitants of our said Province of Nova Caesaria, or New Jersey, and together with our aforesaid Council and Assembly, you are to revise, correct, and amend the same, as may be necessary; and accordingly to enact such and so many of them, as by you with the advice of our said Council and Assembly, shall be judged proper and conducive to our service, and the welfare of our said Province, that they may be transmitted unto us, in authentick form, for our approbation or disallowance."

By the 17th clause, the Governor was directed to observe that "in the passing of the said laws and of all other laws, the stile enacting the same, be by the Governor, Council and Assembly, and no other."

By the 18th clause, special direction was given to Cornbury, "to observe in the passing of all laws, that whatever may be requisite upon each different matter, be accordingly provided for by a different law, without intermixing in one and the same act, such things as had no proper relation to each other; and you are especially to take care that no clause or clauses be inserted in, or annexed to any act which shall be foreign to what the title of such respective act imports." It would perhaps have been well for the legislation of modern times, if the directions of this clause could have been strictly observed from that period until the present.

All laws which should at any time thereafter be enacted within the province, were directed to be sent to England for approval.

The Governor was directed by several clauses in the instructions, to provide for the levying of money or imposing fines and penalties; to raise money necessary for the expenses of the government, in which provision was to be particularly made for a competent salary for the

Governor and his successors; for the levying of customs, duties and other impositions "upon all commodities imported or exported in or out of our said Province of Nova Caesaria, or New Jersey, as may equal the charge that is or shall be laid upon the like commodities in our Province of New York."

The Queen or her advisers seemed desirous to keep Lord Cornbury within the limits of the provinces of New York and New Jersey, and so they provided that he should receive one-half of his salary while absent. It was also provided that he should under no pretense whatever leave the province "to come to Europe from your government, without having first obtained leave for so doing under our signet and sign manual, or by our order and our privy Council."

The 36th clause is important and it is therefore quoted entire: "Our will and pleasure is, that for the better quieting the minds of our good subjects, inhabitants of our said Province, and for settling the properties and possessions of all persons concerned therein, either as general Proprietors of the said under the first original grant of the said Province, made by the late King Charles the Second, to the late Duke of York, or as particular purchasers of any parcels of land from the said general Proprietors, you shall propose to the general Assembly of our said Province, the passing of such act or acts, whereby the right and property of the said General Proprietors, to the soil of our said Province, may be confirmed to them, according to their respective rights and titles; together with all such quit rents as have been reserved, or are or shall become due to the said general Proprietors, from the inhabitants of our said Province; and all such privileges as are exprest in the conveyances made by the said Duke of York, excepting only the right of government, which remain in us: And you are further to take care, that by the said act or acts so to be passed, the particular titles and estates of all the inhabitants of that Province, and other purchasers claiming under the said general Proprietors be confirmed and settled as of right does appertain, under such obligations as shall tend to the best and speediest improvement or cultivation of the same. *Provided always*, that you do not consent to any act or acts, to lay any tax upon lands that lye unprofitable."

By the 37th clause, the Governor was directed not to permit any purchase of land from the Indians.

The 44th clause reveals the fact that piracy was frequent, and Cornbury was instructed to use means to bring pirates to trial.

The 45th clause is short, but very emphatic and important. "You shall not erect any court or office of judicature, not before erected or established, without our especial order."

By the 46th clause, it was directed that with all convenient speed, "a particular account of all establishments of jurisdictions, courts, offices, and officers, powers, authorities, fees and privileges which shall be granted or settled within the said Province, by virtue, and pursuance of our commission and instructions to you our Captain General and Governor, in Chief of the same, to the end you may receive our further directions therein."

By the 49th clause, it was directed "that no man's life, member, freehold, or goods be taken away or harmed in our said Province, otherwise than by established and known laws, not repugnant to, but as much as may be agreeable to the laws of England."

The 51st clause was this: "You are to permit a liberty of conscience to all persons (except papists) so they may be contented with a quiet and peaceable enjoyment of the same, not giving offence or scandal to the government."

By the 52d clause, "the people called Quakers," instead of taking an oath, when summoned as witnesses, were permitted to affirm.

By one of the provisions of the 53d clause, Cornbury was directed to have a census of the inhabitants "men, women and children, as well masters as servants free and unfree, and of the slaves in our said Province, as also a yearly account of the increase or decrease of them, and how many of them are fit to bear arms in the militia of our said Province." Statistics of birth, baptisms and burials were to be kept and sent to England.

Particular care was enjoined upon the Governor "that God Almighty be devoutly and duly served throughout your government, the book of common prayer as by law established, read each Sunday and holy day, and the blessed sacrament administered according to the rights of the church of England."

Several sections of the 53d clause have special reference to the subject of religion, but they all relate to the church of England, and strongly favor that denomination. Almost immediately following them, come these remarkable provisions: "You are to give all due encouragement and invitation to merchants and others, who shall bring trade into our said Province, or any way contribute to the advantage thereof, and in particular, the Royal *African* Company of England." "And where-

as we are willing to recommend unto the said company, that the said Province may have a constant and sufficient supply of merchantable negroes, at moderate rates, in money or commodities, so you are to take especial care, that payment be duly made, and within a competent time according to their agreements."

"And you are to take care that there be no trading from our said Province to any place in Africa, within the charter of the Royal African Company, otherwise than prescribed by an act of Parliament, entitled, An act to settle the trade to Africa."

"And you are yearly to give unto us, and to our commissioners for trade and plantations, an account of what number of negroes, our said Province is supplied with, and at what rates."

There was a special reason why the Queen should direct her cousin, the Governor, to foster this African Company whose principal trade was in slaves. Several members of the royal family were interested as stockholders in that company and it was also shrewdly suspected that the Queen, herself, had a pecuniary interest in it. It ought, however, in justice to her Majesty, be said that, in her instructions, she directed the Governor to provide for the spiritual advantage of negroes and Indians, to facilitate and encourage their conversion to the Christian religion and, also, to care for their physical condition.

The Queen further directed that appeals be made, "in cases of error, in the courts in our said Province of Nova Caesaria, or New Jersey, unto you and the Council there; and in your absence from our said Province, to our commander in chief for the time being, and our said Council, in civil causes." No member of the Council, however, who had been a judge of the court from which the appeal had been taken could vote at the hearing of such appeal; nor, could the case be carried up, unless the sum in dispute exceeded one hundred pounds sterling and security must be given by the appellant to pay further costs, if the first judgment were affirmed. An appeal might be taken from the Governor and Council to the privy Council in England provided the sum in dispute exceeded two hundred pounds sterling. But, the appeal in such cases must be made within fourteen days from the time of the decision by the Governor and Council, and the appellant was obliged to enter into bond not only to pay costs, but the condemnation money, in case the first judgment be affirmed, and the second appeal did not stay execution.

Appeals might also be made to the Queen in Council from fines im-



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posed for misdemeanors, provided the fine amounted to two hundred pounds sterling and the appellant enter into bond to prosecute his appeal, pay costs and answer the condemnation, if the fines be confirmed.

The Governor was to propose an act in the Assembly for a bankrupt law.

The Queen provided for the liberty of the press as follows: "Forasmuch as great inconveniences may arise with the liberty of printing in our said Province, you are to provide by all necessary orders, that no person keep any press for printing, nor that any book, pamphlet or other matters whatsoever be printed without your especial leave and license first obtained."

These seem to be the important matters contained in the instructions which affect the present purpose and relate more particularly to the rights of the citizens at large. There were other and more minute provisions which would not aid in this discussion. A comparison between this document and the "Grants and Concessions" of Berkeley and Carteret, and the "Concessions and Agreements" of the Proprietors of West Jersey reveal very important differences. In the "Instructions," great prominence is given to two main principles: First, that the Crown was the fountain of all justice and that from it emanated all right to govern; and Second, that the interests of the colonists were of minor importance. The "Grants and Concessions" and the "Concessions and Agreements" were both directed to the people and acknowledged that all authority must come from them and the fullest scope was given to the enjoyment of personal liberty and individual right.

Lord Cornbury's commission granted by the Queen, no more definitely guarantied the rights of the citizens than did the "Instructions." It is true, that by this commission Cornbury might, with the advice and consent of his Council, summon a Legislature composed of representatives elected by the people, and that Legislature might pass laws, but those laws would be of no effect, unless approved by the Sovereign and "such and so many of them as shall be disallowed and not approved shall from thenceforth cease, determine, and become utterly void and of none effect." Not only that, but the Governor had a power of veto, and also, the power to "adjourn, prorogue and dissolve all general Assemblies."

The Governor with the advice and consent of the Council had the

authority to constitute such and so many courts within the province as they might think necessary and also, to appoint all judges and officers in these courts.

Lord Cornbury had no possible fitness for the office of governor, except such as might be derived from his consanguinity to the Queen. He was as graceless a scamp as was ever intrusted with authority in the colony, or as ever dishonored noble ancestry. He was effeminate, grasping and tyrannical. He delighted to array himself in woman's apparel and parade the streets of New York. A spendthrift, he involved himself in enormous debts, and when ousted from the governorship, was thrown into prison by his clamorous creditors until, fortunately for him, the death of his father relieved him from the consequences of his fraud and elevated him to the peerage of England upon which he reflected no honor. He was the grandson of the celebrated Edward Hyde, the Earl of Clarendon and Lord Chancellor of England. In his early life, Clarendon was a briefless barrister. He made the acquaintance of a wealthy brewer, who by marriage had elevated a Welsh scullion to the head of his household. Before his elevation to high office in England, Clarendon married the Welsh scullion, who was then the widow of the brewer. Anne, a daughter of this marriage, became the wife of James, Duke of York and the ancestress of Queen Victoria. Cornbury was the grandson of the Earl of Clarendon and the brewer's widow, and in this way became the cousin of Queen Anne.

Cornbury remained governor of both New York and New Jersey, until 1708, when, after repeated complaints made to the Queen, by the colonists, he was removed.

CHAPTER VIII.

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The formative period in the history of New Jersey ceased with the surrender to Queen Anne and the Colony then entered on a new phase of its existence. Its government was changed in a most material manner. The rule of the Proprietors had been forceless and inefficient.

Only one governor had been appointed for the whole province prior to its division and he had not been acceptable to the people. Sometimes he had been so repulsive that the colonists had actually refused to recognize him and had openly rebelled against him, and his principals had no power behind them to enforce his authority.

Philip Carteret, appointed governor over the whole of New Jersey in 1665, ruled until 1682; in the latter part of which year he resigned his authority into the hands of Robert Barclay, his successor. Carteret survived this event a little less than two months and died in December, 1682. His term of office was an exceedingly stormy one, almost from its beginning, certainly to its close. In October, 1681, he met with the last legislature which he attended as governor. A violent dispute arose between him and his Council and the Legislature relative to the right of the Proprietors to change the terms of the "*Grants and Concessions*." The dispute became so acrimonious that the Governor, for

the first time in the history of New Jersey, dissolved the Legislature. The members were vehement in their protests against this action, claiming that it was inconsistent with his instructions and with his commission* and that it worked a deprivation of their rights. Before the next Legislature convened he made way for Barclay, as governor of East Jersey only, however, for by this time West Jersey had an independent Governor of its own.

Barclay was of distinguished descent and could trace his lineage back through fifteen generations to a Norman nobleman. He was a Quaker, a scholar, a philosopher and an author of several books, the most celebrated of which was his "Apology." He acquired a part of his education at Scot's College, an institution of learning in Paris, of which his uncle was principal. His uncle was a Roman Catholic and offered to make his young nephew his heir, if he would become a communicant of that church, to the forms and ceremonies of which he had for some time been accustomed. He was then only sixteen, but he refused to comply with the requirements of his uncle and, in accordance with the wishes of his mother, expressed on her dying bed, soon returned to Scotland. His father and he became Quakers, from motives which were little appreciated at that time, but which would now be highly respected. After this event, Barclay, although frequently a sufferer for his adherence to his new faith, devoted himself with all his energy and perseverance, with his heart and intellect, his fortune and influence, to the furtherance of the interests of this denomination of Christians. He was selected by the Proprietors because they supposed that he would not only influence the Quakers to settle in New Jersey, but that he would be a most efficient ruler of the province. In addition to this, he was one of the Proprietors of the colony and largely interested in its welfare, thus having every inducement to administer its affairs in the best possible manner. He was appointed for life, and was not required to visit the colony, but was permitted to rule it by proxy. He selected Thomas Rudyard to act as his deputy.

Mr. Rudyard was also one of the Proprietors, was a lawyer of eminence and resided in London. He had been of Counsel with the Defendants, William Penn and William Mead, who were indicted in 1670 for preaching "at an unlawful, seditious, and riotous assembly," in violation of the "*conventicle act*." By this law, the Quakers were prohibited from assembling in their "meeting houses," but Penn and Mead, in defiance of the statute, preached to an assemblage which met

in front of their place of worship, for which they were indicted. Rudyard had taken a very active part in the trial of this indictment and had shown marked ability. This led to his being employed by the Proprietors of East Jersey and to his becoming interested in the enterprise. He had been prominent in all the preliminary measures for the advancement of the province, had largely aided in securing immigration thither, was admirably equipped for the position of Deputy Governor, and after his appointment, embarked for the scene of his future labors with an earnest determination to do his whole duty. He had two daughters, who went with him, and became conspicuous in the colony; one of them, at least, in its religious affairs, and both materially aided their father in his arduous labors. Both of these ladies married gentlemen of position, one of them residing in New York and the other in New Jersey; his daughter Margaret impressed herself so much, by her good deeds, upon the congregation of Episcopalians worshipping at Perth Amboy, that, to this day, she is remembered and recognized as one of its substantial benefactors. A tablet recording her virtues and sacred to her memory was inserted within the walls of the old church edifice.

Mr. Rudyard only held the office for about a year and was succeeded by Gawen Lawrie.

Mr. Lawrie was also one of the twenty-four Proprietors, owners of East Jersey, and was a merchant of London. He was by no means possessed of the ability of Rudyard, but after he became deputy, he took a very prominent place in the province. He was one of the assignees of Edward Billinge, who had conveyed his interest in West Jersey to assignees,—William Penn, Nicholas Lucas and Gawen Lawrie,—for the benefit of his creditors, of whom, Lawrie was one. Very soon after his appointment, he came with his wife and family to New Jersey and took up his residence at Elizabethtown, notwithstanding the Proprietors had requested him to remove to Perth Amboy. He took a deep interest in this last named place, and though he refused to remove thither, may be considered one of its founders. Elizabethtown by this time had become a place of some size, while Perth Amboy was just beginning its existence. It is not, therefore, astonishing that Lawrie preferred to remain at Elizabethtown, where he could secure for himself and family more of the comforts of civilized life than he could possibly hope for in that new settlement. Very little is known about this man, although his prominence in the colony and his administration of

affairs tended greatly to its growth. He was appointed in July, 1683, but did not reach his province until the early part of the succeeding year. He is recorded as having brought eight persons with him; whether they were members of his family or not, is not now ascertainable. He had some children among whom was a son James, mentioned in the records of the colony. He was superseded in 1686 by Lord Neill Campbell. Lawrie and Rudyard were both probably removed for the same cause, but this is not absolutely certain. They had each selected desirable plots of ground for themselves, contrary to a rule made by the Proprietors, which provided that if there were an "extraordinary choice plot of land so esteemed by the Surveyor General, or any two of the Commissioners, either for the excellency of the soil or advantage of situation, it shall be reserved for the general interest of all the Proprietors and cast in equal division."

It was charged that these two Deputy Governors had each selected a desirable plot for themselves at a place called Changoroza.

In 1685, the Governor and Proprietors of East Jersey issued instructions to the Deputy Governor and Commissioners relative to the "setting out of lands, and other affairs, relating thereto." In the seventh clause of these instructions particular reference is made to this action of Lawrie and Rudyard in terms of great disapprobation.

Lawrie became a member of the Governor's Council after his dismissal, and retained a permanent position in the colony.

Lord Neill Campbell was also one of the Proprietors, having purchased from Lord Tarbet the one undivided ninety-sixth part of East Jersey. He was a near relative of the Earl of Argyle who was beheaded for high treason, in 1685. Smith, in his history of New Jersey, in a foot note, says that he was an uncle, and also, that he was appointed Governor. Mr. William A. Whitehead in his admirable monogram on East Jersey, asserts that he was a brother of the Earl and that he was made Deputy Governor in the place of Lawrie. Mr. Whitehead is undoubtedly correct.

Robert Barclay held the office of Governor until 1685, so says Smith, but he must be in error, for later than 1685, in 1687, he confirmed the appointment of Andrew Hamilton, as Deputy. Barclay died in 1690 and in all probability was Governor up to the time of his death, and then the Proprietors appointed John Tatham to succeed him. This was on October 3, 1690, and in 1691, Colonel Joseph Dudley was selected to succeed Tatham, but the people "scrupled to obey"

either; why, cannot be ascertained. The colonists loudly complained that during this period the Proprietors had left them "without any government whatever." It would seem that this charge was unfounded, as the fault was theirs, in not receiving the two appointees, Tatham and Dudley.

The ruinous attempt made by Argyle, in 1685, to raise the standard of rebellion, had involved Lord Neill and many of the clan Campbell of which Argyle was the hereditary head, in the disastrous result of that rebellion and Campbell was obliged to seek a place of refuge, and so he escaped to New Jersey. He succeeded in securing the immigration to New Jersey, at one time, of fifty-six persons, most, if not all of whom, were probably connected by tie of clanship with himself and the Earl. Lord Campbell's connection with the province was very short and his control over its affairs was limited to the approval of a few minor acts passed by the legislature. He very soon returned to Scotland, as there had been a change in the policy of the English king towards those who had been engaged in Argyle's enterprise. Two of Lord Neill's sons had preceded him to New Jersey, one bringing his family with him. One of these, Archibald, had been sentenced to be beheaded for complicity in his uncle's treason, but had escaped. There is no record of the return to Scotland of either of these gentlemen, and they probably became the ancestors of the numerous family of Campbells still found in New York and New Jersey. A curious incident is connected with John Campbell, one of Lord Neill's sons: A man named Moneybaird made a conveyance to him of his lands at Perth Amboy, dated December 16, 1684, now on record, "on consideration of the said Campbell's sending a footman in velvet to wait on Moneybaird during the time of parliament in New Jersey, and holding his stirrup."

Lord Neill was appointed for two years on the 4th day of June, 1686; he went to his province in October of the same year and returned to Great Britain sometime in the early spring of 1687. In December, 1686, he appointed Andrew Hamilton his substitute, and on August 18, 1687, Barclay confirmed this appointment. The influence of Lord Campbell was scarcely felt in the province, except in one direction—that of immigration. Besides the fifty-six persons who came with him he induced many others to follow. Most, if not all of these, were Scotch, and they formed the very best element in the province.

Hamilton had been a merchant in Edinburgh and came with his family to New Jersey at about the time of the arrival of Campbell.



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He was one of the best governors of East Jersey and acted with so much propriety and prudence as to commend himself to the citizens. He was careful in the preservation of the rights of the Proprietors, but tempered this care with so much wisdom as not to embroil himself, or his principals, with the colonists. He was a man of great intelligence, of sound judgment and excellent common sense. His first meeting with an assembly was at Perth Amboy on May 14, 1688, but the meeting was of minor importance, except perhaps, in this particular: A tax was imposed of a penny a pound on the value of all estates and ten pence per head on all males over sixteen, to be used by England, in her war with France. This tax, when raised, was to be subject to the order of the governor of New York, who had been authorized to call on the other colonies in America for assistance. It is probable that the tax was never enforced. The inhabitants of New Jersey were not inclined to contribute anything whatever for the relief of a colony which had so often and materially interfered with them.

This was in May, 1688. In August following, Sir Edmond Andross, whose persecutions of New Jersey were only limited by his power, invaded the province and attempted to seize, or did seize, the reins of government. There was some excuse for this conduct of Andross, for James, now king of England, with his usual duplicity, had seemed to approve of his course, in his prior treatment of New Jersey, knighted him and afterwards appointed him governor over all New England. There was, however, at this time, a strange and marked change of conduct in Andross towards New Jersey. Hamilton and his subordinates were continued in office, but whether with their original powers or not, cannot be ascertained. Andross acted with singular wisdom, which, under the circumstances, and taking into consideration his arrogant and tyrannical character, was very remarkable. In this year occurred the revolution in England, which placed William and Mary on the throne, and in the succeeding year, Andross was arrested by the people of New England and all his power in the colonies was at an end.

A strange question was raised as to the legality of Hamilton's commission, on the simple ground that he was a Scotchman and the Proprietors felt constrained, much against their will, to remove him. This question arose upon an act of Parliament which provided that no other than a natural born subject of England could serve in any office of trust or profit. The word England, in the act, was construed, before his removal, to apply to citizens born within England proper and to ex-

clude any one born in Scotland. A more liberal construction was given to the act afterward and Hamilton was restored. Upon his being removed, on the 12th of October, 1697, Jeremiah Basse was appointed Deputy Governor. At this time, the right of the Proprietors to exercise any sovereignty, involving, of course, the appointment of a governor, was more and more disputed, and that dispute was not confined to the people, but had been carried into the courts. A doubt was expressed as to the legality of Basse's appointment, because it had not been confirmed by the king. There was also objection made to Basse, personally, and it is altogether probable that the legal objection was induced by his personal unpopularity. Basse had never before held any position in the province; he was not well nor favorably known and some, even, of the Proprietors would not acknowledge him as the legally appointed Deputy; many of the inhabitants refused obedience to him. He was neither wise nor prudent in his treatment of the people nor of the legislature and made himself obnoxious. The disorder in the province became so great, in consequence of this opposition, that he finally left the colony and returned to England. This was in May or June, 1699.

Andrew Bowne, a member of his Council, was left by Basse as his successor. Bowne was commissioned on the 29th of May, 1699, and entered upon the execution of his duties on the succeeding day. He was almost as unpopular as Basse, himself, but, as he was entitled, by virtue of his position as President of the Council, to the office of deputy governor, his right was not questioned. Although he, himself, was not respected, in consequence of his prior conduct and of his intimate relations with Basse, he was permitted to govern much more quietly than his predecessor. Tumult ceased; there was an end of open resistance; but this made little change in the real feelings of the colonists, or in the affairs of the province.

By this time a new construction had been given to the act, under the operation of which the Proprietors had removed Hamilton, who, on the arrival of Basse in England, had been reappointed governor. This was in 1699. The real opinion expressed by the court on the construction of this act was not officially announced until May, 1700, but, it was well known at the time of the reappointment of Hamilton what that opinion was. Hamilton had been acceptable to the citizens, as governor, and his administration had been wise and just; but there was a deep rooted jealousy of the government of the Proprietors, so

strong that even with Hamilton's past popularity, he did not escape criticism or objection to the legality of his appointment. A most critical state of affairs now arose in the province, and the question was at once mooted as to what had better be done. If submission be made to Hamilton, with all these objections against his authority and that of the Proprietors, it might be argued that the colonists had waived any right to object to the existing government. If, on the other hand, they rose in rebellion and refused obedience, confusion and anarchy would be the result, the interests of the colony would be seriously endangered and its future prospects blasted. At this time, however, the proceedings on the *quo warranto* were in progress in the English courts and the result of those proceedings would determine the whole matter. But, better than that, a perfect solution of the whole problem, a settlement of all dispute, would be effected by the course now contemplated by the Proprietors of making a surrender of all rights of government to the English crown. That was done, and the whole matter amicably and satisfactorily arranged.

Andrew Hamilton and Jeremiah Basse had both been governors of the two provinces; Hamilton from the time of his reappointment until the surrender.

The division of New Jersey into East and West Jersey took place in 1676, but there had been no independent governor of West Jersey until 1681, when Edward Billinge was appointed to that office and Samuel Jennings became deputy. Under the "Concessions and Agreements," the Assembly claimed the right to appoint the deputy governor, but there was no authority for this claim. In 1682, the Assembly, fearing that Billinge would remove Jennings, who had been so acceptable to the colonists, reappointed him deputy. He held this position until 1684, when Thomas Ollive, who proved a most excellent officer, was governor until 1685. John Skein was appointed deputy in 1685, and held the office for two years. He was succeeded by William Welsh, who was continued for one year.

In 1687, Daniel Coxe became governor and continued in office until 1692, when Andrew Hamilton was reinstated over both East and West Jersey. Coxe was a physician, one of the largest landholders in New Jersey, and also largely interested in South Carolina. He had rather an exaggerated idea of the importance of his position as governor and, on September 5, 1687, just after his appointment, addressed a long letter to the Proprietors, giving his opinion of the manner in which the

duties of his office should be performed. His style was dictatorial and egotistical; he had great activity of mind, but seemed to be of a turbulent disposition, and was the most unpopular member of Cornbury's Council. The party in the colony which supported Cornbury, in his quarrels with the people, regained power in 1716, had a majority in the Legislature and elected Dr. Coxe, Speaker. He became involved in a controversy with Robert Hunter, then Governor, which resulted in his being expelled from the Assembly on the 21st of May, of the same year. In an address to Hunter, the Legislature referred to Coxe in these contemptuous terms: "The gentleman, our late Speaker, has added this one instance of folly to his past demeanor to convince us and all the world that in all stations, whether of a Counsellor, a private man or a representative his study has been to disturb the quiet and tranquillity of this province and act in contempt of laws and government." His son, who bore the same name, became a distinguished lawyer and one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. Justice Coxe was really the author of the plan of confederation between the colonies which, fifty years after he promulgated it, was actually adopted in a slightly varied form. He proposed his plan in 1722 and wrote a book with a very verbose title, in which he elaborated it at great length. Benjamin Franklin is credited with the celebrated "Albany plan of union," but it was very similar to that of Justice Coxe and seems to be almost an exact copy.

Cornbury who was appointed governor, not only of New Jersey, but also of New York, arrived in New Jersey in the month of August, 1703. He published his commission at Amboy and Burlington, and then went to New York. He remained there but a short time, however, came back to New Jersey and convened the legislature, which met on the 10th of November of the same year, at Perth Amboy. This legislature consisted of twenty-three members, nine of whom represented the eastern division; ten, the western; two came from Amboy and two from Burlington. Thomas Gardiner, from Burlington, was unanimously elected Speaker and upon being presented to the governor, was accepted by him. Notwithstanding the apparent readiness of the colonists to accept the change of government, their representatives in this legislature assembled, were not willing to proceed to any business without having some of their rights recognized by Cornbury. Accordingly, they demanded from him certain privileges. This demand was made in accordance with an ancient custom which had obtained in

the English Parliament. It is more than probable, however, that the legislators meant something more than a mere compliance with an ancient custom. The ardent desire of liberty which had manifested itself all through the existence of the colony and which was so characteristic, here strongly manifested itself.

What they demanded was this: "That the members with their servants may be free from arrests, or molestation during the session."

"That they have free access to your Excellency's person, when occasion requires."

"That they may have liberty of speech, and a favorable construction of all debates that may arise among them."

"That if any misunderstanding shall happen to arise between the council and this house, that in such a case a committee of the council may be appointed to confer with a committee of this house for adjusting and reconciling all such differences."

The Governor granted the first three of these demands, but refused the last, upon the ground that it was unusual, and an entry of this action was made in the books of the Council. The Governor opened the meeting of the legislature with a speech in which he referred to the surrender, the union of the two provinces and to his appointment as governor. He also referred to his instructions from the Queen and made some recommendations to the Assembly, as to the manner in which they should conduct themselves, the titles they should use for their acts, and enjoined upon them to finish their business with all convenient speed. This speech reflected no great credit upon Cornbury, either in its style, or in the intellectual ability displayed in it. A short reply was made by the legislature which is only remarkable for one feature, their manifestation of relief from the government of the Proprietors. They said: "We are well assured the proprietors, by their surrender of their rights to the government of this province, have put us in circumstances much better than we were in under their administration, they not being able to protect us from the villainies of wicked men." From a memorandum in the Journal it is learned that all the members of the house agreed to the subject matter of the address, but that several of them, who were Quakers, dissented from the manner in which it was expressed.

The legislature continued in session until the 13th of December, being a little more than a month from the beginning of the term. They passed several laws, but only one received the approval of the governor. That was a law with reference to the purchase of land from the

Indians. In the instructions to Cornbury, particular reference was made to such a statute and he was instructed to have it introduced into the Assembly and passed. On the 12th of November, the subject was referred to a special committee to "prepare and bring in a bill prohibiting and debarring all purchases of land from ye Indians without ye Prop'rs consent." The committee reported on the 23d of November; the bill was then read for the first time; the second time on the 24th of November, when some amendments were made and the bill was postponed until the 25th; then, it was read a third time and passed. A committee was appointed to carry the bill, as passed, to the Council and ask its concurrence. On the 10th of December the Council returned the bill with some amendments, to which they desired the assent of the house. On the next day the assembly considered the amendments presented by the Council, and consented thereto, but added another amendment of its own. The bill thus amended was sent by another committee to the Council and its concurrence again asked, which was given on the next day, and the bill then received the formal approval of the governor, thus becoming a law.

It will be seen by this statement that all the formalities used in the legislation of modern times, in the passage of statutes, were here observed, in this initial Assembly, under the royal government. This record is made in the Journal of the proceedings: "Die Lunae A. M. 13 N'bris 1,703." . . . "A message from his Excell'y by Mr. Walker,—Mr. Speaker, His Excell'cy Comands this House to attend him in Council imediately."

"Accordingly Mr. Speaker with ye House went to Attend His Excell'cy in Council, where his Excell'cy was pleased to pass & Sign a Bill Entituled a Bill for Regulating ye purchasing of Land from ye Indians."

And so this act became a law, but it stands alone on the statute Book, the only one passed at this first legislature after the surrender to Queen Anne. Other statutes were introduced, some of which were passed by the House. One or two of these received the assent of the Council, but the Governor's approval was withheld. These are the titles of the bills introduced:

"A bill to regulate the election of members to sit in ye General Assembly."

"A bill to confirm and secure ye proprietors in their right to the soil of this province with the Quit rent according to ye conveyances made to the Duke of York."

"A Bill to settle and determine ye 2 salaries or fees of those who are or shall be elected to serve as members in General Assembly."

"A bill for enforcing ye payment of former taxes in ye Western Division of Nova Caesarea."

"A Bill for regulating and ascertaining ye assize of Cask, Weights, and Measures."

"A Bill for raising one thousand pounds to be given to her Majesty for the defraying ye necessary charge of this government and supporting ye dignity of it and also for raising ye sum of three hundred pounds for paying ye representatives fees and other incidental charges of ye House."

"A Bill for confirming ye former proceeding of Courts of judicature within this province."

Although during the comparatively long session of the legislature, so few acts were passed, yet, it was by no means an idle body. On the second day of the session five voters of the eastern division presented a petition complaining that five representatives from that division had been illegally elected. Charges were made in the petition that Thomas Gordon, High Sheriff of the County of Middlesex, then a member of the Assembly, had been guilty of malfeasance in his office, in connection with the election. Several days were devoted to the hearing of this petition and of Sheriff Gordon's defence. The decision of the legislature was in favor of the sitting members.

Another question was raised with reference to the right of Richard Hartshorn to act as a representative, which also received the consideration of the Assembly. The decision was against Mr. Hartshorn's right and he was dismissed.

The session seems to have come to a rather abrupt end. On the 13th of December, a proclamation of the Queen dated the 20th of April, 1703, was read, in which she directed that, as there was no provision made for the support of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, the Assembly immediately after the receipt of the proclamation should settle a constant and fixed allowance for them suitable to their respective characters and dignity and that the same be done without any limitation of time and that no gift should be made to either of those officers by the Assembly.

Immediately after reading this proclamation, the Governor made a speech to the Council and Assembly, in which he stated that, as the year was so far advanced, although he was anxious that the bills that

were before them should have been passed, yet, as he desired that the members should give their full attention to the several bills and "employ your Thoughts seriously to find out Ye most effectual ways to Attain those Desirable Ends," he adjourned the session until the 18th of May next succeeding.

An elaborate daily journal was kept of the votes and proceedings of the House of Representatives, as the Assembly was sometimes called, from the first day of its session until its close. It does not appear anywhere in its pages whether the acts which the Assembly did pass, or even those which were concurred in by the Council, except the one relating to buying land from the Indians, were ever presented to the Governor, for his approval. The usual custom was, after a bill had passed both Assembly and Council, for the Governor to send a messenger to the House and "comand" the attendance of its members; then for the Speaker and Representatives to repair to the Council Chamber where the Governor sat, and receive from him, in person, a notice of his approval or disapproval of the bill in question.

It is evident from all the proceedings and from the peremptory manner of Cornbury in his speeches to the legislature that he fully intended to control all legislation, even though he had the power of veto, which was final.

The legislature was prorogued until May 18, 1704, but it did not meet then. It convened for its second session on the first day of September, 1704,¹ at Burlington, according "to his Excell'cys Adj't.", and adjourned on that day, at the request of the Governor, until the succeeding Monday, when the Governor "Comanded their attendance immediately." On their appearance before him, Cornbury made a speech containing some very excellent recommendations and suggesting the passage of several bills. Amongst other recommendations made by him was the following: "I intreat you to lay aside all animosities, w'ch may have been occasioned by former misunderstandings, by this means you will Easily finish the Bills I have proposed to you, and such others as you may (see?) fit to Offer to me, for ye Service of ye Queen and ye Good of ye Countrey, w'ch I am sure ought to be Inseparable."

The legislature continued in session until the 28th of September,

¹ Smith says the meeting was on the 7th of September and Gordon & Mulford both follow him in the error. The Journal of the "House of Representatives" kept at the time, fixes the initial day of this second session on the 1st day of September, 1704, and the fact that it closed on the 28th day of the same month.



J. D. Beebe



when it was dissolved by the Governor. His address to the members at that time contained several sharp rebukes which were entirely undeserved. The House met from day to day, sometimes as early as at eight o'clock in the morning, continuing its session until after dark, as appears by an order recorded in the journal, that candles should be brought in, and there is every evidence from the journal that the members were industriously engaged in the performance of their duties. It must be said, however, that there was great embarrassment in their action relative to one matter to which the Governor directed the attention of the House, and that was the law which would settle, if passed, the rights of the Proprietors to the quit-rent they demanded. It was undoubtedly right that the Proprietors should be assured of the payment of this rent, but it had been a bone of contention, especially in East Jersey, from 1670. If the legislature had passed a law requiring the payment to be made, it would have aroused the anger of the great body of the colonists and led to very serious difficulty. It is very doubtful whether Cornbury really desired this law to be passed. He had a greater grievance. His creditors were clamorous, for he was irretrievably in debt, and hoped to extricate himself by the salary which he expected to receive as Governor of New Jersey. He demanded £2,000 to be paid to him yearly, for an indefinite period. The demand was extortionate; the province was unable, at that time, to raise so large a sum; the legislature, going as far as they dared, offered to raise £1,300, but this did not satisfy Cornbury's cupidity, and their refusal to raise the sum he required was the real reason of his dissolution of the House. His speech made to them on the 28th of September, shows his great dissatisfaction and exactly upon what point he was dissatisfied. In the beginning of his speech, he says this: "On the 4th of this Month I acquainted You with such things as I thought necessary for ye Service of her Most Sacred Ma'ty, ye Queen, & ye good of this Province, to be past into Laws this Sessions, . . . & On ye 7th you thought fit to present me with an Address, in w'ch you gave me Assurance, y't you w'd Dispatch ye matters I had recommended, to you, and such others as you thought necessary for ye Good of ye Province. I rely'd on these promises, and it is w'th a great deal of Concern, y't I am forced to say, y't you had no manner of Regard to these promises. Y'e Two Bills which I believe all mankind will agree are the most necessary (because ye one was to provide for ye Support of ye Govern'm't & ye other for ye Defence of ye Country) mean ye Bill to Settle

ye Revenue & to settle ye Militia of this Province, had been so little Regarded, y't ye first was not brought in into ye H'e till Tuesday last, a day so late in point of time, y't every body knows it is Impossible for me to stay to pass it."

The last sentence in the speech gives a plain indication if any more were needed, of his hope that another legislature might be elected more compliant to his wishes. "Therefore y't I may see whether there may not be found persons inclined to support Her Ma'ties Gover't in this Province, as it ought to be, I do think fit to dissolve this present Assembly pursuant to ye Power to me Granted, by her most Sacred Ma'ty, the Queen under the Broad Seal of England this Assembly is dissolved."

Political parties began now to be formed in the province, with no distinctive names or distinguishing principles as to public policy, but differing so much upon one point as to be antagonistic to each other. They can only be described by saying that one favored the Governor and the other opposed him.

Cornbury determined that a majority of the members of the next Assembly should be entirely subservient to him, and endeavored to control the election to that end. In some respects it was easy for him to accomplish his purpose. The number of voters was small and in this early history of the province might perhaps have been influenced by selfish or other motives presented to them for the purpose of controlling their action. But there were other circumstances which militated against the efforts of the Governor and his friends. The electors were scattered over a large extent of country; the majority of them were sturdy, self-respecting, thoughtful men; many of them were keen-sighted and easily pierced through the thin veil with which Cornbury attempted to cover his cupidity and his baseness.

He was not successful. The majority of the representatives elected to sit in the second Legislature were opposed to him. So, it became necessary, if he desired to carry his pet plans by a vote of the Assembly, that he should resort to other measures. He was not deterred by the question whether his proposed plans were just or unjust—whether they were legal or illegal. What swayed him was his own selfish ends.

There were three prominent men from West Jersey who were elected members of the incoming Assembly. They were Thomas Gardiner, Thomas Lambert and Joshua Wright. Gardiner had been

elected Speaker of the House at the preceding session and had been accepted by the Governor as such Speaker. Thomas Lambert was a member of the first Legislature and had taken his seat without the slightest objection. But when these three members presented themselves to take the required oath, they were rejected, upon the ground that they did not possess the number of acres of land necessary to be held by a legislator, according to the "Instructions." The objection was formally made by two of the Governor's Councillors; it did not come from the Assembly, nor from any member of it, but from the Governor, himself, through the advice of his Council. He had, perhaps, an excuse for some action in the matter, provided a serious objection had been made by the proper person, but there was no authority given to him as Governor, to decide whether or not a member was qualified. The "Instructions" required that each member should possess, in his own right, 1,000 acres of land, or be worth a certain amount in pounds sterling. The fact that these three persons were the only ones who were refused the right to a seat and that they were known to be opponents of the Governor, makes the case very suspicious, to say the least, that the Governor was actuated by his fear of their influence against him, in the Assembly.

Almost immediately after the refusal to admit Gardiner and his fellows to their privilege of membership, a resolution was passed "that they may be admitted to make appear to ye H'e their Qualifications to sit in this Gen'l Assembly," and thereupon they produced copies of several surveys of lands, "possest by them in order to prove their Qualifications to sit as members of this House." This was on the 17th of November, 1704. There had been some action taken in the Legislature on the 15th and 16th, but nothing definite had been arrived at. On the 17th, the further consideration of the case was postponed until Wednesday, the 22d, when nothing was done, nor in fact, was anything accomplished until the 4th of December, when a petition was presented on behalf of Gardiner and his associates, that "ye H'e would please to Admit them to make their Qualifications to serve in this Assembly appear before them." An order was made upon this petition, that they be admitted to be heard the next day, when the further hearing was adjourned until the 6th of December; then the House proceeded to the consideration of the petition, and made this order: "Tho Lambert, Josh Wright & Tho Gardiner having appear'd before this H'e & shew'd their Qualifications to sit in this H'e as Members,

And ye House having considered ye same, are of Opinion y't each of them, hath a Thousand Acres of Land, And y'fore it is Ordered, That Mr. Salter & Jno Key do Attend his Excell'cy & Acquaint him therewith & pray y't they may be Admitted to take their Oaths or Attestation in order to take their places in this House."

Notwithstanding this action, the Governor still refused to permit these gentlemen to take their seats and on the afternoon of the next day the Legislature ordered that two of its members attend the Governor and state to him the reasons which satisfied the Assembly "that Tho Lambert, Joshua Wright, & Tho Gardiner held each of them 1000 Acres of Land in his own Right." This had no more effect than the prior action, and the seats of the three members remained vacant during the whole of the first session of the second Assembly; it was not until the next year that the Governor consented that they should take their seats.

On the 17th of October, 1705, the second day of the second session, the two members who had been appointed to wait on the Governor, with the reasons why the Assembly was satisfied that the members who had been refused their seats each had a thousand acres of land and were therefore entitled to sit in the Assembly, reported that they had attended the Governor and had informed him of the action of the Legislature and had requested him to admit the members. The Governor's reply, they stated, was "That whereas her Ma'ty had Reposed a Trust in him, y't he should be likewise satisfied of y'e Qualifica'ons of ye Members, & desired to know ye reasons w'ch had satisfied ye House of ye Qualifica'ons of ye sd persons." The report further stated that the Governor had ordered that the three non-sitting members should attend him the next morning at Nine o'clock. According to this order the three members did wait upon the Governor the next morning, and presented their deeds. He took minutes of the surveys of the lands, but made no decision, and it was not until the 26th of October that a message was received from him that he had admitted Gardiner, Lambert and Wright, and they took their seats.

But the mischief had been done. The object of the Governor had been accomplished. He had secured a majority of subservient members of the legislature who were willing to do his bidding. What he desired more than all else was that a bill should be passed providing for his own salary and for the expenses of the government. He knew that the three members from West Jersey would oppose it and that it

would not be passed, if they were sitting as voting members. The Legislature did pass an act directing that £2,000 should be raised by a tax upon the inhabitants, to pay the salaries of the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor and the expenses of the Colonial Government. Some other statutes were enacted at the bidding of the Governor which legislation would not have been possible if Gardiner, Lambert and Wright had been seated.

The Governor's action was a clear infringement upon the rights not only of the three members, but also of their constituents and of the Legislature itself, and the consequence was that a great excitement was aroused in the province and that the opposition to the Governor, which had been slumbering, became more and more violent.

There was some other legislation at this session which can hardly be accounted for, when its subservience to the Governor as manifested by its action and the views of Cornbury, himself, are considered. An act was introduced and passed by which the qualification of the voters and of the representatives were entirely changed from those required by the "Instructions" and which also provided that the House should be the sole judge of the right of the members to seats. This act received the assent of the Council and was approved by the Governor, but was disallowed by the Queen.

In 1709, a statute was enacted which required that voters should possess one hundred acres of land or be worth £50, and that representatives must own a thousand acres or have £500 worth of real or personal property. This last act was simply a repetition of the requirements of the "Instructions." Its preamble refers to "the present constitution granted and allowed by our Sovereign Lady the Queen to the Freeholders, Inhabitants of this province, concerning the Qualifications of Representatives to serve in the General Assembly." This "the present Constitution" must refer to the "Instructions" to Cornbury by the Queen, when he was appointed. By the act of 1709, it was provided that the House of Representatives "when met in General Assembly, are, and shall be, Judges of the Qualifications of their own members."

The servility of the Legislature of 1704 to the Governor, is manifested by their answer to his address. They say this: "We her Ma'ties most Loyal & Dutiful Subjects, the Representatives of her Ma'tys Province of N. Jersey met in Genl. Assembly do with ye Deepest Sincerity & Gratitude, acknowledge Her Ma'ties Royal Goodness & favour towards

us, in taking and keeping us under ye wings of her Ma'ties protection and Govern't & more particularly in placing us under ye Excell'cys care & Conduct, whose great diligence & Exquisit Management is ye Admiration of y'r Friends & Envy of y'r Enemies, & tends wholly to ye safty of those whom kind providence has placed under your Excell's Govern't in Subordina'on to ye Crown & direction of ye Laws of England, whose Govern't is infinitely the most mild & Laws ye most wholesome in ye world."

The Legislature was adjourned by the Governor from 1704 to April 24, 1705, but did not meet on that day. It was then adjourned until the succeeding May and again, until October 15th, of the same year, when it met at Burlington. No record can be found of these adjournments, but there is a reference to them in the opening speech of the Governor made to the Assembly on the 17th of October.

This Assembly was not so obsequious to the Governor as it had been; a strong spirit of opposition had been aroused against him which was decidedly manifested at this session, not so much by what was done as by what was not done. Cornbury, in his opening address particularly recommended the introduction and passage of certain acts, not one of which, however, was passed or even introduced. Among them, of course, was that which provided for the revenue of the Queen for the expenses of the government of the province. Cornbury was interested in this, because from it came his own salary. The Legislature refused to do anything until the status of the three members who had been refused their seats in the first session, was determined. They brought this question at once to the attention of the Governor, waited upon him with Gardiner and his associates and requested a decision. The Governor dallied with them—postponed—required to know the reasons which induced the Assembly to declare that they were entirely satisfied that the three gentlemen were qualified to take their seats. These were given, and then, the Governor again postponed his decision, but, finally announced that he was satisfied that the Assembly was correct and permitted the rejected representatives to take the oath. This illegal action of the Governor, thinly veiled under a pretended objection of two of his council, deprived the Assembly of the benefit of the advice and presence of two of its best members and the constituents of those members, of representation in the popular branch of the Legislature, for eleven months. The question as to the qualifications of the rejected members could have been settled in an hour's time, but even

after full evidence had been furnished, he took ten days to render his decision. On the 31st of October it was resolved by the Legislature that the house now being full, it should forthwith proceed to the transaction of business. A speech was prepared by a committee appointed by the Assembly, in answer to the address of the Governor. It was very short and plainly showed that the Legislature was determined to submit to no further encroachments upon its privileges. On the 3d of December it was ordered that the consideration of that part of the Governor's speech which related to the providing of a fund for defraying the expenses of the government should be referred to a special committee, who should report their opinion to the House, and then, it was directed, that the same committee should prepare a bill for payment of the fees of the representatives for attendance in the General Assembly. On the 9th of December, the Governor prorogued the Legislature until the first day of May, 1706. During the vacation, the discontent became more and more pronounced; it pervaded all classes. The proprietors of both Provinces were aroused and the opposition to the Governor assumed a most formidable aspect.

The prior Legislature, when it was deprived of the presence of Gardiner and his associates, with a majority favorable to the Governor, had passed an act directing that £2000 should be raised for the expenses of the government for two years. The two years were rapidly passing away and it became necessary that some means should be provided for the future. The Assembly stood firm and refused to accede to Cornbury's demand. The Legislature did not meet on the first of May, the day to which it was prorogued, but it did meet on the 25th of October, 1706, at Amboy. Nothing was done at this session; it adjourned from day to day until the 1st of December, without accomplishing anything and then, suddenly discontinued its session, for what reason cannot be ascertained. Nothing appears upon the Journal from that date until the 5th day of April, 1707, when the Third Assembly met at Burlington. At this meeting the opposition to the Governor manifested itself in a definite shape. The first day of the meeting was Saturday, when Samuel Jennings, one of the foremost citizens in the western province—a man of excellent judgment and good ability, was chosen Speaker. There was a significance in this choice; Jennings and Lewis Morris had been two of the most active opponents of the Governor and had incurred his decided displeasure. On Monday, the 7th of April, the Governor made his opening address, in which his first

recommendation was the passage of an act settling a revenue upon the Queen "as may be sufficient to support ye Dignity & Supply all ye necessary Charges of ye Governor." The amount limited by the address was £1500, which, it was stated, the Queen was willing to accept instead of the £2000, which had already been granted but only for two years. The Governor also made recommendations as to the passage of other acts. In the afternoon of the same day, the Assembly resolved itself into a committee of the whole House to consider of the Governor's speech and continued this action for three days, the Chairman of the committee reporting progress from day to day and requesting leave to sit again. On the afternoon of the 8th of April, a question arose as to the power of the committee to choose its own clerk, objection being made to the Secretary of the Legislature using his official position to be present at the debates before the committee. The Secretary, William Anderson, was appointed by the Governor, but the Legislature claimed the right to select another person in his stead, when the House was sitting in a committee of the whole. Anderson violently disputed this demand and insisted that, by virtue of his official position, he was entitled to be present when the House was sitting as a committee of the whole. This led to considerable discussion and the matter was finally referred to the Assembly itself, which unanimously decided that the Legislature had the right to appoint the Secretary for the committee. The Assembly objected to Anderson's presence because they had good reason to believe that he was acting as a spy on their actions, for the Governor.

While this contention between the Legislature and their Secretary was in progress, the Governor sent for the Assembly and made them another speech, in which he charged them with irregularity of action and made the special complaint that they had turned out Mr. Anderson, who was a sworn officer and had elected in his stead a representative who was a member of the Assembly, and recommended them to return to their House and proceed "Calmly upon the Weighty matters before you, like men determined to do their Countrey service." Notwithstanding this advice of the Governor, the Assembly persisted in their action and ordered Anderson to withdraw from the committee, which he refused to do. The subsequent action of the Legislature is thus given in the Journal, in the report made by Lewis Morris when the committee rose: "sd comittee did draw up a paper wch they directed him to Report, wch was rec'd & is as follows, viz. Upon De-



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Rev. J. Fellinghusen ~

bate Committee of ye whole House, by ye Choice of a Clerk for yt committee, Mr. Wm. Anderson, Clerk of ye House Insisted to be present at ye Debates of that Com'ee, to Offer as a reason for his being present, yt he was Sworn to discover Debates yt were dangroust to ye Governm't, & yt he did not know but ye Committee, were going to have said Debates, & yrfore to turn him out, upon wch ye Chairman Replied, 'to suppose we were going to have such Debates,' & Mr. Anderson Answered: 'It looks like It.' " The House did not suffer Anderson's conduct to remain unrebuked and passed a resolution that his refusal to withdraw from a committee of the whole House "when he was thereunto Required, is a high Contempt, & a great Interruption of ye public Affairs of this Province, on which this House has met."

They also resolved that his words spoken in the committee were misdemeanor and a scandalous reflection upon the Members of this House.

The Legislature at last brought the subject of the Clerk to the attention of the Governor in a decided manner and desired him to appoint another clerk who was a resident in the province, giving as a reason that it was a great injury to the country that all the records should be carried off into another government. They also charged Anderson with having misbehaved himself and having made scandalous reflections on the Assembly and therefore they declared that he would be no longer useful to the Queen and the country.

To this address, the Governor returned a reply in which he requested a specification of "the Misbehaviour of ye Clerk & the Scandalous Reflections" said to be made by him. The result was that a few days afterwards the Governor discharged Anderson and appointed Captain John Pinhorn in his place.

The Legislature continued from day to day sitting as a committee of the whole and discussing the grievances which they had suffered by the action of the Governor. The issue of their investigations and discussions was the preparation of a remonstrance in which they stated their complaints against the Governor in a direct and forcible manner. On the 5th of May, the House resolved itself into a "*grand*" committee, which, after discussing the general subject, rose and reported, through Lewis Morris, a statement of the several grievances of which they complained; they were thirteen in number, and it was further resolved that the Legislature would lay these grievances "and the Arbitrary and Corrupt Practices of his Excell The lord Cornbury at her

Maj'ts Royall feet and pray that her Majesty would give her poore opprest Subjects such Reliefe as in her Royall Wisdom and goodness She Shall Judge most fitt."

Instant action was taken; a petition to the Queen was read and approved by the House and the Speaker signed it. A letter to the Right Honorable Robert Harley, one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State was also prepared and signed by the Speaker. Not only this, but an address to the Governor "Remonstrating some of the Grievances of this province pursuant to ye above Resolves" was presented to Cornbury by Samuel Jennings, the Speaker, who was attended by the whole House. This address spoke in no uncertain tones. While prepared with great care and assuming the peculiar tone of deference used in those days by citizens, when addressing persons in authority, it gave full scope to the charges made against the Governor and recapitulated fully what those grievances were. Not only that, but it directly charged Cornbury thus: "It is Notoriously known that Many Considerable Sums of Money have been rayzed to procure the dissolution of the first Assembly, to get cleare of the Proprietors Quit rents, and to claim such officers as the Contributors Should approve of, this House has great reason to believe the money so gathered was given to lord Cornbury and to induce him to dissolve the then Assembly, and by his own Authority keep three Members out of the next Assembly, and putting So Many Mean and Mercenary Men into office by which corrupt practice men of the best estates are Severely harassed and her Maj'ts subjects in this province So Impoverished that they are not able to give that support to her Majesty's government as is desired or as they Would otherwise be Encloynd to doe."

The delivery of the address which was read by the Speaker, Jennings, to the Governor, was attended with some peculiar circumstances. The Governor assumed a very loud, dictatorial tone and haughty manner—interrupted the reader now and then with exclamations and questions; but, Jennings was equal to the occasion. He paid no attention whatever to the manner of the Governor, but, when interrupted with a question or exclamation, deliberately, but more emphatically than before, read the sentences over again. The principal matters set up in this address were non-attendance of the Governor in New Jersey; that some persons under sentence of death for murder, had not only remained unexecuted, having been condemned to die a short time after Cornbury came to the province, but had been allowed to go at large;

that parties who had been charged with crime, but against whom the Grand Jury had failed to find indictments, had been obliged to pay court fees; that the only office for the probate of wills, in the whole province, was at Burlington; that the Secretary's office for the eastern division was not kept at Amboy, but that all persons living in that part of the province were obliged to go to Burlington if they had any business to transact with that office; that the Governor had granted a monopoly for the carriage of goods from Burlington to Amboy; that he had undertaken to establish Court and other fees, which it was claimed could only be done by him in connection with the Council and the Representatives; that he had put the public records of the eastern division in the hands of Peter Sunmons¹ who did not reside in the province and had not given security for the keeping of records in due order; that he had prohibited the agents of the Proprietors from granting any warrants for the taking up of land in the western division; that he had refused to permit three members of the legislature to take their seats, allowing himself to be swayed by the groundless assertions of two of his Council; that considerable sums of money had been raised to procure the dissolution of the first Assembly, and paid over to Cornbury so as to enable parties who honestly owed them, to rid themselves of the payment of quit-rents; and that he had put many mean and mercenary men into office.

To this remonstrance the Governor, on the 12th of May, made his answer—long, desultory and rambling; lacking in dignity, wanting in force and inconsequent. In it, he vented his spite against the two men in the legislature who had been prominent in the opposition—Samuel Jennings and Lewis Morris. Mention has already been made of Jennings—a man without reproach and who had served the province in several positions of honor and trust; Morris, at this time one of the leading men in the province, became more and more prominent and will necessarily be mentioned hereafter. Both these men had been dismissed for their lack of subservience to the Governor.

By this time a new cause of offence to the Assembly had arisen. Peter Fauconnier was the Receiver General for the province. The Legislature, in some manner, became dissatisfied with his action, as such Receiver, and commanded him to appear before them with his accounts. He appeared and presented them. The Legislature required

¹ Sonmans.

that he should verify them by vouchers. This he refused to do, claiming that he was not the officer of that body and that he could only comply with its requests when ordered to do so by Cornbury. The Legislature instantly sent a committee to the Governor requesting that he should order Fauconnier to present his vouchers. He delayed, but finally said that the Receiver was only accountable to the Lord High Treasurer, who had appointed a deputy to audit such accounts and that if the House were dissatisfied with any of the charges, it could apply to the deputy, who would satisfy them.

The breach grew wider and wider. Each party was determined in its antagonism to the other, the Governor refused to yield and the Assembly unanimously resolved that nothing should be done until its grievances were removed. By this time the proprietors of both provinces, who had been thoroughly aroused by the action of Cornbury, took part in the controversy and sent a remonstrance to the authorities in England. The Assembly also sent one, but direct to the Queen, and the result was that in 1708, she, with very great reluctance, removed Cornbury from the office of Governor of New York and New Jersey. This date is incorrectly given by Gordon, who fixes it at 1709. Lovelace met the Council at Bergen December 20, 1708, then published his commission and summoned the fourth Assembly to meet him at Perth Amboy on the 3d of March, 1708, O. S.

Cornbury had become so obnoxious to the colonists in New York that they also had remonstrated to the Queen. After he was released from the prison, where he had been confined at the instance of his creditors, he returned to England, assumed his position as a peer of the realm, and died in 1723.

It is a suggestive fact that Lewis Morris, one of his principal antagonists in the Assembly, had been mentioned for the office of Governor just before Cornbury was appointed, but the affection of the Queen for her relative triumphed over her regard for the interests of her subjects.

The administration of Cornbury gave the people of the colony a fair opportunity of comparing the rule of the Proprietors with that of a royal government. Under that of the Proprietors, the Colonists elected the members of the Legislature, which the Governor could not dissolve, and it is very doubtful whether he could prorogue it. Philip Carteret, during the whole of his governorship, adjourned the Assembly only once and that was near the close of his term. During all his controversies with the Legislature, and they were many and continu-

ous, he never dared dissolve it. The Assembly sat as long as it pleased and adjourned when it chose. But under the royal rule, the Legislature might be adjourned or dissolved at a moment's warning, without cause or notice, and in the most abrupt manner.

Under the rule of the Proprietors, the widest toleration was guaranteed to all religions; no one could be molested on account of his faith. Under the new Government, there was a limited toleration only, to all Protestant denominations, Roman Catholics were directly excepted. But every possible opportunity was afforded for the growth of the Church of England. Queen Anne, in her instructions to Cornbury, required him to take especial care that "God Almighty be devoutly and duly served throughout your Government, the book of Common Prayer, as by law established, read each Sunday and holyday and the blessed sacraments administered according to the rules of the Church of England." Other directions from the Queen to her cousin, in these "Instructions," show conclusively that her great desire was that the State Church of Great Britain should be fostered and patronized, to the exclusion of all other denominations.

It is true that while the Proprietors ruled the province, there were no newspapers in the colony and therefore there could have been no muzzling of the press. The "Grants and Concessions" were silent on the subject, though it is manifest from many of its provisions that no restrictions would have been placed upon the press under any circumstances. But, under the royal rule, there was no liberty of the press. This is the clause of the "Instructions" referring to that subject: "Forasmuch as great Inconvenience may arise by the Liberty of Printing in our Said Province, you are to provide by all Necessary Orders; that no Person keep any Press for printing, nor any Book, Pamphlet or other matters whatsoever be printed without your special Leave or License first obtained."

While the Proprietors governed, all freeholders, or their agents, without limit as to value or amount of land owned by them, could vote at every election for members of the Legislature and any inhabitant who was a freeholder of any amount of real estate might be elected. But under the royal rule, a citizen, to be an elector must have owned at least a hundred acres of land, or be worth £50, and no one was qualified to serve as Representative unless he were the owner of a thousand acres of land, or were worth £500 of real or personal estate.

Other comparisons might be made showing the great difference be-

tween the two governments, but enough has been quoted for the present purpose.

The colonists entertained great hopes that their condition would be improved with the change in the administration. Lord Lovelace came with an excellent reputation and was an entirely different man from his predecessor. Lord Cornbury had filled all the offices within his patronage with his own favorites and the Assembly was perfectly correct in its charge that these men were mean and despicable. But matters were entirely changed under the rule of Lovelace. He was impartial in his administration of public affairs and in his selection of men to fill the offices. He was of great candor and mild and amiable in disposition and manifested throughout the whole of his short career as Governor an earnest desire to conciliate all classes, to advance the interests of the colony and to serve the Queen in all possible ways. His first meeting with the assembly was in the month of March, 1708, —the close of the year, according to the method of computing time at that period. Eighteen representatives only were present on the first day, eight from the eastern division and ten from the western; six afterwards appeared. Thomas Gordon was elected Speaker. On the 4th of March, the new Governor made his first address, which was very short and seemingly prepared with all caution so as not to excite any jealousy or irritation in the minds of the representatives. He made but two recommendations, one for the passage of a law providing for the expenses of the government, and the other for the putting of the militia upon a better footing. The speech was in direct contrast with those made by Cornbury; there was an absence of all arrogance and dictation; it was conciliatory, and suggestive, merely, and by no means authoritative.

The Assembly at once made a short reply to the Governor's address, and on the 7th of March resolved to introduce fifteen bills, the first of which was to provide for the support of the government. The proceedings of the Assembly went on smoothly, its first attention being given to the bill first introduced.

The Assembly did not lose sight, however, of its old quarrel. The Lieutenant Governor, Ingoldsby, and the Council had addressed a letter to the Queen, in which they had spoken harshly of the Assembly. The Legislature requested Lovelace to obtain a copy of this address for its use, which he did; after receiving it, they desired him to appoint a time and place and invite the authors of the letter to appear before

him and substantiate their charges. The Governor complied with this request, appointed a time and place, but Ingoldsby and his faction evaded any appearance whatever, and nothing came of the action of the Legislature. The session of the Assembly continued until the 30th of June, when it adjourned until the last day of November, to meet at Burlington.

It was at this meeting that the scheme of issuing paper money, in the name of the province, was first introduced.

War had been declared in 1702 between England and France and it was still raging with great virulence. France had firmly established herself through her colonies, in the country north of the St. Lawrence and the lakes, now known as Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Her possession of these countries had been acknowledged by Great Britain, as early as 1632. In this way an active and determined foe had become a near neighbor of New England and was enabled to strike its opponent through her colonies. Frequent incursions had been made by France upon the provinces near her borders. One of them had penetrated as far as the Merrimac River and had destroyed Haverhill, then quite a flourishing village. The colonists had applied to the mother country for relief and the English ministry had determined to send an expedition into Canada, composed of troops raised from the colonies, supported by a naval armament. New Jersey was among those called upon to contribute both men and money in aid of the proposed expedition. The number of men called for was two hundred and fifty and the amount of money was £3,000. The men could be easily obtained, but the province was in no condition to raise so large an amount of money, so the plan of issuing bills of credit was adopted. This plan met with some violent opposition, but it was so guarded and the rights of those who invested in the bills of credit issued by the colony were so well protected that there was no loss. In less than fifty years this paper currency had either been redeemed or had entirely disappeared.

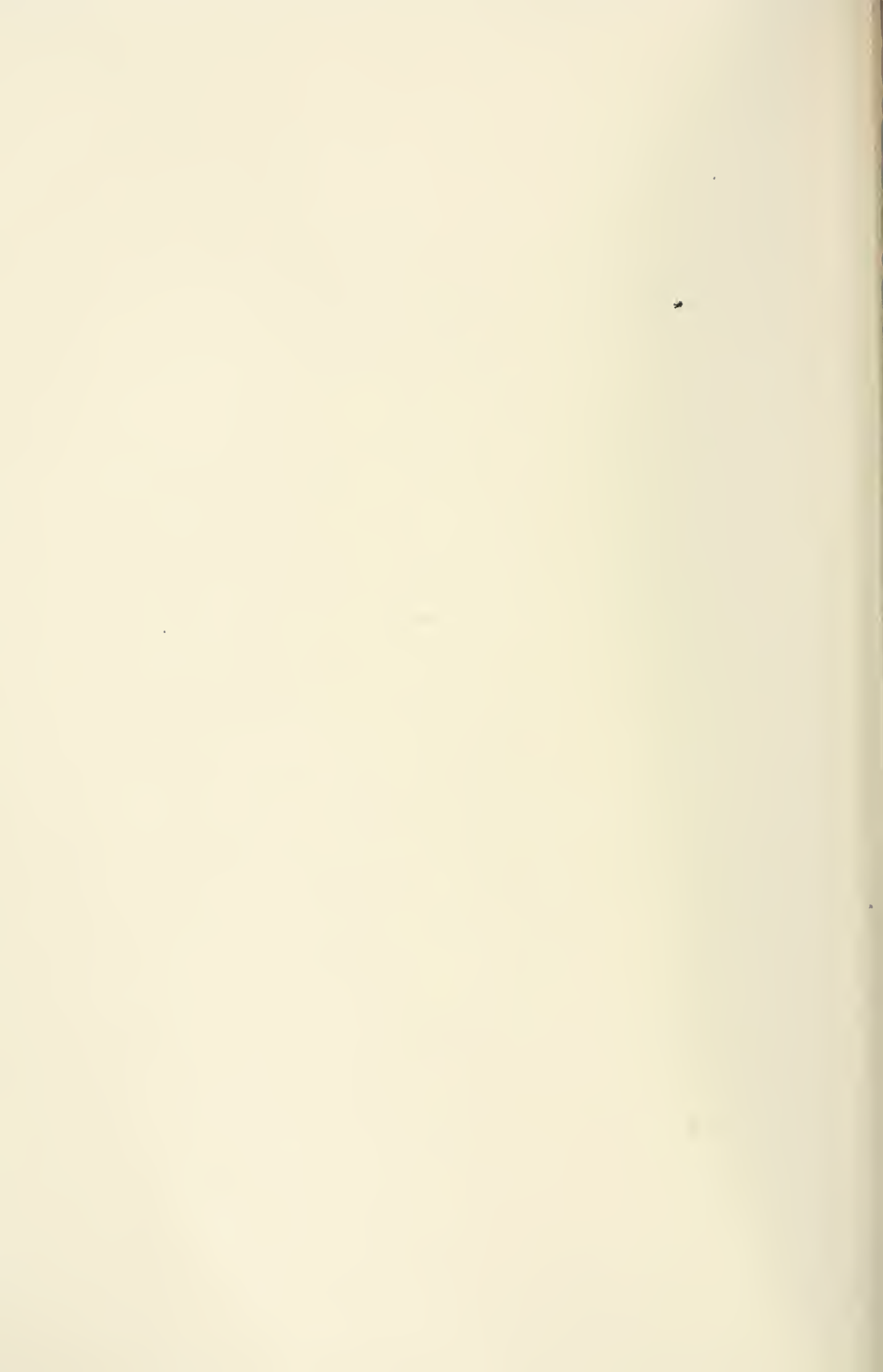
The Assembly was adjourned until November, 1709. At this session two important and significant acts were passed, one of which provided that all members of the Assembly must be residents of the part of the province which they represented, and the other, conflicting with the "Instructions" to Cornbury which directed that the sessions of the Legislature should be held alternately at Perth Amboy and Burlington, provided that all sessions should convene at Burlington. The records

do not show whether this action was unanimous, or whether it passed by the vote of a majority. It is altogether probable, however, that it passed through the influence of the greater number of representatives from West Jersey.

The high hopes which had been entertained of the success of the new administration based upon the excellent disposition of Lord Lovelace and the happy manner in which he had entered upon the discharge of his duties in the administration of the affairs of the colony were doomed to bitter disappointment. He died after an illness of a few days, during the session of the Legislature subsequent to the passage of some of the important laws introduced, and was succeeded by Lieutenant Governor Ingoldsby. This man was almost as unpopular as Cornbury, of whom he had been a rather unscrupulous partisan. In connection with the Council, he had written a letter to the Queen attacking the Assembly for its action in the controversy with the Governor. That letter was in no respect a credit to its framers. It was violent and scurrilous and seems to have received no credit at the hands of Queen Anne. He did not remain long in office and was superseded, for a time, by William Pinhorne, who by virtue of seniority was entitled to act as Governor. He was one of the most unpopular men in the whole Council, but was soon succeeded by General Robert Hunter, who reached the province on the 14th of June, 1710, being appointed Governor General of the two provinces, New York and New Jersey. Hunter was a Scotchman and early in life had been apprenticed to an apothecary, but deserting that profession, ran away from his master, entered the army and rose to the rank of Brigadier General. He was a man of excellent natural parts, of fine address and great personal beauty, and married Lady Hay, a noble gentle-woman, by means of which marriage he secured a position amongst the gentry of England, which led to his future preferment. He was appointed, in 1707, Governor of Virginia, but on his voyage to that colony was captured by the French and carried to France. He was released and almost immediately afterwards appointed to succeed Lord Lovelace. Being a man of literary tastes, he had secured the friendship of Swift, Addison and other literati. He never overcame the impressions of his boyhood and carried with him into the social sphere to which he was introduced by his marriage, a slight dash of vulgarity, but his manners were otherwise pleasing, and while he was not a man of great ability or profound intellect, he managed to conduct the affairs of the two provinces



Geo Woodhull.



during the ten years of his administration with credit to himself and benefit to the colonists. He ruled in unbroken harmony and showed great shrewdness in evading any contests with the legislatures of his two colonies. He met the Assembly of New Jersey for the first time on the 6th of December, 1710. His address was frank and soldierly and seemed to be acceptable to the Assembly who received it in the same spirit with which it was delivered.

This Assembly was composed of representatives from the towns of Burlington, Salem and Perth Amboy and the Counties of Burlington, Gloucester, Salem, Cape May, Middlesex, Essex, Bergen, Monmouth and Somerset, twenty-four delegates in all, two from each town and county. Lewis Morris had become a member of the Council. He had for his associate Councillors such men as William Pinhorne, Daniel Coxe, Roger Mompesson, Peter Sonmans, Thomas Gordon, Thomas Gardiner, Elisha Parker and Col. Robert Quarry. Lewis Morris afterwards became Governor of New Jersey; Daniel Coxe had been Governor; Roger Mompessen, Chief Justice; William Pinhorne, Associate Justice; Sonmans, Gordon, Parker and Gardiner were prominent officially and otherwise. Parker was the ancestor of the distinguished family of that name which gave James Parker to the State and his illustrious son, Cortlandt, to the bar of New Jersey, and Quarry was a member of the Councils of four other States besides New Jersey. There was no lack of talent in either house; some of the most prominent men in the province had been sent as delegates to that Assembly.

The answer to the Governor's speech was peculiar; it was brief and conciliatory in tone, couched in the usual verbiage in which similar productions, at that time, were prepared, but dealt in generalities, declared nothing definite, except fidelity and gratitude to the Queen and sorrow for the death of Lovelace, and promised nothing. It seemed, judging by the present methods of criticism, as if the Assembly were feeling its way with the new Governor, was fearful of committing itself to any prescribed line of conduct, or giving Hunter any opportunity to bind its future action by any rash promises. The Governor and the Assembly, however, acted in concert, and the delegates soon found that he was their best friend and was ever ready to act for the best interest of their constituents. But the Council had many discordant elements although there were such distinguished citizens among its members. It antagonized both the other branches of the Legislature, the executive and the representatives of the people; its action was

factions and it appeared as if it were fully determined to obstruct legislation.

It will be noticed that up to this time the Assembly had been composed of delegates from towns and from the two divisions, East and West Jersey; but now, representation by counties appears. The first Assembly in New Jersey met in May, 1668, at Elizabeth Town and was composed of representatives from six towns. At the adjourned session in November of the same year delegates also appeared from an indefinitely described locality, or part of the province, called "Delaware River." Just where this locality was situated is left to conjecture. No representative afterwards appeared from any district in the colony, so called. The Assemblies which met both before and after the division were made up of representatives from the different towns, until the surrender to Queen Anne in 1702.

By the "Instructions," which contained the only organic law known from the time of the surrender until the Constitution was adopted by the Provincial Congress, on July 2, 1776, it was directed that the Assembly should be composed of twenty-four representatives, chosen as follows: Two from Perth Amboy, two from Burlington, ten from East Jersey and ten from West Jersey; and the "Instructions" were imperative. It was also ordered that this number of representatives should not be enlarged or diminished, or the manner of electing them altered otherwise than by "an act or acts of the General Assembly there (sic) and confirmed by the approbation of us our Heirs and Successors."

At the time of the surrender, there were at least ten towns in the province of enough importance to be represented in the Legislature. Six of these had already sent delegates to that body. These ten towns were Bergen, Newark, Elizabeth Town, Perth Amboy, Woodbridge, Shrewsbury, Middletown, Piscataway, Burlington and Salem.

Salem was once called Ferken's Creek, and an attempt was made to settle it in 1641, by some English families, sixty persons in all. The Swedes then had the control of the Southern part of New Jersey, but they were disposed to treat these immigrants in such a manner as to secure their allegiance. The Swedish Governor, Printz, who came to New Jersey in 1642, was directed "to act kindly and faithfully toward them." In 1654, the Swedes surrendered to the Dutch, who, in turn, in 1664, yielded to the English. What became of this English immigration in 1641, cannot be ascertained. John Fenwick, in 1673, obtained a large grant of South Jersey land, and in 1675, settled at Salem,

with his associates. So charmed was he with its peaceful appearance that he gave this name to the locality.

Fenwick came there with his two married daughters, their husbands and families and an unmarried daughter. He brought ten servants with him and one of his sons-in-law, three. The next year, ten persons apparently heads of families, signed an agreement as to the disposition of the land. In 1682 the town was made a port of entry, and in 1695 it was incorporated with a Chief Magistrate called a Burgess, who was authorized to hold a court with a jurisdiction of causes in which the claims did not exceed forty shillings. In 1693 the officers of the town, elected by the people, were a Burgess, a Recorder, a Bailiff and a Surveyor of Highways. So that, in 1702, Salem must have been a town of considerable size and importance.

Freehold, now the County seat of Monmouth County, was not known by that name until near the middle of the eighteenth century and it is doubtful whether it had any existence at all as a distinctive settlement, at the time of the surrender. It is proper, probably, to date its beginning from the year 1735, when the county courts first began to hold their sessions there. It was then called Monmouth Court House.¹ It certainly had no claims to representation in the Legislature, in 1702. Shrewsbury and Middletown were at that time both important localities in what was afterward known as Monmouth County. They had each their representatives in the first and some of the subsequent Legislatures, but were not recognized by the Queen in her "Instructions" to Cornbury, as to the formation of the Assembly.

It will be noticed that in these "Instructions" no counties nor any of the ten important towns save Perth Amboy and Burlington were mentioned.

Burlington was, at first, called New Beverley, then Bridlington and afterwards, Burlington; it was settled in 1676 by two companies of Quakers or Friends, one from Yorkshire and the other from London, in England. It was incorporated by the Colonial Legislature, in 1693, and patented by George II, in 1734; after the Revolution, in 1784, it was again incorporated. It was, at one time, the Capital of West Jersey and the records of the Proprietors of that part of the colony are still to be found in that city. The element represented by the Quakers,

¹ On a map appearing in the recent work of Professor Fiske on the American Revolution, showing the operations of the war, during the year 1776, Freehold is not named, but that locality is called Monmouth Court House.

in its early population, was overwhelmingly in the majority and its influence has never been lost.

Up to the time of Hunter's assuming his office of Governor of New Jersey and since the surrender, the delegates to the Assembly had been returned from the eastern and western divisions, without reference to their places of residence, except such as were elected for Amboy and Burlington, but, in 1710, there was a change; the representatives from the two divisions were then named as if elected in the different counties; those counties were Burlington, Gloucester, Salem and Cape May, in West Jersey; Middlesex, Essex, Bergen, Monmouth and Somerset, in East Jersey. The number of delegates was the same, however,—ten from each division. The first reference to counties, and that is very incidental, appears in a law passed by the Legislature, in 1675, at its second session. In Chapter VI it is enacted that courts of justice should be maintained which “may go under the designation of *County Courts*,” and that “two of those courts be kept each year in each respective *county*, viz. Bergen and the adjacent plantations about them, to be a *county* and have two courts in the year, whose session shall be the first Tuesday in September. Elizabeth Town and Newark to make a *county*, Woodbridge and Piscataway to be a *county*, and the two towns of Nevysink to make a *county*.” It is very doubtful whether the representatives, up to 1710, were chosen by counties; it is probable that they were generally elected from the two districts. But in that year they must have been elected by the separate counties, whether by general ticket, cannot now be determined.

A disturbing question of prime importance had arisen by reason of certain proceedings in the courts throughout the whole province, which involved the interests of a large number of the inhabitants, especially in West Jersey. The Judges of the courts, who were universally opposed to the Quakers, had refused to permit them to serve on juries. Cornbury, in his arraignment of the Assembly, had violently attacked them, charging that their refusal to take an oath was a mere pretence; that under the most solemn affirmation, they dared commit the greatest enormities; that they were designing and vindictive, and that the Queen's subjects “ought to beware and be protected from them.” All these charges were in connection with the subject of juries, so that it is evident that the objection to their serving as jurors came from those who supported Cornbury.

In the time of William and Mary, remedial statutes had been passed

relieving them from many political disabilities. Queen Anne, who, with all her Stuart prejudices and failings, was inclined to follow the example of King William, in his liberality, undoubtedly intended to refer to the Quakers, in her "Instructions" to Cornbury, when she especially directed that an act defining the qualifications of jurors should be passed. She did not, it is true, specify that any particular class in the community should be enabled, by legislation, to be empanelled as jurors. But she did direct that Quakers should be permitted to affirm and should not be obliged to take oaths, and that they might fill the position of representatives and other offices of trust in the colony. Their fitness to do so and to become jurors could not be questioned; they formed the very best element in the colony and were remarkable for sincerity in their religious belief, for their integrity and benevolence and for their wisdom and sagacity. The practice which obtained so universally in the courts, of rejecting them as jurors, inflicted great hardships, interfered materially with the administration of justice and created much confusion. In many places the inhabitants from whom jurors could be selected were mostly Quakers. This question had agitated the community certainly since the surrender, and probably prior to that event. Early in Hynter's time, the Assembly attempted, by legislation, to remedy what really was a great evil. Accordingly, an act entitled "An act for ascertaining the qualifications of jurors and enabling the people called Quakers to serve on them," was introduced and passed by the popular branch of the Legislature and was then sent to the Council for its concurrence, but was rejected.

This action of the Council, virtually withdrawing a very large majority of the citizens in one part of the province from the performance of so important a duty, involving the highest interests and the dearest rights of suitors in courts of justice, and creating an inequality among the colonists, not warranted by any existing circumstances of the case, could not have arisen from high motives, but must have been actuated by base and selfish impulses. But the Council was victorious and by their opposition, effectually prevented the passage of a law based upon the truest principles of right and which should have received the support of every right minded man in the Legislature.

At the session of the Legislature beginning March 17, 1713, an act was passed thus entitled: "An act that the Solemn Affirmation and Declaration of the people called Quakers shall be accepted Instead of an Oath in the Usual Form and for Qualifying and Enabling the said

People to serve as Jurors and to execute any office or Place of Trust or Profit within this Province." The form of the affirmation directed to be taken by all persons conscientious as to the matter of oaths, was this: "I, A. B., declare in the presence of Almighty God the witness of the truth of what I say." This act required Quakers to be drawn for jurors and enabled them to sit on juries and to hold offices of profit and trust. The statute, however, was to be in force for only eleven years. When speaking of those holding the tenets of the denomination of Christians called by themselves, Friends, this expression was used: "Quakers or *reputed* Quakers." The act declares that the affirmation taken in pursuance of its provisions shall be as binding as though an oath had been administered and imposed the same penalty for perjury as was then in force.

From the rejection by the Council of this and of other acts, not so important nor so necessary, but which deserved its support, the Assembly finding the antagonism of its co-ordinate branch of the law making power so pronounced that it would be impossible to pass the law, abandoned it, but was more successful in its vindication of a former Assembly from charges made against it to the Queen through a letter sent to her by Lieutenant Governor Ingoldsby and some members of the Council, in 1707, in the time of Cornbury, purporting to come from the whole Council. It was very severe in its denunciation of the Assembly, but more particularly attacked Lewis Morris and Samuel Jennings, then members of the House and prominent in their opposition to Cornbury. This communication was slanderous and untruthful, and its authors deserved rebuke. It however, referred to a prior legislature and it would seem that it was entirely unnecessary for this Assembly to attempt the vindication of a similar body which had met three years before. But the members did not thus argue and proceeded, at once, to dispense justice to any of the offenders whom they could reach. William Sandford was a delegate from Bergen to the Assembly of 1710; he was one of the Council and had signed the offensive letter to the Queen. The Assembly first passed a resolution that no person who had signed that "false and scandalous representation" was a fit member to sit in the house, unless he acknowledged his fault. Sandford was called upon to answer and admitted that he had signed the paper, but, when asked if he would acknowledge his fault, refused to do so, alleging that he was a member of her Majesty's Council and was only accountable to the Queen, and

therefore it was "ordered that Major Sandford be expelled this house for signing a false and scandalous paper, called 'humble address' of the Lieutenant Governor & Council to her Majesty, in the year 1701; and he is expelled this house accordingly." Not satisfied with this, the Assembly made what it called "the humble representation of the General Assembly of her Majesty's province of New Jersey." The representation was a long and labored attempt to prove that the "Humble Address" to the Queen was both false and scandalous. It attacked the Council, as a body, and singled out individual members of it, by name, for its severest censure. In this effort, it not only succeeded most effectually, but it secured the support of the Governor and the removal of the most obnoxious members of the Council.

In their "representation" to the Queen, the Assembly exculpated certain Councillors who had signed the "Humble Address," upon the ground that they had either been deceived, or that they had put their names to the obnoxious paper unwittingly, supposing it to be some document which had been regularly passed by the Council and that their signatures were mere matters of form.

In July, 1711, Hunter again convened the Legislature at a very important period in the history of the mother country. War was still raging between England and France and another expedition was contemplated against the French provinces in North America; men and money were needed and the Governor demanded both,—360 men and £5000 from the Assembly,—which promptly responded and issued new bills of credit in addition to the £3000 already raised. The means for paying these bills of credit, for both issues, were provided from a sort of sinking fund from future taxation.

The year 1713 was prolific in very important legislation. The Assembly met on the 7th of December, 1713, at Perth Amboy, and continued in session until the 17th of March, 1713-14 and forty acts were passed, a few of which deserve notice. Some of them will give a glimpse of the customs of the time; others will exhibit the initiatory to modern legislation on important matters and all that are quoted will afford information as to the subjects which engrossed the thoughts of the law givers of those times. The acts for "*regulating of slaves*," "*regulating of white servants*," "*establishing a Ferry from Burlington to New Bristol*," for "*laying a duty on Negro, Indian and Mulatto slaves*," and several acts naturalizing foreigners will illustrate some of the customs of the time. Queen Anne, in her "Instructions" to Corn-

bury had especially favored slavery and the passage of the act for "the regulation of slaves" gives abundant proof that this domestic institution had become established in the province; but, it became necessary to regulate it and so that act was passed. Several penalties were imposed on any persons who should traffic with slaves without the consent of their masters or overseers, or those who hired them. Any persons finding slaves straying five miles beyond their master's residence, without his permission, might punish the wanderers with twenty lashes on the bare back, for which he was to be paid by the owner, with a charge of six pence per mile for returning the slave; if any slave came into the province without license from the owner, he could be arrested, whipped on the bare back and imprisoned, the owner to pay for the thrashing and for the expense of confinement; for certain offences, the slave could be put to death, but the owner might appear at the trial and defend his property. If a Constable, Justice of the Peace, or Juror should refuse to perform the duty enjoined on them by the act, a fine of £5 was imposed on the Constable or Justice so refusing and twenty shillings on the Juror. If any one should employ or harbor a slave, except in stress of weather, without the consent of the owner, a fine of forty shillings was imposed and if, in consequence of such employment or harboring, the slave should be lost, die, or become unserviceable, then, the value of the slave was recoverable. No manumitted slave could hold real estate in fee and any one who should free a slave was obliged to give bond with two sureties to the Sovereign in £200 conditioned to pay £20 yearly to the manumitted chattel, so long as he lived, and these slaves were not only negroes and mulattos, but Indians.

The act for regulating white servants, refers to persons, male and female, brought into the province by immigrants and also to those sold to serve such as would pay their passage money from Europe to America, for their service. Many who could not pay, were, on their arrival here, put up and sold by public vendue to the person who would take their services for the shortest time and pay the charge connected with their transportation hither. They did not necessarily for this reason, lose character nor standing. It is a tradition in some of the very best families in New Jersey that their ancestor was sold "to pay his passage." And there are instances on record where the servants brought over by colonists intermarried with the daughters of their masters. But the relation created in this manner required regulating. So, by the act in question,* it was provided that any servant should serve



WILLIAM DOUGLASS

1818-1895

double time for any absence without leave, and pay damages; a penalty of £10 was imposed for enticing servants from their masters; ten shillings for every day's harboring and fifteen shillings was paid to any one who should return runaways, besides six pence a mile for charges.

A ferry was authorized "to be kept and plyed" across the Delaware River from Burlington town and island to New Bristol in Pennsylvania. The ferryman was to be licensed by the Governor and was to keep good and sufficient boats for carrying "men, horses and cattle." No provision was made for any wagons or vehicles. The "Fees or ferriages" were as follows: "For single person three pence." "If above one person two pence halfpenny each." "For each man and horse, nine pence." "For every ox, cow, steer or heifer, one shilling, and for every sheep or hog, three pence." A fine of twenty shillings was imposed for making a charge for ferrying any person or commodity over the river, unless the ferryman was duly licensed, and it will be noticed that no provision is made for the transportation of any vehicle.

A special act was passed laying a duty on negro, mulatto or Indian slaves imported into the province.

No person could be proceeded against criminally otherwise than by a Grand Jury, or by Information on an order of the Governor signed in Council, and all persons prosecuted must be brought to trial "the second term after such Information filed, or be discharged the court without paying of any Fees." If acquitted by the verdict of a jury, the accused was not obliged to pay any fees. If the Attorney General violated this law, a penalty of £5 was imposed.

The qualifications of jurors were defined. They must be of "good Fame, Credit and Reputation and Freeholders of the County for which they shall serve."

Grand Jurors must each be worth £100 in real estate and petit jurors £100 in real and personal estate in the county in which they shall serve.

But one of the most important acts was that which related to wills and powers of attorney. The title of this act was this: "An act for confirming of Conveyances of Lands made and to be made by Wills and Powers of Attorney, and declaring what exemplifications of Records and other Things shall be holden and received for good Evidence of Estates of Inheritance, and for transferring of Uses into possession." This act was passed on the very last day of the session. It declared that all former wills with only two witnesses should be valid, if other-

wise executed according to law, but that all wills thereafter made should be executed in the presence of three witnesses and regularly proved and entered in the proper office of record. Copies of wills theretofore made or thereafter to be made, in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, if legally authenticated, were to be received in evidence and to be as effectual for the conveyance of any real estate in the province as if the original will were produced. All deeds made by virtue of any letters of agency, powers of attorney, or other powers or authorities were to be valid and binding, provided the authority had been properly recorded. Solemn Livery of Seizin was declared to be unnecessary. Care was taken, however, by the Legislature against fraud or forgery.

Another act of great importance was also passed on the last day of the session. Its title was: "An act for acknowledging and recording of Deeds and Conveyances of Land within each respective county of this Province." It remained in force until January, 1721, when it was disallowed by George I. It provided for the acknowledgment of deeds for the conveyance of lands in New Jersey. Deeds might be acknowledged by the grantor or proved by one or more of the witnesses, "either before any of the Justices of the Supreme Court, or one of her Majesty's Council, or the Judges, or any two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Common Pleas, within their respective Counties." When so acknowledged the documents might be recorded in proper books by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the County where the land was situate.

From 1713 until 1716 there was comparative quiet in the province and nothing occurred worthy of relation. There had been meetings of the Legislature, but nothing of any consequence had been accomplished at these meetings.

The peace of Utrecht, signed by the two belligerent powers on the 31st of March, 1713, put an end to the war between England and France, and relieved the colonies in North America from hostilities of the most distressing character.

Queen Anne died August 1, 1714, and was succeeded by George of Hanover, who became George I of England.

This event caused the dissolution of one Legislature; another met the same fate when a new patent to Hunter, as Governor, arrived, and a third was also dissolved, but for what reason is not now apparent.

Hunter, after these occurrences, summoned a Legislature to meet him at Burlington on the 4th of April, 1716, but it soon became evi-

dent that there had been a change in the political aspect. There was a majority opposed to the Governor, who, at once, manifested their antagonism. The relations between him and the Assembly had always been of the most amicable character and he had had no reason to anticipate any such change from any action of that body prior to this session. To what influence this was due cannot be ascertained, but it was well understood that the party which supported Cornbury, while he was Governor, was still in existence and had received some accessions, several of the most obnoxious members of the former Council having been elected delegates. This spirit which impelled many to rally around Cornbury, now manifested itself and at the very beginning of the session. There was some reason for the uneasiness shown by the members of the Assembly with reference to the place of their meeting. By the "Instructions" Queen Anne directed that the Legislature should meet alternately at Amboy and at Burlington. The Legislature, however, had directed that all its sessions should be held at Burlington, and in this action there seemed to have been a general acquiescence. But this year, the Governor called them together at Amboy. The Assembly demanded a copy of the king's order by which the change was made. This was promptly furnished by Hunter and thereupon the Assembly remonstrated and asked him to prorogue its meeting to Burlington, reminding him of the act of the Legislature passed in 1710 and approved by the Queen, ordering that all future sessions should meet there. The Governor replied that he was acting under orders from the King, which were paramount law to him. Considerable discussion ensued; the Governor was dignified, but firm, in his refusal and the representatives finding that the king had specified the place of meeting in his commission to Hunter and that the Governor would not yield, submitted. But this submission was only temporary. The disaffection manifested itself in another manner and it soon became apparent that the Assembly was determined to prevent any legislation. Its very first formal action had been significant; it appointed Daniel Coxe, an avowed opponent of the new Governor, its Speaker. His antagonism to Hunter was well known and his appointment was believed to be a menace to him. The Assembly dallied, avoided action and spent unnecessary time in Committee of the Whole discussing the Governor's speech. Hunter behaved admirably and with great dignity and finally prorogued the Legislature. He called it together again, on the 14th of May, 1716, but only nine members then

appeared. Coxe, the opposing Speaker, himself, was absent. It was evident that there was a conspiracy among the absentees to prevent any further action by the Legislature. But the Governor and such of the members as appeared at this second session were equal to the occasion. They waited five days, but none of the absentees appeared and then the nine members waited on the Governor and requested him to take measures to secure the attendance of a sufficient number to form a quorum. It was necessary that acts should be passed to provide for the expenses of the Government and for the issue of new bills of credit. The Governor enforced the attendance of the members by writs commanding them to appear under a penalty. Four, at once, attended, who with the nine made a majority of the whole body and sufficient for a quorum. John Kinsey was elected Speaker, in place of Coxe, who still refused to appear. The thirteen then began to inquire into the conduct of Coxe and the other non-attending members, and they were all expelled, with one exception, Jacob Spicer, from Cape May, who appeared at the bar of the Assembly and having made a satisfactory excuse, was permitted to take his seat.

The Assembly also declared that none of the members thus expelled, should be allowed to sit again in the House, even if they should be re-elected. Some of them were returned to the same Legislature, but the delegates were determined to carry out their order and promptly rejected them. Another session met at Crosswick, the small-pox being prevalent at Burlington, but it only continued a few days, the Assembly itself asking the Governor to prorogue it, which he did until the next January. At this session two important laws were passed; one appointing commissioners to act with similar officers from New York, for settling the boundary between the two provinces, and the other to define the division between East and West Jersey. Neither of these lines had been determined definitely. George Keith, the Surveyor General, had run the line between East and West Jersey in 1687, but his return does not seem to have been satisfactory. The preamble to the act recites that many "Doubts, Debates and Controversies have arisen" concerning the "Boundaries or Lines of Partition" between East and West New Jersey; that the line had not been really run, although attempts had been made by persons appointed by agreement for that purpose. The Commissioners selected to establish the boundary between New York and New Jersey went no farther in the execution of their duty than to fix the northern partition point and that they

settled as being at forty-one degrees, forty minutes north latitude, on the northern branch of the Delaware River, which they found to be the Fishkill Creek. Nothing whatever was done by the Commissioners to settle the division line between East and West Jersey.

This was the last Legislature convened by Robert Hunter. He continued Governor, however, until the 13th of July, 1719, on which day he left America promising and expecting to return, but soon after reaching England, he made an arrangement with William Burnet, by which he exchanged his office of Governor of New York and New Jersey for that of Comptroller of the Customs, and never returned to the colony. He had conducted his office with great prudence and wisdom, under trying circumstances, and received the approbation of the Legislatures of the two provinces which he had governed.

William Burnet was the son of the celebrated Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury. He took his first name, William, from William, Prince of Orange, who became his sponsor at his baptism. He received uncommon advantages in early life through the supervision of his education by his father and the more renowned Sir Isaac Newton. These advantages were supplemented by extensive travel and by his intercourse with the talented and learned associates of his father. He was an industrious student, and yet, if he himself is to be believed, his father discovered no more than ordinary talent in him before his twentieth year. He delighted in study and in books and was profuse in his expenditure for these, his loved companions. He was unostentatious, frank and social, and had none of the reticence and austerity that often characterize the student, but was easily approached and possessed great affability. Naturally alert and sagacious, his extensive acquaintance rendered him an excellent judge of his fellow men; while his wide experience enabled him to meet the demands of the office of Governor, his acquirements and cultivation fitted him for the society of the wise and learned. He was impecunious, having lost most of his fortune by unwise speculation and some of his methods of obtaining money were questionable.

Governor Burnet was fortunate in having had the benefit of an intimacy with his predecessor, Hunter, who was enabled to give him much information relative to the province and to the men with whom he would become associated. He also assumed his office at a time when the most amicable relations existed between the three branches of the government. But, notwithstanding these aids, he made a serious

blunder at the very beginning of his term of office, in his address to the Legislature, the same left in session by Hunter and which Burnet at once convened.

Governor Burnet was fond of polemical discussion and of biblical study, and like some others whose tastes led them to the examination of abstruse subjects hidden in prophecy and oriental imagery, pursued investigations into realms where wiser men dared not venture. He wrote extensively on the prophecies in the Bible, and especially that of Daniel and published a volume on the Book of Revelation, adding one more theory to the many that have been formulated on that strange and mystical production. His brother, Gilbert, an English Divine, of some eminence, in the established church, when he first heard of the Governor's design of commenting on St. John's remarkable Book, endeavored to dissuade him from the undertaking. But his entreaties were futile; the book was written, printed and a copy forwarded to the clergyman, who, after reading it, was forced to admit it had great merit.

Burnet did not confine his attention to the prophetic and mystical, but wrote on astronomical and some other scientific subjects. He was careless of forms and ceremonies, despised cant and disliked anything like an approach to formalism. His frankness of expression, together with these characteristics prompted him to make use of language which shocked the austere Puritan of his day. After he relinquished his office of Governor of New York and New Jersey, having been appointed Governor of Massachusetts with some other provinces in New England, he was met, on his way to Boston, at various points of his progress, by several clergymen and members of the General Court. They were attracted by the reputation which he had acquired of great biblical learning. One of them, with whom he was about to dine, asked him how he preferred to have the blessing invoked over their meal. The dismay of the strict Puritan may be imagined when the prompt reply came: "Standing or sitting, or no way, just as you please." In his early life he was charged with infidelity, but, later on, he undoubtedly became a devout believer in Christianity. The whole tenor of his later life, at least, was that of a man who firmly believed in the truth of the revealed religion of Christ. A portrait of him still preserved in the Senate Chamber at Boston represents a large, burly man with a face indicating that its possessor loved a joke, was fond of the pleasures of the table and had enjoyed life and its blessings. It is

not an intellectual face, but rather that of a bon vivant, of one who cared more about the quantity of his food than its quality; it is the face of a man of native goodness of heart who delighted to please others provided no great demand was made upon him.

Governor Burnet was fortunate in meeting with his predecessor in England before he assumed the duties of his office. From the intimacy then acquired he received much valuable information relative to the province he was to rule and the men with whom he would become associated. He had great advantage in another direction; he became Governor at a time when the most amicable relations existed between the three branches of the government. But, notwithstanding these aids, he made a serious blunder at the very beginning of his term of office. He convened, at a very critical period, the same Legislature which Hunter left in session. The colony was incumbered with a heavy debt, there was no circulating medium of a metallic or other character, except such as might be supplied by the paper currency of New York and other Colonies. The colonists were put to great inconvenience in the payment of taxes, when wheat, which was allowed by law to be used for that purpose, could not be obtained; broken plate and different kinds of jewelry being then employed. The paper money issued by other colonies was not made a legal tender by statute in New Jersey, either for taxes or for debts. Great embarrassment was the consequence of all this and traders and their customers were alike involved in great difficulties in their commercial transactions. The population of the whole province was about 30,000. There had been no exact census of the inhabitants, but this seems to be the nearest approach that can be made to the real number of the people.

It was at such a crisis as this in the history of the colony when Burnet reached New Jersey.

Hunter had always succeeded in securing whatever the needs of the government required. He assumed a conciliatory method in his speeches, never demanding but always submitting the necessities of the case in a plain straightforward manner, and addressing himself to the good judgment of the representatives. The Legislature soon learned that he was entirely truthful in his statements and that he only asked for what was really needed. Burnet, however, in his first speech to the Legislature, assumed a different tone which seemed to irritate the members and their answer was brief and cold. There was no harmony between him and the House and this manifested itself in several directions.

A question was raised whether the action of Burnet in calling together the same Legislature convened by Hunter, was legal. In fact, it was directly charged by some of the members of the Assembly that it was contrary to law. This challenging of the Governor's policy, the general coldness of the Legislature and its evident disinclination to agree with him induced Burnet to prorogue the Assembly until April 21, 1721. The antagonism seemed to increase and a new Assembly was called together. The precise day of the meeting of the Legislature thus convened is not known, but it was early in the same year. There was a better feeling towards the Governor, on the part of the new House, and matters were conducted much more smoothly.

This Legislature was the only one summoned by Burnet and it continued until the close of his term of office, in 1727. It had only two Speakers, Dr. John Johnstone, of Amboy and William Trent, of Burlington. Dr. Johnstone came from Scotland, in 1685. He was a physician and highly esteemed for his skill and greatly beloved for his benevolence. He was a member of the Assembly for thirteen years, and, at first, established himself in his profession in New York, but afterwards removed to Amboy, at what precise time, it cannot be determined, but certainly before 1707. He was a man of great prominence in the province and took a very active part in public affairs. He had a large plantation in Monmouth County, but undoubtedly had his legal residence in Amboy, from which locality he was elected as a representative to the Assembly, and was twice chosen Speaker, and died in Amboy, in 1732, in his 71st year. A Philadelphia newspaper noticed his death and speaks of the "inexpressible loss to the poor, who were always his particular care."

William Trent, afterwards Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was a large land owner at Trenton, the present Capital of the State, to which he gave his name. This Legislature does not seem to have been very busily employed, but it passed some very important acts.

King George's title to the English crown was violently contested by a large number of his subjects in Great Britain, especially by those holding the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church. The Pretender, as he was called by the adherents of the Hanoverian, was giving the English government an immense amount of trouble by his attempts on the throne. Fears were entertained that the rebellion, incited by the adherents of the Stuarts, might extend to the English provinces in America. So, in 1723, the Legislature of the province passed an act



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for securing his "Majesty's government in New Jersey." The statute was very stringent in its provisions and made sweeping demands upon the colonists to maintain their loyalty to the reigning sovereign. It provided that two or more justices of the peace or certain persons to be approved by the Governor, for the purpose, might summon any suspected person before them, women and minors under eighteen excepted, and oblige them to take and subscribe four oaths, the forms of which were prescribed in the act. By the first, the affiant avowed his allegiance to his Majesty, King George. By the second, he swore that from his heart he did "abhor, detest and abjure, as Impious and Heretical, that Damnable Doctrine and Position" that any prince who was excommunicated or "Deprived" by the authority of the See of Rome, might be deposed, or murdered by his subjects, or by any other persons. By the third, the affiant declared, in the most solemn manner possible, that King George was lawful or rightful King of Great Britain, that the Pretender, by whatever title he might be called, had no right or title, to the crown; he reiterated his allegiance to the present King and that he would maintain and defend the act of succession limiting the crown to the issue of the Electress Sophia, being Protestant. By the last, he declared that he did believe "that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of Bread and Wine into the Body and Blood of Christ, at or before the Consecration thereof, by any Person whatsoever" He also declared that any Invocation or Adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other Saint and the Sacrifices of the mass as "they are now used in the Church of Rome are superstitious and idolatrous." The strongest terms possible were used in these oaths and declarations to prevent those taking them from any glossing of words or putting any construction upon them than such as was used by "*English Protestants*."

If any person so summoned, should refuse to appear, or, if appearing, should refuse to take the oaths, then, the justices or other officers were directed to report his name to the next "Supream" Court held in the Division where he resided, and if he refused to appear then, or if he appeared, refused to take the oath, he should be adjudged to be a "Popish Recusant Convict" liable to all the punishments imposed by the laws of England.

This Legislature first introduced the system of pleading payment and giving notice of any set off. The Defendant in any suit, in any court in the province, when sued, having a claim against the Plaintiff, might

plead payment and give notice of set off. If, on the trial, the court or the jury determined that the Defendant by his set off had paid the Plaintiff's claim, judgment must be given for Defendant, with costs; if any part of Plaintiff's claim were paid by set off, the amount was deducted from the Plaintiff's debt and judgment given for the balance; if the Defendant's claim more than balanced the Plaintiff's demand, the Defendant recovered a judgment. If the Defendant neglected to file his set off, he was debarred from bringing any subsequent suit.

But the most important action of this Legislature was the passage of a statute on the 24th day of September, 1723, for the support of the government and for the issuing of £40,000 of paper currency. This might have resulted more disastrously, but it proved of immense benefit. The two adjacent colonies of New York and Pennsylvania, for some time previous, had issued paper money to meet the wants of their respective business communities. The experiment had been successful and the colonists of New Jersey were clamorous for the adoption of the same plan in their province. The statute was entitled: "An Act for an Additional Support of this Government, and making Current Forty thousand Pounds in Bills of Credit for that and other Purposes therein mentioned." The preamble to this act recited that many petitions and applications had been made to "the Governor of this Province by the Freeholders, Merchants and Inhabitants of the same setting forth that the Silver and Gold formerly Current in this Province, is almost entirely exported to Great Britain and elsewhere, and thereby the many Hardships which His Majesty's good Subjects, within this Colony, be under, for want of a Currency of Money, and that both the Neighboring Provinces of New York and Pennsylvania, to which the Exportation of this Province is chiefly carried, have their Currency of Money in Paper Bills, and do pay for the Produce of this Province in no other Specie. And which Bills of Credit of the Neighboring Province being no legal Tender here, do expose the inhabitants of this Province to Numerous Vexatious Suits for want of Bills of Credit in this Province, by law made and declared a Legal Tender, as is done in the Neighboring Provinces." . . . "And that though they had enough of the Bills of Credit of the Neighboring Provinces, yet to pay the small Taxes for Support of this Government they have been obliged to cut down and pay in their Plate, Ear Rings and other Jewels; and that many Law Suits and Differences have arisen, and do daily arise amongst them, which would be the Ruin of a great Number of the said Inhabitants

if some Method be not found out for their Relief." . . . "And being well informed of the Relief which the Neighboring Provinces have found, in the like Case, by a Paper Currency, and hoping the like effects from it here, and finding no other way to Remedy the Grievances aforesaid of his Majesty's good Subjects here." . . .

The statute enacted that Bills of Credit to the value of £40,000 current money of America, or 116,666 ounces and 13 penny weights and 8 grains of plate should be printed within three months after the publication of the act. The bills were to be issued in different denominations of £3, £1, 15 shillings, 12 shillings, 6 shillings, 3 shillings, 1 shilling and 6 pence and 1 shilling. £3,000 in value of these bills were to be delivered to the Treasurer of East Jersey and £1,000 to the Treasurer of West Jersey and the balance to Commissioners appointed for the different counties in certain proportions established by the act. These Commissioners were required to give security for the faithful performance of their duties. When the bills were thus passed into the hands of the Commissioners they were to loan them out to applicants upon security, "by a mortgage on lands, lots, houses, or other valuable improvements lying in the same County." Before the Commissioners should close the loan they were required to visit the land offered for security, to examine the titles thereto and satisfy themselves that the land was entirely clear of all incumbrances.

The money was to be loaned only upon property worth double the amount advanced, which was to be repaid in twelve years with interest at 5 per cent per annum. Yearly payments were to be made for the first ten years at the rate of £8, ten shillings and £7, ten shillings the last two years. Every possible precaution was taken to secure the payment of the money loaned with the interest. If the interest were not paid promptly, foreclosure proceedings were required to be instituted; but, while providing for the payment of the money loaned in this manner, the Legislature was careful to give the borrower full opportunity to secure himself against exigencies like ill health, or death, or other accident preventing him from paying. The bills of credit were made legal tender for the payment of taxes and of other debts. Severe penalties were imposed if any person should refuse to receive the bills in payment of debts due or for goods sold.

This was the first act passed at this session of the Legislature and was prepared with great care. The rights of all parties whose interests were involved were properly protected.

The first act having a direct reference to the subject of elections was passed at the session of the Legislature, in 1725. The qualifications of representatives and of electors had been settled by prior statutes passed as early as 1709. Writs had been issued by the Royal Governors for the election of representatives to the Sheriffs of the different counties, after such divisions of the province had been created. Prior to that time, the elections were held pursuant to proclamations made by officers deputed to perform that service, in different localities. But, by this act of 1725, positive directions were given as to the manner of holding elections and making returns. The title of the act is quite significant: "An Act for the better regulation of Elections, and laying a Penalty on all Officers and other Persons whatsoever that shall by indirect Practices endeavor to obtain any Election contrary to the right, and Liberties and Privileges of the People, and the true intent and meaning of this Act." Its main provisions were these: The writ for the election of representatives was directed to the Sheriffs of the respective counties who were required to give twenty days' notice of the time and place of the meeting of voters by hand bills posted in three of the most public places in the county, city or town. The Sheriff seems to have been the presiding officer at the polls, but a clerk and an inspector, nominated by each candidate, were appointed by him. The clerks were sworn to "take the poll fairly and indifferently by setting down the names of the electors and the places of their abode and the person they give their votes for." If the right of a voter were challenged an oath was administered, that he had been a resident of the county, city or town for one year, that the estate qualifying him to vote was his own proper estate, not conveyed to him in Trust, nor on condition that he should vote for any person. Quakers, instead of taking an oath, might affirm. If the Sheriff should be guilty of any violation of the law, he was to be fined £300. Bribery and corruption, in any form, directly or indirectly, were strictly forbidden, under severe penalties. The last clause of this act would serve an excellent purpose, if incorporated in modern legislation, and, if strictly enforced, would greatly purify elections and prevent the recurrence of many crimes.

"If any Person or Persons whatsoever, shall by assertion or false Report of any of the Candidates, either in Words or Message or Writing, or in any other manner, endeavor to frighten, or by indirect means perswade any Elector to give, or dissuade any Elector from giv-

ing his vote for the choice of any Person to be a Member of the General Assembly of this Province " should forfeit £10.

A most singular act was introduced into this Legislature, but not passed. It deserves only slight notice, as it was not often that the House attempted legislation on such subjects as were intended to be reached by this statute. The Governor was much interested in discussions relating to religious dogmas and it is probable that the act was prepared by him. The title of this remarkable law was this: "An act against denying the Divinity of our Saviour Jesus Christ, the Doctrine of the blessed Trinity, the truth of the Holy Scriptures and spreading Atheistical books."

In 1727 Burnet was removed and appointed Governor of Massachusetts, but he left New Jersey with very great reluctance. A marriage into a wealthy and highly respectable Dutch family had introduced him into a large circle of the very best people in New York and this added to his desire to retain his relations with the two provinces. The people of the two colonies had learned to know him better and to appreciate his very excellent qualities and the attrition which, at first, marked his relations with the Legislature, gave way to a very cordial understanding, common to both.

He was succeeded by Col. John Montgomerie, a Scotchman, who had been a member of Parliament and an officer in the family of the King. These positions had brought him in contact with royalty and had secured the preferment for him. He took possession of the government in 1728. He had been a soldier earlier in life, but was averse from exertion and inclined to take as little responsibility as possible; in temperament, he was kind and gracious, and easily accessible. His term of office was short, being terminated by his death in 1731.

The long session of the Legislature convened by Burnet created an uneasiness in the minds of the colonists and an act was therefore introduced and passed which required that an Assembly should convene at least once in every three years and that the representatives should be elected triennially. This act however was rejected by the King in Council November 25, 1731.

A great injustice had been practiced in the criminal courts which had been the subject of controversy between the Assembly and some of the prior Governors. A Defendant, if indicted for an offence and acquitted, was obliged to pay costs. Suitors in the courts were relieved from this grievance by the provisions of a statute which enacted

that thereafter all accused persons who were not convicted should go free without the imposition of any fees.

An act was passed July 8, 1730, entitled "An act for securing the Freedom of Assemblies," the provisions of which were significant and were plainly intended to prevent an abuse which had crept into the official conditions of the province. The statute was drawn with great shrewdness and with the evident idea that it would meet with opposition from certain persons. The Preamble claimed that it might conduce to the welfare of the province if the members of the House of Representatives should act with Freedom "disregarding Self-interest or any private Views of their own, when put in Competition with the publick Good," and that the acceptance of any office of profit might influence their acts in legislative capacity, "but more especially since the Parliament of Great Britain have deemed it necessary on the like occasions: Therefore we, the House of Representatives of the Province of New Jersey, being desirous to follow so good an Example, do pray that it may be Enacted." The act provided that if any member of the Assembly, while he should continue such member, accepted an office of profit either from the king or governor, his election should be declared void and a writ for a new election should issue. It was further directed that any person who, by the laws of Great Britain, was declared to be disabled from sitting in the House of Commons, should also be disabled from sitting or voting in the House of Representatives in New Jersey, and that if any such disabled person should be returned a member of the Assembly, his election should be void to all intents and purposes whatsoever and if any such disabled person should sit or vote in the House of Representatives, he should pay a fine of £50. On the same day that this act was passed, another was enacted, entitled "An ACT imposing a Duty on Persons convicted of heinous Crimes and to prevent poor and impotent Persons being imported into this Province of New Jersey; and for Amendment of the same relative to Servants." The preamble admits a fact already referred to about the selling of immigrants to pay their passage money. The act provides that all masters of vessels landing or bringing any persons convicted of certain crimes into the province should pay a duty of £5 on each immigrant before landing such convict and enter into bond with at least one good surety in the sum of £50 conditioned for his good behavior, for one year. Any convicted person or poor or impotent servant or passenger found within the province twelve months after being landed, might be

arrested by a Collector and carried before a magistrate and be examined. The examination was exceedingly strict and searching, its forms and subjects being prescribed by the statute. If found, on such examination, to be within the purview of the act, then, the duty of £5 was imposed on the immigrant himself, and he was obliged to give the bond for good behavior required from Masters of vessels.

On the same day that the last two acts were passed, a third one was enacted, referring to lotteries and for regulating "Pedlers." The following is the Preamble to the statute:

"WHEREAS the frequent use and practice of vending Goods and Merchandizes let in this Province by way of Lottery and Raffling, is very prejudicial to the fair and honest Traders in the same, and hath given Opportunity to ill minded Persons to cheat and defraud divers of the honest inhabitants thereof; which Persons, in order to put off their unsalable, and sometimes almost useless Wares and Merchandizes and for the Desire of unlawful Gain, have not only imposed on the said Inhabitants in the Quality of the Wares and Merchandizes, but also by setting extravagant Prices, on the same, to the great Impoverishment of this Province. Any Person vending or disposing or offering to vend or dispose of any goods by way of Lottery, Raffling, Balloting, Voluntary Subscriptions, or by any other method, whatsoever, that shall depend upon or be determined by Lot or Chance, shall forfeit and pay double the Value of such Goods."

All peddlers were required to obtain a recommendation of the Justices of the Peace of the County where they dwelt, certifying their opinion of the honesty of the applicant, then, to obtain a license from the Governor, first giving bonds to the Clerk of the Court of Sessions, with one surety, at least, in any sum "according to the discretion of the said Justices in their Quarter Sessions, not exceeding £50 nor under £20" conditioned that the peddler should be of good behavior and should pay all taxes and duties. A certificate was given to the travelling merchant which he was obliged to carry with him. Any person not being qualified as aforesaid should forfeit the sum of £15, if travelling with a horse; if on foot, £10 and if a refusal should be made to produce the certificate, then, a forfeiture of 40 shillings. The act was not to extend to persons selling or exposing for sale any goods at the public market or fair, within the province, nor to hinder persons from transporting from town to town, or from house to house, any goods which were the growth, product or manufacture of New Jersey or of the neighboring province.

At the death of Montgomerie, the duties of Governor devolved upon Lewis Morris, then President of the Council, until August 1732, when William Cosby arrived in the province, duly commissioned, as Governor of New York and New Jersey.

Little is known of Governor Cosby; he was a civilian—had the title of Esquire appended to his name, which, in those times, denoted that its bearer was entitled to more than ordinary credit. He must have been a man of some action as he and the Legislature of New York were constantly at war; but there was very little attrition between him and the Assembly of New Jersey, although they did not always agree. A few acts were passed by the House during his time, some of which gave evidence that the popular branch of the Legislature was restive under the condition of affairs. An attempt was made to revive a statute passed by the House in 1728, but rejected by the King in 1731, which provided for more frequent meetings of the Legislature, for triennial elections and alternate sessions at Burlington and Amboy. The statute embodying these provisions was passed by the Assembly, agreed to by the Governor and Council, and again rejected by the King, and no reasons were given for their rejection.

The Assembly presented a representation to Cosby on the appointment of members of the Council. In this they stated that, in their opinion, the members of that body should be gentlemen of "credit, estate and abilities" and constantly resident with their families in New Jersey. Cosby was somewhat offended at this and showed his resentment, replying that no Governor would recommend any gentleman as a member of the Council who was not worthy of the position. With this exception and a complaint from Cosby that a sufficient provision had not been made for his support, the relations between him and the Assembly were amicable.

Cosby died in 1736 and the government devolved upon John Anderson the President of the Council. He, however, only remained in office for the short space of two weeks, then died and was succeeded by John Hamilton, son of Andrew Hamilton, formerly a governor under the Lords Proprietors, whose right to hold the office, it will be remembered, was questioned because he was not born in England. John Hamilton held the position for two years, when in 1738 Lewis Morris was appointed Governor of New Jersey only.

Prior to Cosby's time, as early certainly as 1728, the question of an independent government for New Jersey had been discussed. A peti-

tion had been presented to the King by the Legislature of New Jersey asking for a severance from New York. Very serious complaints were made in this petition: That the Governor with his family resided in New York and that he only came to New Jersey at intervals; that his interests were all in the larger province; that he did not appoint officers from New Jersey, but selected them from citizens of New York; that the same persons filled offices in both provinces, but as New Jersey was deemed only a sort of dependency of New York, the smaller province was overlooked; that the officers holding these duplicate positions were derelict in the performance of their duties and thus occasioned very great delays and vexatious hindrances to executive and judicial business. The King, therefore, was requested when he appointed a new Governor, to select one who should serve in New Jersey alone, independent of New York. There was truth in these statements; glaring injustice had often been done by neglect and delay on the part of those holding positions in both provinces. But for several years the King disregarded the prayer of his subjects in America, although the Lords of Trade favored the measure and so reported to the Privy Council. The people were so much aroused that the Grand Jury presented a similar petition which received as little attention as that sent by the people.

Lewis Morris was one of the most noted characters in the Colonial history of New Jersey. He was, at one time, appointed second judge of the Supreme Court; but no record can be found that he ever took his seat on the bench. It is believed that he never did, for very soon after his appointment, he was made Chief Justice of New York and removed to that colony. He was a restless man, of great ability and always assumed the popular side in the quarrels between Lord Cornbury and his antagonists in New Jersey. He was a member of the Council which was appointed by Queen Anne for her cousin, when he became Governor. But Cornbury could not consent that so refractory a spirit should be a member of the board which had, in a measure, control over his movements. So, Morris was expelled, and Roger Mompesson appointed in his place. In the subsequent quarrels between the Royal Governor and the Assembly, Morris took a very prominent part. He was the author of the remonstrance sent to Queen Anne against Cornbury, and it can well be imagined that the expelled member of the Council did not spare the Governor. After his expulsion, he was returned a member of the Assembly and had ample opportunity

for revenging himself. The indictment against Cornbury which he presented to the Queen was a document of tremendous power, did not spare the Governor, nor did it fail to expose his meanness and his entire unfitness for the position of Governor.

When an infant, Lewis Morris had the misfortune to lose both of his parents, and was adopted by an uncle, who was unable to curb his wild spirit. He left home in early years, strayed away to Virginia, and led a sort of vagabond life; but, tiring of this, he returned to his home and soon afterward became a Judge of the Court of Common Right under the Proprietors. After his appointment as Chief Justice of New York, he remained many years in that province and then returned, when quite advanced in life, to New Jersey. At seventy years of age, he again became prominent in public affairs, though not greatly to his credit. He was made Governor; but his life during his term of office was more than inconsistent with that of his earlier days, when he embraced most enthusiastically the cause of the people; now, he became as strong an advocate of the rights of the Governor, insisted most vehemently upon all its prerogatives and quarreled constantly with the Assembly.

He was the grandfather of Lewis Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and of that other most distinguished American, Gouverneur Morris, who contributed so much toward creating in European capitals a profound respect for the citizens of the new Republic.

He was not always as mindful of his own pecuniary interest as prudence would seem to dictate. Being, however, the possessor of ample means, derived from his uncle, he did not need to acquire more wealth. This uncle, who bore the same name, owned extensive iron works at what was then called Tintern Manor, but now known as Tinton Falls, in Shrewsbury township, Monmouth County. There were large quantities of iron ore known as "bog" ore found in the marshes and wet meadows in the vicinity of the manor, which yielded under the methods used in its reduction in those days, about forty per cent. of metallic iron. The land where this ore was found was first located by James Grover, one of the original Monmouth patentees. Grover sent to New England for millwrights, miners and mechanics, skilled in the erection and use of furnaces and other appliances for the reduction of iron ore. He associated a number of others with him in his enterprise and a furnace and other works were erected. But, very soon afterwards he and his

associates sold the property to Lewis Morris, who is described as being of the Island of Barbadoes. The deed was dated October 25, 1675, and conveyed 3540 acres of land. The trade which sprang up in consequence of the location of these works at Tinton Falls was of great benefit to East Jersey. Strange to say, quantities of the manufactured iron were exported to Pennsylvania, some of it went to Massachusetts and some to England. The usual price of a ton of this iron ore, in this country, was six dollars and fifty cents, and in England manufactured iron sold for £18 sterling. In 1680, a large number of white workmen and seventy negroes were employed at these works.

The attention of the public authorities was directed to this particular branch of industry and it was deemed of so much importance to the colony, that, in response to a petition presented by Col. Morris, the Legislature, on the 6th of April, 1676, by vote resolved "as touching Colonel Morris' request, the Deputies are willing the lands and works belonging properly to the Iron Works shall or may be rate-free for seven years, excepting in extraordinary cases, as war or the like."

These were the first mining operations in New Jersey; they were successfully followed by Col. Morris for several years, and he was enabled through them to add greatly to the material resources of the County of Monmouth, directly and to the whole province, indirectly. Large numbers of workmen were employed and additions of a most excellent character made to the population of the colony by the immigration of skilled mechanics.

Lewis Morris, the elder, settled, lived and died at what is now called Morrisania, at "his plantation over against Harlem." He died in 1691, sixteen years after his purchase of the iron works, which he devised to the Governor.

There were three persons with the name of Lewis Morris connected with the colonial history of New Jersey who must not be confounded. One was Lewis Morris, the uncle of the Governor; another of the same name was also a nephew of the elder Morris; he lived in Monmouth and was connected with the public affairs of that County, holding several offices, such as Judge of the County Courts, Sheriff and Commissioner of Highways. He was sometimes called Lewis Morris of Passage Point, and sometimes, Lewis Morris, jr.; the third was the Governor.

In 1714, Morris, afterwards Governor, petitioned the Lords of Trade, who had charge of colonial affairs, to encourage the iron interests of

New Jersey. This is the last mention of the Tinton Falls iron works, and that, it will be perceived, is merely incidental. But it is quite certain that prior to this date the works had ceased to be of any profit to the owner. Oldmixon, in 1708, referred to them, in this manner: "Between this town, (Shrewsbury) and Middletown is an iron works, but we do not understand it has been of any great benefit to the Proprietors."

Morris was a man of letters and took a deep interest in the promotion of learning in the province and delighted in the conversation and society of men of learning and ability. His literary capacity is manifested in the papers which emanated from him during the administration of Cornbury. Through these and his active antagonism to the Queen's cousin, he acquired the intense dislike of that nobleman, who, in his answer to the remonstrances of the Assembly, already referred to, charged that Morris and Samuel Jennings were the moving causes of all the difficulties between himself and the people.

Although careless in the management of his personal affairs, while he was acting as the friend of the people, he was alert and zealous in his attempts to serve the antagonists of Cornbury, and when he was made Governor no man who had filled that office was more industrious than he in the discharge of what he considered the duties of the position. There was, however, a great drawback to his industry, for however zealous he might be in his attention to public business, his doubts and discussions had the effect of delay in important matters which needed dispatch. This delay was, in some instances, not alone due to his propensity to debate, for, if his opponents had had the patience to permit him to exhaust himself, without reply, they could doubtless have succeeded in carrying their points. If met by obstinate debate in relation to any measure about which discussion could be properly entertained, he hesitated, doubted, debated, returned to the discussion, kept the Legislature in suspense and only yielded when absolute necessity required. This dilatory action led to frequent angry discussion which served to increase his natural obstinacy and occasioned the most absurd and unnecessary delays of several months at a time. This course of conduct added to apparent wilful contempt of the rights of the people, an overweening fondness for self-assertion and a dogged maintenance of his power as Governor, drove the people from him.

His last will was most peculiar, covering several pages of manuscript. In it he gave a short autobiography, referred to an attempt

made to defraud him by an alleged pretended Will claimed to have been executed by his uncle, in favor of that uncle's wife, and which he asserted was contrary to an agreement previously made between his father and his uncle, the testator, and related facts and circumstances not usually inserted in wills.

He gave directions as to the kind of coffin in which he desired to be buried; forbade any rings or scarfs to be given out at the funeral, or that any one should be paid for preaching a funeral sermon over him. He gave the reason for this command in this quaint language: "For I shall die in a good old age and when the divine providence calls me hence, I die when I should die, and no relation of mine ought to mourn because I do so; but may perhaps mourn to pay the shop keeper for his goods, should they comply with (what I think) the common folly of such an expense." He directed that a vault of stone should be built near Morrisania, "where my good uncle lies buried" and that the remains of his relatives there interred should be gathered, put into coffins and placed within the vault, and then, he adds: "My executors may get a tombstone for me if they think fit."

But, notwithstanding his faults, Governor Morris did much for the colony, was patriotic in his motives and really desirous of promoting the very best interests of the colonists.

In his domestic relations he was admirable; being an indulgent parent, a kind husband and a good neighbor. He had a large family, all of whom became prosperously settled before the death of their father. An anecdote is related of him which shows the estimate placed by some of his opponents upon his wife. Joseph Cooper was a representative in the Assembly from Gloucester, a position which he held for nineteen years. He was a man of superior ability, great firmness of character and unswerving integrity. He had opposed the Governor but never when Morris was right. During one of the very tedious sessions of the Assembly, occasioned, perhaps, by some willfulness on the part of both the Governor and Legislature, Morris accidentally met Cooper in the street, and said to him: "Cooper, I wish you would go home and send your wife." "I will," replied the Deputy, "if the Governor will do the same by his."

The appointment of Morris met with the hearty approval of the great majority of the colonists. They remembered his active, enthusiastic efforts in their behalf during their controversy with Cornbury, and fully expected that he would continue to be their friend. They

were not only grateful to him for his past action, in their former vicissitudes, but they gave him especial thanks for the part he had taken in securing the severance of New Jersey from New York. They had chafed for many long years under the bond which had united the two provinces and now, relief had come at last, and they regarded him as their political savior from that evil. They were therefore prepared to meet him with open arms and generous hearts.

The gratitude of the colony was soon manifested in a direction which should have been pleasing to the new Governor. In 1739, the year after he became Governor, Morris County was set off from Hunterdon and the people, in remembrance of what they owed him, named the new County and its County Seat after him.

A change in the legislative functions was one result of the separation of the two provinces. Prior to that event, the Legislature, when convened, was composed of three branches: The Governor, the Council and the Assembly; the Council and the Assembly met apart, the one being presided over by the Chief Magistrate of the colony, the other by a Speaker chosen from among its own members. The style used in the enacting clause of all laws was: "*Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and General Assembly.*" This style was still preserved, but the Governor withdrew from the Council. Before this, he presided over that body, took part in its discussions; but, now, its presiding officer was a President elected like the Speaker, from its own members. It is true that the change was only one of form, the Governor still retaining the right of approving or rejecting all laws. But the Council was relieved from the presence of the Governor, was now free to discuss and could be more independent in its action. It removed the Governor from what might be and frequently were heated discussions, in which he must necessarily take part. By his removal from these scenes, he gained much in dignity, securing freedom from considerable criticism and from the labor of attending and presiding at the meetings.

It was under such circumstances that Lewis Morris began his administration. No man in the whole colonial history of New Jersey assumed the reins of government with fairer prospect of success or with the people more ready to accede to any just demands he might make on their generosity or their patriotism. He convened the Legislature to meet on the 27th of October, 1738. His speech was long, somewhat desultory, not equal to his abilities, self laudatory; he was evidently

desirous of impressing upon the minds of the members the debt of gratitude they owed him for past services and for what he might accomplish in the future. The Assembly met Morris with a most flattering manner, acknowledged the indebtedness of the colony to him, congratulated themselves that their Sovereign had blessed them with a Chief Magistrate whose wisdom, manifested in times of peril in the past, gave promise of his ability to carry them safely through any vicissitude in the future. They guaranteed him their cheerful support and made pledges of a generous appropriation for the expenses of the government. In fulfillment of those pledges, they proceeded to settle his salary, which they fixed at £1000 per annum, for three years. They also allowed him £60 for house rent and gave him £500 to compensate him for his services in procuring the separation from New York.

With this evidence of the good faith of the Legislature and its intention to do its part toward promoting harmony between the Governor and the people, it would seem that he should have been equally desirous of maintaining the same harmonious relations and of aiding the Assembly in any attempt it should make towards preserving the rights of the people and of the colony. But, most unhappily for all parties, Morris saw fit to precipitate a state of affairs which ended in a total withdrawal by the Assembly of its confidence in him, and finally, resulted in a disruption of all amicable relations.

The Legislature very naturally assumed that the time had now arrived when it could secure the adoption of certain measures for which they had been contending for years. A Bill was introduced to secure regularity in the elections and sessions of the General Assembly. Twice before, this act had been passed by the Assembly and had received the concurrence of both Governor and Council. It was the act which provided for more frequent elections and sessions of the Legislature. Other acts were also introduced, regulating the practice of the law and for recording Deeds in the several Counties. The Governor was also requested to establish a table of fees so that they might be regulated by law. These acts were passed by both the Assembly and Council but the Governor refused his assent. His reply to the application for the settling of fees was rather ungracious. He said he would consult with his Council and do what was reasonable therein.

The salary he received was double that allowed to any former Governor, yet he went to the extremity of forbidding the treasurer to pay the Deputies their wages although they were legally entitled thereto.

The Assembly became conscious, at last, that the pronounced friend of the people in Cornbury's time, was not disposed to act as such in the time of Lewis Morris. It remonstrated with him on the impropriety of his conduct; he set up his right, as a component part of the Legislature, to oppose his veto to their votes and insisted in a very peremptory manner on his gubernatorial privileges. He harassed the General Assembly by frequent adjournments, by constant discussions, by his opinionated views and discourses on the theory of government, and, at last, dissolved the Legislature. An instance of his method of treating the House occurred on a memorable occasion, when harshness of manner was certainly uncalled for. War had been declared between Great Britain and Spain. The colonies of North America were called upon to render assistance to the mother country. New Jersey promptly responded, passed at once a bill for raising clothing and victualling her quota of troops. Some of the minutiae of the act were unsatisfactory to Governor Morris and he delayed approval of the whole statute, without particularizing the parts of which he disapproved. The business of the session was accomplished and it only remained for the Governor to approve or veto this particular bill. The Assembly applied to Morris, in a respectful manner, and asked him to finish the business and permit them to return to their homes. His harsh and unfeeling reply was in these words: "When I see fit." He kept the members in this suspense, with nothing to do, naturally anxious to return to their families, for six days and then, approved the measure.

Finally, he dissolved the Legislature on the 15th of March, 1739, but before doing so, he addressed them reviewing their action, especially with regard to the bill providing for the support of the government. His speech was harsh, imperious and calculated to arouse feelings of great indignation in the minds of his hearers.

All this created the greatest discontent in the Deputies and Council, in which the people soon shared, and Lewis Morris, from having been the most popular man in the province, became the most hated of the royal Governors, except Cornbury.

The next session of the Legislature was held on the 10th day of April, 1740, when Gov. Morris, as usual, addressed the Assembly. His speech was exceedingly inconsiderate and calculated to still more exasperate the Deputies who were always at fever heat in their opposition to him. They met this address with great spirit, upheld the conduct of the prior Legislature and reflected rather strongly on the conduct of



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the Governor, who, in his speech had hinted that the former Legislature had withheld action on certain acts which he was desirous of having passed, in the expectation that he might be coerced into a certain line of thought and policy. The Deputies, in their reply, met this as covertly as the hint had been made. There could be no misunderstanding, however, as they proceeded at once to pass the same laws which Morris had rejected. They went farther, and instead of asking him to regulate the fees, they enacted a statute by which they themselves established them. They also passed another law by which it was provided that no suit should be brought in the Supreme Court for a sum less than £15. Morris was opposed to this measure and also to that regulating fees and the Legislature knew it. Besides he was well aware that both these measures, if passed, would relieve the people from hardships; yet, he was of the opinion that it was good policy to extend rather than lessen the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and to preserve to attorneys and others the right to collect fees as they were then fixed, so as to secure their influence. Another motive doubtless governed him; his son was chief justice of the Supreme Court, whose emoluments depended upon fees, and therefore he still refused his assent.

One of the laws passed by this Legislature related to the election of Deputies to the Legislature and to their more frequent sessions. By the two acts which had been passed triennial elections had been ordered, but by the new act, septennial elections were provided. Morris disapproved the act with the ungracious remark: "I do not take it to be a right you are entitled to, but a favor which a suitable conduct in you can only induce his Majesty to grant or me to recommend to his Royal consideration."

The breach between the Governor and the Legislature finally became so wide that it was impossible to close it. He continued his arbitrary conduct with more and more violence. The Legislature, at last, assumed the offensive and refused to pass any act providing for the payment of the Governor's salary until certain laws which they deemed important and necessary to relieve the people from injustice should receive the Governor's approval; one of these laws provided for the issuing of bills of credit, another related to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and the third referred to the regulation of certain fees. Morris would consent to neither.

Bills of credit were a necessity to the business community, which had

no currency for circulation and required these bills in the ordinary transactions of trade.

The fees of the various Courts and officers were arbitrarily arranged; the Governor and Council had established them in the past, but they had been afterwards changed, though not lessened, by the Court and by usage. The payment of unnecessary costs caused great injustice and the Governor and Council were now requested to aid in relieving the people, but Morris refused. Three Legislatures, sitting from October, 1743 to April, 1745, had been dissolved after distinctly declaring that they would not pass any law providing for the expenses of the government, unless these three bills were concurrent.

The Legislatures after 1744 pursued the same course, refusing to appropriate any money for the expenses of the government, until the bills were passed which they deemed so necessary. And there was no restoration of harmony between the Governor and the Legislature until just before his death. A partial compromise between the contending parties was then proposed, which, perhaps, might have been carried into effect had not the death of Mr. Morris occurred about that time. He died on the 21st of May, 1746, after an illness of about two years.

Although Morris had been so persistent in his opposition to certain acts, yet, there was considerable legislation during his administration and of an important character. On the 15th of March, 1738-9, an act entitled "An Act for regulating Taverns and Ordinaries, Inn Keepers and Retailers of strong Liquors" was passed; the preamble to which was as follows:

"WHEREAS the true and original Design of Taverns, Inns and Ordinaries, was for the accommodation of Strangers, Travellers and other Persons for the Benefit of Mens Meeting together for the Dispatch of Business and for the entertaining and refreshing of mankind in a reasonable manner and not for the Encouragement of Gaming, Tippling, Drunkenness and other Vices so much of late practised at such Places, to the great Scandal of Religion, the Dishonor of God and the impoverishing the Commonwealth; and WHEREAS the present prescribed Methods of granting Licenses for the Purposes aforesaid are insufficient to obtain the benefits hoped for; THEREFORE, to prevent as much as may be such Misfortunes and inconveniences for the future all persons retailing Liquors of every kind" were required to be licensed under penalty of 40 shillings for the first offense; for the second offense, £5. The license was granted by the Quarter Sessions,

in open meeting, on the recommendation in writing "of the Freeholders and neighbors to such person craving license and the applicant must enter into recognizance to the king with two sufficient sureties—freeholders—in £20." The condition of the Recognizance was this: That the applicant "shall not himself game nor suffer any Person to Game in his House for Money or the Value of Money but shall, during the said Time in all things respecting him as a Public House keeper or Inn keeper use and maintain good Order and Rule and find and provide good and sufficient entertainment for men and provision for Horses." If the Justices should grant a license contrary to the true intent and meaning of the act each of them should forfeit the sum of £10; 6 shillings were to be paid for the license; 3 shillings and 6 pence to the Clerk. No Under Sheriff or Jail keeper was permitted to have a license and if those officers should sell any liquors or suffer them to be sold in the jail, a forfeiture of 20 shillings was imposed. The Clerk was required to give a list of the licenses to the Constables of the County, who were commanded to make "diligent Search and inquire in all the different parts of the City, Township, County, District or Precinct for which he or they are chosen for and of all such persons as shall presume to sell and retail strong liquors contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act." And if any were found violating the act, the Constables were directed to proceed against him. The Constables of the County were required four times every year to visit the Taverns and other places where liquor was sold and if any "enormities" were discovered, they were required to report the same to the Justices at their Sessions. The licenses were to continue for one year and any renewal was to be in open court upon the same terms and conditions as were provided for the original granting. If the keepers of places where liquor was sold were to entertain, entice, harbor or keep any Apprentice, white Servant, Indian, Mulatto or Negro, he should forfeit for the first offense the sum of 20 shillings and for the second offense 40 shillings and for every subsequent offense, £5. The law provided for the establishment of prices by the court of Quarter Sessions for liquors, or food, or provender, sold to the traveller. If the tavern keeper permitted persons to misspend their time and substance at the taverns or should supply them with liquor "simple or mixed, more than is absolutely necessary for his or her refreshment," upon conviction, he should pay for the first offense 20 shillings, for the second 40 shillings and for every one thereafter, £5. No tavern keeper should credit

a customer above 10 shillings; if they did, they lost their money and were debarred from suing or recovering it, nor could they take a bill or bond or any security for any liquors sold by them or drank at their inns amounting to above 10 shillings. If the tavern keeper took any bill or other security for liquors sold and drank at their houses contrary to the act under pretence of selling victuals, pipes, tobacco, or any other thing with the intent of evading the act, they were rendered incapable of recovering any amount of the security. Assessors were required to assess each tavern keeper yearly a sum not less than 40 shillings nor more than £3, for the support of the poor.

On March 15, 1738, an act was passed entitled, "An Act to restrain extravagant and excessive interest," of which this was the preamble:

"WHEREAS the great and excessive interest now commonly taken in this Province is found to be a very great Discouragement to the Trade, and an Obstruction to the Settlement of the same, and beyond the interest taken in any of the other Colonies." The rate of interest was fixed at seven per cent. and any security which required a larger amount was declared void, both principal and interest being forfeited. Provision was made to prevent any fraud by way of incorporating in the security the amount of a sale of goods. The act was very full in this respect. Scrivener's fees for brokage and writing were at the rate of 2 shillings and 6 pence for £100 and a proportion of it for a greater or less sum. One shilling fee was given for making or renewing a bond or the bill for the loan. £5 penalty was imposed for the breach of this part of the law.

On November 4, 1741, an Act was passed authorizing the Supreme Court to appoint Commissioners to take special bail and to administer oaths and affirmation.

On December 2, 1743, this act was passed: "An Act to encourage the direct Importation of Rum from the British Plantations in the West Indies and of such Wines as may be imported from the Places of their Growth, Product and Manufacture into the Eastern Province of New Jersey." The preamble to which was as follows:

"WHEREAS the direct Importation of Rum from the British Plantations in the West Indies and such Wines as may lawfully be imported into this Colony, from the Places of their Product and Manufacture, would not only very much contribute towards the increase of the Trade of this Colony, but would also be a means of supporting the Credit of the Currency Thereof, and be a further means of increasing the Inhabitants of the same."

Duties were levied upon rum or other distilled liquors not directly imported from the British West India Islands at the rate of one shilling per gallon, upon all wines, £4 per pipe, and so, in proportion of a larger or smaller quantity and these duties were to be paid before the landing of the goods. If the liquors were smuggled, they were all forfeited and were liable to be seized by any person by virtue of a warrant from any Justice of the Peace and any magistrate was required, upon request, to issue the warrant. All persons assisting in smuggling were required to pay double the value of the goods, "to be estimated and computed according to the market price that each respective commodity bears at the place where any such seizure shall be made."

A penalty of £5 was imposed upon any one who should interfere with Custom House Officers or any persons in the discharge of their duty under the Act.

On the 2nd of December, 1743, a law with this title was passed: "An Act subjecting Real Estate in the province of New Jersey to the Payment of Debts and directing the Sheriff in his Proceedings thereon." This act declared that all Real Estate of every kind should be liable to and chargeable with just debts whether due to the king or to any of his subjects, and "are hereby made chattels for the satisfaction thereof in like Manner as Personal Estates within this Province are seized, and sold or disposed of, for the satisfaction of debts." The Sheriff was authorized by a writ of *Fieri Facias* first to seize the personal estate of the Defendant; if not sufficient, then he was to sell the Real Estate to satisfy the whole of the residue of the debt. The sale was to be advertised two months in the city, town or precinct where the land was situated and in three or more public places in the County. The sale was to be made between 12 M. and 5 P. M. The Defendant was permitted to choose what part should be sold first. After the sale, the Sheriff was directed to make a deed to the purchaser, who, by virtue thereof should hold as good an estate in the premises sold as the Defendant had at the time of sale.

The first execution, if there were more than one judgment by virtue of which the levy was made, had the prior lien.

The following is a clause of the act which is partly quoted, "That if any Judgment by Virtue of which such sale shall be made as aforesaid, . . . shall happen to be reversed for error, yet the same Reversal shall not be given in Evidence or be enforced against any bona fide Purchaser, but the Purchaser, his Heirs, Executors, Admin-

istrators or Assigns shall hold lands or other Thing so bona fide purchased notwithstanding a Reversal of the Judgment after his Purchase, and such Reversal shall only operate against the Plaintiff, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, to compel him or them to restore the value to the Defendant for what he lost."

There was other legislation of an important character during the administration of Lewis Morris which will only be noticed by a mere reference to the titles of the acts—Authorizing attachments against absconding debtors; providing for the recovery of legacies and for affirming acts of administrators bona fide done before notice of the will; for the settlement of the poor; for the proper method of acknowledging deeds and "declaring how an estate or right of a Feme Covert may be conveyed or extinguished"; for the "relief of poor, distressed prisoners for debt;"—this act was passed the 17th day of November, 1743, and extended to persons "being in prison upon the first day of December, 1743, or who should be committed afterward, during the space of five years"; to create courts for the trial of small causes; this conferred jurisdiction on Justices of the Peace over suits when the debt or demand was under the "real value of Five pounds", except in special cases; for regulating the militia of the province for the "repelling Invasion and Suppressing Insurrections and Rebellions"; and one to "annex part of the County of Essex to the County of Somerset and to ascertain the Bounds thereof."

The salary of Governor Morris for nearly two years before his death, remained unpaid and after that event his widow made application to the Legislature for its payment. But the Assembly rejected the claim. She then presented her petition to the Lords of Trade who instructed Gov. Belcher to recommend to the Legislature the payment of Mrs. Morris's claim. But the House still persisted in its refusal and when further urged by Belcher, replied that they had Gov. Morris's own opinion expressed upon a similar claim, to justify them in their action. They then referred to the case of Lord Cornbury, in which, Morris, when a member of the House, had decided, under almost precisely the same circumstances, that he could have no just right to payment of any salary. They further added that the claim was "so universally disliked in the colony that there is none except those who are immediately concerned in point of interest or particularly influenced by those who are, will say any word in its favor."

Morris was succeeded by John Hamilton, who was entitled to the

office by virtue of his being the senior member of the Council. He is sometimes called President, presumably because of his being the presiding officer of that body. At the time he thus succeeded to the position of Chief Magistrate of New Jersey, he was in exceedingly precarious health and only survived his accession to the office for about a year. He had a large experience in the public affairs of the colony, having been a member of the Council continuously from 1713 until the death of Morris. He was, at one time, as has already been stated, Governor of the province, having succeeded Cosby in 1736. He then held the position for about two years, until Morris was appointed, when he returned to the Council.

A very important public measure was inaugurated during his administration; the chartering of the "COLLEGE of NEW JERSEY," or, as it is sometimes called, "NASSAU HALL." The name by which this venerable institution was chartered, was, *The College of New Jersey*. Governor Belcher, who was greatly interested in it, called the original first building NASSAU HALL, in honor of William the Third. A Charter had been previously applied for, but the application had been denied. The persons who presented the petition were Presbyterians, and it was understood that the Institution was to be distinctively under the rule of that denomination. The college undoubtedly had its origin in the intense desire of the educated people of the province for more and better appliances for training their young people and especially in preparing ministers for the performance of their duties, but its actual beginning was hastened by an event which happened at Yale College. David Brainerd, afterwards the great Indian missionary, was expelled from that Institution, and the authorities refused to reinstate him, although the Rev. Aaron Burr, a distinguished Divine and the son-in-law of Jonathan Edwards, with many other equally distinguished gentlemen, interested himself in behalf of the erring youth. This led to a disruption of ecclesiastical relations, but young Brainerd was ordained and the College of New Jersey was founded. Its real place of birth was Elizabeth Town and the celebrated Jonathan Dickinson became its first President, but almost immediately after its formation, Dickinson died, and there was a virtual collapse of the enterprise. The Rev. Aaron Burr, D.D., already mentioned, was the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Newark, and like Dickinson and many other clergymen of his time, conducted a classical school in connection with his pastorate. The students, eight

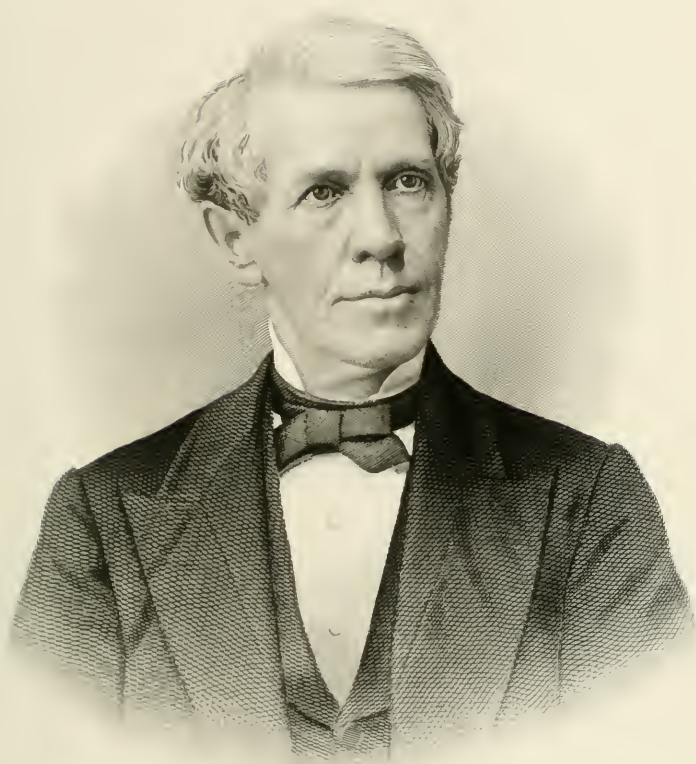
in number, were removed from Elizabeth Town to Newark and placed under the charge of Dr. Burr. This was in October, 1747, a few months after the arrival of Jonathan Belcher, who succeeded Hamilton. The new Governor took a deep interest in the institution and proposed its resuscitation. The old charter had never been filed; a new one was prepared by Belcher, himself, regranted by him in September, 1748, and on the 9th day of November of the same year, at a meeting of the Trustees held at Newark, presided over by Governor Belcher as President, *ex-officio*; Dr. Burr was elected President. The first commencement took place the same day, when six graduates received their diplomas and the first honorary degree ever granted by the college was given to Gov. Belcher. Among these six graduates were Richard Stockton, afterwards with John Witherspoon, President of the college, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; the others became clergymen.

The college remained at Newark for eight years under the lead of Dr. Burr and was then removed to Princeton, where it has since remained. There are only three Colleges in the United States older than Princeton; Harvard, William and Mary, and Yale.

Hamilton was an Episcopalian, but a broad minded man with no bigotry nor religious prejudice and he readily granted the charter. Objections were at first made, in certain directions, as to the legality of his action. But the objections never assumed any practical shape and the College of New Jersey began its wonderful career of usefulness. It has sent forth from its walls, fully equipped for their life work, divines, statesmen, jurists, professors, authors, scholars and men to adorn all classes of society. It stands second to no other Institution in the land and has secured the admiring estimate of men of learning all over the world.

Hamilton, earlier in his career, had invented a plan for the establishment of a Post Office system in America. A patent was granted him for this, in 1694, but he never put his plan into practical operation. The government, however, bought his right under the patent, giving him a suitable compensation.

About this time the long drawn out controversy between the inhabitants of some of the towns in East Jersey with the Lords Proprietors came to a climax. That controversy began as early as 1670 and some reference has already been made to it. The Proprietors claimed from the colonists payment of a quit rent of a halfpenny per acre. This payment was strongly resisted by the plucky colonists. Philip Car-



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teret, the first proprietary Governor, had made himself peculiarly obnoxious to the people, had been obliged to flee the country, and finally to relinquish many of his claims. The proprietors were, at first, puzzled to find a tribunal which could enforce their rights. The courts were few and those that did exist had been created by the people and were entirely under popular influence. The Governor, under the Proprietors, undertook to establish courts by his own volition and to officer them with his own creatures, all totally subservient to his will and obedient to his commands. These courts, in some instances, issued warrants, arrested some of those who were claimed to be violators of law, pronounced judgment, attempted to impose fines and to imprison the defendants. The convicted were locked up in jail; the indignant populace broke open the doors of the prisons and released the prisoners. Riots ensued, outrages were committed, general discontent obtained and real and substantial damages were the result. Ejectment suits were instituted, the defendants refused to appear, plead or make any defence, and when the Sheriff attempted to enforce the judgment of the court by writ, the parties in possession of the land defied the officer and retained their houses and premises.

During the controversy, which lasted two generations and more, books of record, both town and legislative, were missing and grave charges were made that the loss was not accidental, but was caused by actual theft committed by those personally interested in matters the records of which would be positive proof in legal proceedings. Some of these books contained surveys, establishing beyond controversy, certain lines and boundaries. Countercharges were made, the names of the alleged thieves were given, and it was asserted that they were in the pay and interest of the Lords Proprietors. It was not a contest for a few feet or a few acres of land, but, it was claimed, that it affected the great majority of the titles held by the whole body of the people and it was a fight between all of the colonists on one side and the Proprietors on the other. All classes were drawn into the controversy; the ministers preached from their pulpits resistance to oppression, or obedience to the laws, as their inclination or interest dictated. Many of them became litigants in the courts, Plaintiffs or Defendants, as the case might be. Society was demoralized, law and order were put at defiance, and advantage was taken of the general disturbance by rogues and rascals, to commit crimes, under pretences which would have received no attention in ordinary times. This con-

dition of affairs became intolerable and the Proprietors determined to invoke the aid of the Court of Chancery. Such was the origin of the cause, begun by what is known as the celebrated Elizabeth Town Bill in Chancery. This document was the most extraordinary pleading ever filed in any court of justice. It was prepared by James Alexander, the father of the Earl of Sterling, of Revolutionary fame, and Joseph Murray was his associate counsel. These gentlemen were both eminent lawyers with long years of experience in their profession. When printed, the Bill occupied seventy-eight double columned pages of folio volume, to which were annexed three maps and several lengthy schedules. Such full reference was made to the colonial history of New Jersey prior to its filing, that historians have drawn largely from its pages. In this respect, it is invaluable, as it is in the main, correct in its historical statements. The parties Complainants are the Lords Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey; the parties Defendants are those who held land in East New Jersey adversely to the claim of the Proprietors. The Bill is addressed to "his Excellency, Lewis Morris, Esq., Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of New Jersey, and Territories therein depending in America, and Vice Admiral in the same; In Chancery humbly complaining." The Bill was filed the 13th day of April, 1745, but was not answered by any document filed in the Court until 1751. The answer was prepared by William Livingston and Richard Smith, Jr.,¹ two young lawyers who had, in spite of their youth, established reputations for ability.

The town meeting of Elizabeth Town had assumed the quarrel for the Defendants and that body was called together Aug. 27, 1751, to hear the answer read; it was read to the citizens then assembled and placed on the files of the Court a few days afterwards. On its face, this document is the answer of 449 land owners and residents of Elizabeth Town and vicinity.

It was charged that Governor Morris had assumed the office of Chancellor without proper authority, and if he had survived, it is probable that an objection to his jurisdiction would have been interjected into the cause. Undoubtedly, if Morris had had any opportunity to hear the case, he would have decided for the Complainants, as his interests

¹ A local historian, Rev. Dr. Hatfield, states that this Richard Smith wrote the history of the province and afterwards became Chief Justice of Canada, but this is an error; Samuel Smith, a Merchant of Burlington and Philadelphia, wrote the history of New Jersey and William Smith ^{senior} of New York. William Smith, at one time, was Chief Justice of New York and after the Revolution became Chief Justice of Canada.

and prejudices were with them. But he did not live long enough to adjudicate on the rights of the parties and the suit was never settled.

Jonathan Belcher, who became Governor after Morris's death, was a strict Puritan, had been living in Massachusetts and fully sympathized with the Defendants in their antagonism to the Proprietors, and it was well understood that his prepossessions were so strong for the people that the Proprietors would have no possible chance for success before him. James Alexander, the leading Counsel for the Complainants, died on the 2d day of April, 1756, and exactly a year afterwards, Joseph Murray, his associate, died. The French War very soon occupied the attention of the Colonists and the troubles with the mother country came in with all their conflicting interests, followed by the War of the Revolution, and nothing more was heard of the famous Elizabeth Town Bill in Chancery. The antagonists of the Lords Proprietors, whether right or wrong, succeeded in sustaining their claims.

There was a state of affairs existing in North America which affected the colony of New Jersey to such an extent that it ought be noticed. In the spring of 1744, war had been declared by France against England. The New England colonies had suffered greatly from covert injuries inflicted by the French residents of Canada. The treaty of Utrecht had not restrained the French from stirring up the Indians to annoy and massacre the English. Massachusetts and her sister provinces in New England, stimulated by this past history of the injuries inflicted by their neighbors, entered eagerly into the contest, raised men, donated large sums of money and finally gathered a land and naval force to besiege Louisberg, then considered impregnable. The French had spent twenty years of time and 30 millions of livres in fortifying this important fortress, the key to the possessions of the French lying north of New England. The expedition was successful and Louisberg was taken on the 19th of June, 1745. The news of this conquest roused all France and vast exertions were made to subdue the English colonies in North America, especially those on the Atlantic coast. New Jersey was included in the contemplated attack and her government and people fully awaked to the danger of the situation. A large fleet sailed from France with 3000 troops on board, but it was shattered by a storm and demoralized by many other disasters. A part of the plan was a junction with more ships of the line from the West Indies and an addition of a land force of 2000 Canadians and Indians. Preparations were made by the Legislature and people to aid in repelling this force.

Troops were enlisted, laws passed authorizing the issuance of bills of credit, and stores of victual, clothing and ammunition provided. Fortunately the two belligerents came to terms and peace was declared, articles being signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, in April, 1748.

Common justice, independent of all other considerations, should have induced the mother country to have remembered her colonies in the treaty. They had nobly come to her rescue in her extremity; they had sent their bravest and best to the siege of Louisberg; hundreds of her staunchest men had perished in battle and an enormous sum of money had been expended in furthering the interests of England. The British were properly chargeable with wicked inactivity and had suffered the colonists to assume all the risks of the contest on the Western Continent. The New England people rightly believed that Cape Breton, instead of being surrendered to the French as it was, by the treaty, should have been annexed, as an English province, to its possessions in North America and that the colonists should have been fully reimbursed for their expenses. But, in the terms of the treaty, the American Colonists were entirely ignored. About \$900,000 was divided among the four colonies of New England, Massachusetts receiving the largest share and New Hampshire only \$10,000, the other colonies getting nothing. The people were becoming restive under the selfish indifference of a country which recognized no duty due from her to her children in another continent, but demanded so much. This selfishness, this wicked indifference, was preparing the way for the final disruption between England and her North American subjects and all this was remembered when, a few years afterwards, the colonies declared themselves independent and hostilities began between them and the parent country.

Hamilton, who followed Morris, died in the summer of 1747 and John Reading, the next oldest Councillor, took his place. Reading was an old man and reluctantly assumed the duties of the position. He was very soon superseded by Jonathan Belcher, who having been appointed by the king, published his commission some time in August, 1747.

John Hamilton invented a scheme for establishing post offices in America, and, about 1694, obtained a patent from the crown for his invention, but he never put his scheme into practical operation, the government having purchased it for a consideration.

Jonathan Belcher was born at Cambridge, Mass., in 1681, and was the son of Andrew Belcher, a merchant and a man of great wealth, who

gave his son all the opportunities for acquiring an education that the country, at that time, afforded. He graduated with honor from Harvard College, at an early age and afterwards spent six months abroad, improving himself by travel. While in Europe, the ample fortune of his father and the influence of friends procured admission for him into the very best society. After being presented at court, he returned to his native country and engaged in business. In 1729, he was appointed Governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, which position he retained for eleven years. While quite a youth, he became a devout Christian, severely, though sincerely, puritanical in his views, and when George Whitfield visited North America, in 1741, he was one of his most ardent supporters. After a short visit to England, in 1747, he returned with his appointment as Governor of New Jersey, and came to New York, landing there on August the 8th, 1747. Two days afterwards, he published his commission at Amboy, then the seat of government of the colony. On the 20th of the same month he met the Legislature at Burlington and became, for a short time, a citizen of that town, living, at first, with a Quaker named Richard Smith, and then, in his own house. He was much pleased with the town and surrounding country, with its soil and climate, but his pious soul was sorely tried by the irreverent manner in which the people observed the Sabbath. There were only two places of religious worship in the town—one Episcopalian, and the other, Quaker. He tried both, but was exceedingly dissatisfied and longed for the old ways and customs of his own church. To obtain these, he frequently drove with his coach and four to Philadelphia, twenty miles distant. But his conscientious scruples against this apparent desecration of the Sabbath, led him to abandon the effort to worship with those who shared his religious views. He removed to Elizabeth Town in 1751 and changed the seat of government from Amboy to that place. While attending the commencement exercises of the College of New Jersey, at Newark, in September, 1750, he was seized with a stroke of paralysis from which he never entirely recovered, but continued to exercise the functions of Governor until his death, August 31st, 1757.

Governor Belcher was remarkable for personal dignity and grace of manner, which he retained to the last. He was a scholar, largely interested in educational matters and a firm and fast friend of the College of New Jersey, upon which he bestowed many benefactions. The Rev. Dr. Aaron Burr, who died just twenty days afterwards, preached his

funeral sermon to a very large congregation in the Presbyterian Church. He eulogized the deceased in the very highest terms, speaking of him as "the scholar, the accomplished gentleman and the true Christian," and referred to his unshaken integrity and uprightness, his zeal for justice, his proof against all kinds of corruption and bribery, his distinguished and unaffected piety and his sacred regard for the Lord's day. He was an excellent Governor and died universally regretted.

The death of Governor Belcher again promoted John Reading from the Council Chamber to the Gubernatorial chair. He, at first, refused to accept the office, but finally consented and served until the arrival, in June, 1756, of Francis Bernard, with the commission of Governor from the king. Bernard only remained in office for about two years and was then removed to Massachusetts and became the Chief Magistrate of that colony. He was succeeded by Thomas Boone, who was about a year in office, when he was transferred to South Carolina. Josiah Hardy followed Boone, but his term was still shorter than his predecessor's, as he was soon made Consul at Cadiz, in Spain. Hardy was succeeded by William Franklin, the last royal Governor of New Jersey, who was the son of Benjamin Franklin and had been educated by his father with the greatest care; but, under the influence of the ministry of England, he had become imbued with prejudice against the colonists and finally, when the struggle came, resulting in the independence of the colonies, he espoused the royalist cause, to his father's intense grief and indignation.

In Governor Belcher's time the three acts, mentioned before, which Morris had refused to approve, were passed without any objection whatever. They were these: One obliging Sheriffs to enter into bond with sufficient sureties, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duty; one to prevent actions of £15 and under being brought in the Supreme Court; and the other fixed the amount of the fees and costs for services performed by all the officers of the Government from Governor down to the criers in the several courts.

On November 23, 1723, an ordinance had been published by Governor Burnet, for regulating the fees of all these various offices, but, serious abuses had crept into the practice of the courts, to the very great discontent of the people, and this new law was demanded almost by public outcry. The act did not very materially alter Burnet's ordinance, but it virtually annulled it. By its terms its operation was suspended until the King's assent should be given thereto, which was done in Council, November 23, 1749.

There was a large amount of important legislation during Belcher's administration; among the acts were the following:

"An Act to pardon Persons guilty of Insurrections, Riots, Tumults and other Disorders raised and committed in this Province," passed February 17, 1747-8.

The act recites "That great Numbers of ill disposed Persons Inhabitants of this Province, had committed great and dangerous Insurrections, Riots and Disorders; and, in open Violation of the established Laws of the Land, had frequently and in a most audacious riotous Manner, assembled themselves together, broke open the Gaols of the several Counties of *Essex, Middlesex, Somerset, Hunterdon and Morris*, whereby they had rendered themselves obnoxious to grievous Punishment, Fines and Penalties," and that some of them "having for themselves and others conscious of their guilt by their Petitions to the House of Representatives, brought their supplications of the Governor on their behalf." By the terms of the act, a full and free pardon was granted.

"An Act for the better enabling of Creditors to recover their just Debts from Persons who absconded themselves."

The present attachment law of New Jersey is almost similar in its provisions to this.

An act to prevent lotteries and gambling and "to restrain the abuse of Horseracing within this Colony for the future."

An act for the revival of the act for the relief of poor distressed prisoners for debt.

An act to restrain tavernkeepers and others from selling liquor to servants and slaves and to prevent negroes and mulattos from hunting and carrying a gun on the Lord's day.

An act to prevent the exportation of merchantable flour to foreign markets.

An act continuing an act to prevent actions of £15 and under to be brought in the Supreme Court.

An act to prevent the exportation of provisions, and naval or warlike stores from New Jersey to Cape Breton or any other dominion settled by the subjects of the French king.

An act "more effectually to prevent the French from being supplied with provisions, naval and warlike stores from the colonies of New Jersey."

At the time of the passage of the last two laws England and France were at war.

The following statutes were passed in John Reading's time:

Several acts providing for the defense of the frontiers of the colony; the building of barracks; and preventing selling spirituous liquors to the soldiers.

These act were all passed during the same war.

These laws were passed in Bernard's time:

Further acts providing for the defence of the frontiers during the war with France.

An act empowering certain persons to purchase the claims of Indians to land in the colony.

An act to raise 1,000 effective volunteers.

These laws were passed in Thomas Boone's time:

An act to explain and fix in what money taxes should be paid.

An act to prevent the sale of tickets in lotteries "erected out of the province;" to enable three public lotteries to extend time for drawing until November, 1761-62-63.

These three lotteries were authorized by an act heretofore quoted, empowering certain persons to purchase claims of the Indians to lands in the colony.

These laws were passed in Josiah Hardy's time:

An act effectually to prevent horseracing and gaming in the province of New Jersey.

An act to postpone the drawing of the "Province Lottery."

An act to empower the trustees of the College of New Jersey to raise by lottery a sum of money for the use of that college.

Governor Bernard's influence upon the political situation, or upon any other interest of the colony was hardly perceptible. He had very little opportunity to make himself felt, as his administration lasted a little less than two years. He was an Englishman, of excellent ancestry, and of good education, having graduated at Oxford College. At the time of his appointment to the office of Governor of New Jersey, he was a proctor and solicitor practicing his profession at London.

He arrived at Amboy on the 14th of June, 1758, and on the 16th of the same month, two days afterwards, he proclaimed his commission with appropriate ceremonies. His reception by the people of his province was much more elaborate than that of any of his predecessors. It may be interesting to give a brief description of his inauguration. On



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the day when that event occurred he was escorted by his Council, the Mayor of the town and other civic authorities to the City Hall, where he proclaimed his appointment as Governor and his commission was read aloud in the presence of the people. The principal inhabitants and other persons of distinction were then presented, and these ceremonies were followed in the evening by various demonstrations of the citizens. The Mayor and city authorities waited upon the Governor the next day and made him an address, to which he replied in appropriate terms and assured them, "that he would embrace every opportunity to show his regard for the city of Perth Amboy."

Bernard had fine literary taste and great attainments, was fond of books and of study, especially of belles lettres. His memory was very retentive and it was one of his boasts that he could repeat all of Shakespeare's plays. These characteristics were fully shown by the patronage he gave to institutions of learning, especially Harvard College, to which when "Harvard Hall" was burnt, he made a handsome donation of volumes from his own library. When that edifice was rebuilt, his taste and judgment were consulted and it long remained an illustration of his idea of architectural beauty. As evidence of his acquirements in the dead languages, it is said that on his journey from Elizabeth Town to Burlington, he made a visit to Princeton College, where, among other demonstrations in his honor, he was greeted by one of the students with an address in Latin, to which "his Excellency returned an elegant and polite Latin answer, *extempore*."

Governor Bernard gave full credence to the revealed truths of Christianity and acknowledged its claims upon his heart and conscience. Although a member of the Church of England and strongly attached to its mode of worship, he never exhibited any prejudice against other denominations but was frequently a devout worshipper at their churches when circumstances prevented his attendance at the services of his own.

One important event, occurring during his administration in New Jersey, demonstrates the strength of his resources for government and his adaptability to meet the exigencies of a new and untried position. The Indian tribes in and near New Jersey were in a ferment and it was necessary that measures should be taken to quiet the restless savages. War was still existing between France and England and the alliance of the Indians was eagerly sought by both belligerents. Efforts were made to secure a conference with the aborigines near New Jersey, with-

in the reach of French influence, which were successful mainly through the activity of Bernard and a general conference was held at Easton, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1758, when the claims of the Indians were heard and discussed, attention was given to their complaints and grievances and an amicable adjustment of all differences was made. The result of all this was exceedingly advantageous to New Jersey. Bernard was prominent throughout the whole transaction and its success was undoubtedly due to his exertions.

In this most important affair Bernard manifested great aptitude for business, an alert shrewdness and an apparently intuitive knowledge of Indian character, which, under the circumstances, was wonderful in one who had had no practical acquaintance derived from actual contact with the savages.

The ceremonies accompanying the Council were exceedingly unique and interesting. There had been two or three conferences between commissioners appointed by the Legislature and representatives of the Indians, who first presented their claims and grievances at a meeting held in 1752, at Crosswicks. Another conference was held in the winter of 1757, at the same place. The Commissioners, on the part of the Legislature, consisted of six gentlemen, two from the Council and four from their own body; on the part of the Aborigines, thirty appeared representing eight different tribes. Another conference between the commissioners and the Indians was called by a proclamation issued by Governor Bernard, to be held at Burlington, August 7, 1758, at which, besides the Governor, there were present six members of the Council and three Commissioners, but only five Indians, representing as many tribes, attended. At this conference the Governor sitting, spoke as follows: "Brethren, as you are come from a long journey, through a wood full of briars; with this string I anoint your feet, and take away their soreness; with this string, I wipe the sweat from your bodies; with this string, I cleanse your eyes, ears and mouth that you may see, hear and speak clearly; and I particularly anoint your throat that every word you say may have a free passage from your heart; and with this string I bid you heartily welcome."

He then informed them that he would be glad to hear what they had to say; to which they replied that they would be ready in the afternoon, and then they thanked him for greeting them according to the customs of the fathers. In the afternoon the conference was resumed and then, the representative of the Munseys sitting, not being permitted to

stand until the Mingoian had spoken, first addressed the Governor. His address was short; he held a belt in his hand and committed his people to no course of conduct, but spoke in a conciliatory manner. Then a man of the Cayugas spoke, standing, for he was a Mingoian, one of the tribes which had conquered the Munseys. His address was longer than the first one; but, at the outset, he took care to inform the Governor that the Munseys were women and could not make treaties for themselves. He proposed a general Council to be held at the forks of the Delaware; and, like the Munsey, committed himself and his people to no particular line of conduct. At the end of his speech he delivered the belt he held in his hand to the Governor. This was of peculiar workmanship; on one side were the figures of three men in black wampum; on the other side there were four figures. The three represented three tribes, the Shawanese, Delawares and the Mingoians, and the four, the invited Councils of the Six Nations, which the speaker explained as meaning that the three tribes and the Six Nations were now united. On the next day they reassembled, when the Governor agreed to the proposition to meet at the forks of the Delaware, and again, at the close of his address, presented the representatives of the tribes with two belts.

In pursuance of their negotiations, a grand Council was held at Easton, October 8, 1758, at which were present the Governors of Pennsylvania and New Jersey with members of the Council of the respective legislatures of the two States. Nothing of importance was done until the 11th of the same month, when all the parties came together, fourteen different tribes of Indians being represented, with their women and children, five hundred and seven in all. There seems to have been some little discord at this interview, as the Seneca Chief arranged the belts and strings on the table intending to speak first, but, as soon as the company was in order, the Chief of the Delawares arose and desired that he might speak first. Governor Bernard then interfered and said that he desired to bid his brethren welcome, and he asked that he might speak first, for that purpose. The conferences were prolonged for several days, speeches were made on both sides, belts and wampum were freely exchanged and, at length, on the 20th of October, 1758, a treaty was concluded to the satisfaction of all parties, some punch and wine were drank and the grand council adjourned.

The new Governor called the Assembly together on the 23th of July, 1758, and on the next day, made his address, which was short, pointed

and patriotic. It was remarkable for what it did not contain. It must have been very refreshing for the members of the Assembly who had attended sessions prior to this, to listen to a speech from a new Governor which said not a word about raising money for his salary. This address did not even hint at that subject, but it did strongly and emphatically call upon the deputies to prepare for what seemed an impending attack upon the western frontier of New Jersey by the French and their savage allies, who had been ravaging Pennsylvania, burning, pillaging and destroying hamlets and villages, farm houses and improvements made by innocent settlers, and to these had added more dastardly outrages, in the murder of women and children. The answer to this address was delivered on the 27th of July.

Bernard's rule was received with cordial approbation by all classes and universal regret was shown for its early termination. In 1760, he was transferred to Massachusetts and his last address to the Legislature was made in March of that year, when he announced to them his approaching departure, expressed his regret at leaving the Colony and his thanks for their undivided support. The Assembly, in their reply, fully expressed their own sentiments and those of their constituents when they said: "Your Excellency's leaving this Government we esteem a public loss. Your general conduct will remain gratefully impressed on the minds of the people, who will ever consider themselves in a manner interested in your future ease and happiness."

There was no such unanimity between him and the authorities of Massachusetts as had characterized his intercourse with those of New Jersey. There were two political parties in Massachusetts; one aimed at curtailing the powers of the crown in the province, which they endeavored to accomplish by attacking the royal Governor and the officers appointed by him. The other party was loyal to the English throne striving to strengthen its authority, by affording all the support required to sustain the officers in the province acting under authority from England. Bernard, of course, affiliated with the latter and this led to antagonism between him and the opponents of royalty, composing the majority of the people of his new province. His cordial and efficient aid was undoubtedly given to all the measures of the English ministry, in their contests with the colonists, and this action was appreciated by the King who made him a Baronet, refusing to remove him, although urged to do so by a strong petition from the people. But Bernard, himself, relieved the colonists by requesting and

receiving removal from his position, and left his office and America at as early a moment as possible.

Some doggerel written in New Jersey in 1759, while he was Governor, and some published in Massachusetts, after his removal thither, will afford an idea of the different estimates made of him and also give specimens of the poetic ability and taste of the time. The Princeton students sang this in his praise:

We sing great George upon the throne,
And Amherst, great in arms;
While *Bernard*, in their milder forms,
Makes the royal virtues known.

Thus sings the New England poet of Bernard:

And if such men are by God appointed,
The Devil might be the Lord's anointed.

His oldest son remained in New England, espoused the colonial cause and died in 1809, in the West Indies. He was an eccentric character and lived for many years a hermit in a rude hut with his dog for his only companion. Governor Bernard left evidence of his ability as an author, in the shape of some Latin and Greek elegies which were printed in 1761, and, after his retirement from America, he wrote a few pamphlets on American subjects.

Thomas Boone, the successor of Bernard, came to Amboy from New York, reaching New Jersey, July 3, 1760. He was received with the same formal ceremonies which had greeted his immediate predecessor. Like Bernard, while at Princeton, on his way to Burlington, he was addressed in Latin by a college student. There is no record of his reply.

Little is known of this gentleman; his parentage and even the place of his birth cannot be stated with definiteness. It is supposed that he had been a resident of New Jersey prior to his appointment.

He met the Assembly for the first time, October 30, 1760. His speech, on that occasion, contained nothing of consequence, but he did not follow the example set by Governor Bernard. The Governor called the attention of the Assembly to the fact that the fund raised for the expenses of the government was exhausted. A laudatory reference to the virtues of Governor Bernard was made in this speech, which must have gratified the numerous friends of that gentleman.

His term of office was very short; news were received in New York

and made public, on the 18th of June, 1761, that Boone had been transferred to South Carolina on the preceding 14th of April and that Josiah Hardy was to be his successor. On the 7th of July, 1761, the Assembly presented their last address in which they expressed their high appreciation of his conduct as Governor, spoke of his administration as "not only unsullied, but publicly kind and benevolent, such an administration as yours demands our grateful acknowledgments." He left for his new government in December, 1761, and entered upon his duties there early in January, 1762, but did not succeed in Carolina and was recalled in May, 1764. He was a man of some humor, as several of his letters still preserved, written to Horatio Gates, afterwards a Major General in the colonial service, will show. He married in South Carolina, and writing afterwards, in 1767, to General Gates, with whom he was in constant correspondence, speaks of his family in this manner: "I hope to have an opportunity of presenting my *Yamasee square* to Mrs. Gates and the papooses when a little more civilized." He made no serious impression on the politics of the colony while in New Jersey. Two of his proclamations still remain; one, naming the 24th of October, 1760, as a day of thanksgiving, and the other forbidding any person to become a schoolmaster, after the year in which the proclamation was issued, without a license from him, granted on the certificate of two magistrates, who are especially directed not to issue such certificates without being fully satisfied of the qualifications of the candidates.

Prior to the appointment of Franklin as Governor, there had been a deep seated feeling of uneasiness which extended to all the thirteen Colonies. Mutterings of discontent were heard all over the land. Some out-spoken voices protested with no uncertain sound. The uneasiness was fast increasing and rapidly verging into an outbreak of open rebellion. It did not begin with the Stamp Act, nor with the disregard of the rights of the colonists in being taxed without representation.

When the early settlers first came to America, they fled from oppression at home and fondly hoped that in this western world they would be permitted to live unmolested. In their fierce battle for mere existence, their contests with the savage wilderness and with the more savage Indian, they received no aid from the mother country and they asked for none. And when the territory in America, claimed by the English was threatened with invasion, these same colonists stepped manfully to the front, furnished men and money, and unassisted, repelled the invader. The English stood aloof; promised aid, but gave

none. The well appointed fleets of England were anchored, idle, in the home port, while the ill equipped vessels of the colonists were attacking forts and the lives of their bravest and best were sacrificed for an ungrateful monarch. This wicked supineness, this selfish indifference, of the English king and ministry, in neglecting to assist the struggling colonists, fighting for the preservation of British territory, was never forgotten. Promises unfulfilled, made in the most solemn manner, provoked in the minds of the thinking men of the colonies a doubt of the integrity of the mother country. What could be expected from a nation that suffered its own children to brave and dare so much in fighting its battles, without acknowledging their sacrifice or ever fulfilling its solemn promises of aid?

The colonies increased in population and launched out in mercantile and commercial enterprises, which betokened strength and energy, and suggested to the English that this people might become their rival in the near future. The British ministry also awakened to the consciousness that in this flourishing country might certainly be found a source of revenue, and set about devising measures to control the budding enterprises of their subjects in America, so as to divert any profit derived therefrom into the treasury of the kingdom. The country occupied by the colonists had an immense seaboard, great rivers, fertile valleys and boundless timber lands. God and Nature seemed to have created this continent for the development of a mighty nation. With blind fatuity that destroyed the very source of expected wealth, the British Ministry instituted a series of measures which stung and maddened the citizens who breathed the free air of this great country, and finally drove them into rebellion.

In establishing the authority of the English Ministry in New Jersey, William Franklin, the son of one of the grandest patriots of those times, became a facile tool. It is difficult to understand why, with such an ancestry, he should so far have fallen short of the high destiny which he might have attained, but it is, perhaps, to be attributed to the mediocrity of his character and talents, which made him subservient to those whom he thought would be undoubted victors in the contest.

When he was appointed, great doubts were expressed in many quarters, of his ability to perform the duties of the position to which he was called. He was made Governor at a very critical period in the history of New Jersey. Although, in prior years, the colonists in that province had been loyal to the core, yet the time had now come when

that loyalty was shaken and, in the near future, was to be lost to the English King. A Governor of ability, of moderation, of firmness and of wisdom, might, perhaps, have achieved a different result. But Franklin did not possess the qualifications necessary to enable him to meet the stirring issues of the time.

There is great difficulty in arriving at the time and the place of his birth, nor is it known who was his mother. Very little can be learned of his early youth, although he was received into his father's family when about a year old, and was under his fostering care until he attained his majority. In his earlier years he showed quite a fondness for books, but, later, sought a military career, even going so far as to make an attempt, clandestinely, to enter the Naval service in a privateer. Before he was of age he received a commission in the forces raised by Pennsylvania, in the French war. His commission was for a subordinate office, but he soon rose to the rank of Captain. He served for a short time on the frontier and then, returning to Philadelphia, became an assistant to his father in his scientific experiments and professional work. For two years, from 1754 to 1756, he was in the general Post Office, of which the elder Franklin had the management, as Post Master General, and was also Clerk of the General Assembly. In June, 1757, his father went to London, having been appointed colonial agent in England, and Franklin went with him. The business, as well as the inclination of the elder Franklin, led him to make frequent journeys over the continent and through England and Scotland, on which occasions he was accompanied by his son, who thus acquired great social and mental improvement from the society and conversation of men of science and learning whom he was constantly meeting. In 1762 the University of Oxford conferred the degree of LL.D. upon Benjamin Franklin, and that of A. M. upon his son. It was in the same year that through the influence of Lord Bute, without any solicitation whatever from his father, William Franklin was appointed Governor of New Jersey. It is said that Lord Halifax, then Minister of American affairs, submitted him to a close examination, this being deemed necessary mainly on account of his having been born in the colony.

Franklin was commissioned Governor on the 9th day of September, 1762, and reached New Jersey, February 24, 1763, coming direct from England. He met the Legislature at Amboy for the first time, May 26, 1763, when Robert Ogden from Essex County, who had just been



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elected Speaker, was presented to him, and he was graciously pleased to recognize the appointment. At the same time he made an address to the Legislature, as was always usual with a new Governor. The speech was short, common place and suggested nothing of importance except the statement made by all prior Governors, with one notable exception, that it was desirable to make provision for the expenses of the Government, which included, of course, his own salary. He gave general promises of what his action would be, but distinctly avowed that he should at all times govern his course by his duty to his "Gracious Majesty." He was wise in one direction;—he gathered around him, as members of his Council, some of the wisest and best men of the province. Among them were Robert Hunter Morris, Chief Justice and Charles Read, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the province; David Ogden, an eminent lawyer of Essex County, and afterwards also, an Associate Justice of the same court; Samuel Smith, the first historian of New Jersey; Peter Kemble, a prominent citizen of Morris County and the Earl of Sterling, a Major General in the colonial army during the War of the Revolution. Subsequently, Richard Stockton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, took the place of a deceased member, on the recommendation of the Governor Cortlandt Skinner, at one time Attorney General of the Colony, later on, also became a Councillor. Abler or more competent men never met together in a legislative body than was the Council during the whole of Franklin's administration. It was generally in accord with the other two branches of the Legislature, never evincing a captious spirit and never disagreeing with either, except in essential matters.

The second act of the Assembly, passed after the meeting with Franklin, was friendly and generous to him. It provided for the payment of a salary of £1200 to the Governor and £60 besides for his house rent. The first act related to those volunteers, during the French War, who had become disabled by wounds, and made provision for the payment of indemnities to many of them.

Franklin and the Assembly, as well as the Council, made frequent interchange of addresses. It was generally the case that some member of the Legislature was a Quaker and objection was frequently made by him to the style of the address; the matter was approved, but complaint was made of the manner. To the people of these modern times, whether Quakers or not, the objection would appear proper,

for the speeches were fulsome to the last degree and so continued, even after the trouble between the colonies and Great Britain had broken out into actual rebellion. They always began with this formula: "*We, his Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects*" and the last speech made by the Legislature to the Governor which appears in the record of the Council, begins, as usual, with those words and besides, recognizes Franklin as the royal Governor and calls their address "the humble address of the Representatives of the Colony." But with all this apparent subservience all through the addresses within the last five or six years prior to the time the colonists proclaimed their freedom from the mother country, was to be found an unmistakable sentiment of sturdy independence and an undoubted adherence to the cause of liberty. In their expression of a determination to secure freedom from oppression there could be no mistake and it is plainly evident that Franklin so understood it. There was a party in both Council and Legislature, during the whole of Franklin's rule, who were loyalists and who sympathized with him in his adherence to the English crown. This party was not in the majority, but it was by no means insignificant. The Speaker of the Assembly, Cortlandt Skinner, did not hesitate, in 1775, when he presented the "*humble address*" of "his Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects," which he had signed as Speaker, to declare that the speech "being different from my sentiments, I think it necessary thus publicly to declare it—a step I should not have taken had I been permitted to enter my dissent on the minutes of the House."

While many causes of complaint existed against the mother country, there were two which came to the front almost immediately after Franklin was made Governor. One was the Navigation Act, the other the Stamp Act. The first did not directly affect New Jersey. There were no ports to receive foreign commerce in that colony; Perth Amboy had sunk into utter insignificance as a port of entry and the bright hopes its founders had entertained of its becoming a rival to New York in commercial enterprise, were blasted. New Jersey was obliged to depend almost entirely upon New York and Philadelphia for its foreign trade. But that act did materially affect Boston and New York. All Massachusetts was ablaze, and the other colonies sympathized with her and spoke out in loud protest against the oppression perpetrated by the officers of the crown in attempting to enforce its provisions. Application was made to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, for a process, called a "writ of assistance," to be issued enabling the officers of the

crown to search for what were alleged to be smuggled goods. The Court refused to issue the writ without argument. James Otis, who afterwards was a fiery leader in the rebellion against England, was Advocate General and it was his duty to appear, and argue the motion for the crown. He resigned his office and used his ability and his great store of legal information in opposing the motion. The warrants were issued, but never used. In the sequel to the contest over the Navigation Act, Bernard, former Governor of New Jersey, again appears. Pending the time between the application for the writ of assistance and the argument, Chief Justice Sewall died. It was known that he entertained grave doubts of the legality of authorizing a right of search. Hutchinson had been re-elected Governor, a member of the Governor's Council and Judge of Probate. Yet with all these honors, Bernard, with full knowledge that Hutchinson would grant the writ, appointed him to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sewall. This action made Bernard still more obnoxious than he had already become and led finally to the attempt to displace him. In this controversy over the Navigation Act, New Jersey could take no active part, but its citizens were in full sympathy with the patriots of Massachusetts.

The origin of the Stamp Act has been much debated; it cannot now be stated definitely. It is however, quite certain that it had its germ of being in events which happened years prior to its enactment. Lord Bute had been driven from the ministry in 1763; he was succeeded by George Grenville. The new Prime Minister, early in 1764, pronounced in Parliament, these words: "*It may be proper to charge stamp duties on the colonies and plantations.*" They were few and apparently simple, but they were fatal to the British government and struck the death knell of its power over the colonies. But the idea of imposing a stamp did not originate with Mr. Grenville. In 1734, Governor Cosby proposed to the Legislature of New York, as a means of raising money to pay expenses of government, a duty on legal papers and on conveyances and deeds. The Assembly did not accept the proposition. If it had carried out the suggestion and passed a colonial stamp act, no one could have objected. Ten years later the first suggestion of the passage of such a law by Parliament was made by Lieut. Governor Clark, of New York, and in December, 1744, Governor Clinton, of that colony, wrote to the Duke of Newcastle that Clark had shown him two "*scheimes which had been sent him from England.*" It is probable therefore that the "*scheimes*" related generally to trade; the other was a suggestion

for "establishing by act of Parliament dutys upon stamp papers in all the British and American colonys." The Governor thereupon, in the same letter to the Duke of Newcastle, made a remark in language, which however faulty in orthography, was certainly very wise. "The people in North America" he says, "are quite strange to any duty, but such as they raise themselves and was such a scheim to take place without their knowledge, it might prove a dangerous consequence to his majesty's interest." Soon afterward the ministry began to make calculations on the amount which might be realized if a stamp act were to be put into operation in America. In July, 1763, Hugh McCulloh, a clerk connected with the Treasury department, presented a report by which he estimated that £60,000 sterling could be raised annually, in this way, from North America. This was after Grenville had become Premier and undoubtedly was in answer to his order, or that of some of his subordinates. He, however, was not satisfied with this result of the arithmetical calculation of his clerk, as he demanded £100,000.

In August, 1764, the Earl of Halifax mailed a circular to all of the royal governors in North America, directing them to transmit to him "a list of all instruments made use of in public transactions, land proceedings, grants, conveyances, securities of land or money, within your government, with proper and sufficient descriptions of the same; in order that, if Parliament should think proper to pursue the intention of the aforesaid resolution, they may thereby be enabled to carry it into execution in the most efficient and least burdensome manner." If Governor Franklin received one of these circulars, there is no evidence in the records of the proceedings of the Council that he disclosed it to those who immediately surrounded him. While all this was transpiring in England and the English ministry were, perhaps, imagining that the intended encroachments on the rights of the colonies were, in a measure, masked and that the people, at large, were in ignorance of this movement, there were sharp eyes and ears watching and listening, and however carefully such transactions might be hidden, they did not escape the notice of these sentinels. Each colony able to support such an officer, had its agent resident in London, whose business it was to obtain and transmit to the colonial authorities information of any important event transpiring there, which might affect their principals. At this time, Benjamin Franklin was the agent of New Jersey and it can well be imagined that no movement of the ministry or of any of the public authorities, which could in any wise affect the colonies

escaped his scrutiny. So, when knowledge came to these agents of the intention of the ministry to introduce this measure into Parliament, Grenville was told in the most unmistakable manner that the colonies would submit to no taxation which was not of their own creation. His reply was that he intended to carry the measure through that year, but that he thought it proper to submit it to the colonial Assemblies, so that they might, if they chose, suggest a different plan.

There were several reasons which impelled Grenville to urge this matter just at that time. The war with France had just closed, and its result was of the utmost advantage to England as well as to the colonies. All the possessions of France in the northern part of America became the property of Great Britain, and New England and the adjacent provinces were freed from the danger which before had been constantly imminent, from a foe so near and so persistent in its attempts upon the English settlements. In that war the British subjects in America had expended £3,000,000 sterling, had kept a standing army of 25,000 men constantly in the field, had sacrificed 30,000 of their young men and had equipped 400 privateers to prey upon French commerce. All this had shown the English ministry the vast resources of the American people. So, Grenville imagined, first: That the colonists would be grateful for their rescue from so relentless a foe and their deliverance from the dangers which had theretofore so constantly threatened them and that they would be willing to undergo still further sacrifice to aid the mother country which, he would have them believe, had proved so great a benefactor to them. Second: That he could relieve the pressing necessities of Great Britain arising from the long war in which it had been involved with its inveterate foe, by this tax on the colonies, and third: He hoped to secure a reputation for good financiering and gain the approval of his own ministry by so shaping measures as to provide for the support of the English. But, he little understood the temper of the American people. They comprehended, better than he, the real situation; they knew that the result of the war was due more to their exertions than to those of the mother country; they appreciated their own sacrifices and, better still, they estimated their just claims to freedom and the injustice of their oppressors. Feeling all this, they were determined to maintain their liberties at any cost. The colonial agents remonstrated against the iniquitous measure; members of parliament, better informed than the ministers, raised their voices in indignation against the proposed act; the colonists held meeting after meeting

and vehemently protested; and the legislatures of many of the colonies memorialized the House of Commons. Protests were in vain, remonstrances failed, notes of warning from their own members availed not; Grenville and his associates had determined that the measure should be passed and so, on the 22d of March, 1765, it was passed, in a full House of Commons, after a very spirited debate and hot opposition, by the large majority of 252, out of an aggregate of 366 votes and became a law. It can well be imagined with what indignation the news of the passage of the bill was received in the colonies. But when the stamps reached America, that indignation was increased and the manifestations of feeling all over the land were of a character which almost beggars description. In New Jersey, the demonstrations were not so violent as elsewhere, but the conduct of the people was such as to show beyond a doubt that they would not submit to the indignity. All classes agreed not to use the stamps and it seemed, for a time, as if business would be suspended. The action of the lawyers illustrates the position taken by the business men of the community. Frederick Smyth was then Chief Justice; he was a loyalist and was charged with being a candidate for the position of stamp distributor. Smyth was appointed chief justice in 1764 and the stamps arrived in the province the next year. A meeting of the bar was called in September, 1765, expressly to discuss the situation, and after a full presentation of the matter, it was unanimously resolved that they would use no stamps for any purpose. Of course, this action, if persisted in, would put an end to all legal business, but, it would also prevent any return being made to the home government for the sale of stamps. The lawyers persevered in their determination and resolutely refused to purchase a single stamp. The Chief Justice requested the members of the bar to confer with him on the day after their meeting. He denied in the most positive manner that he had sought the appointment of stamp distributor, or had accepted it. In fact, William Coxe had been appointed on the nomination of Benjamin Franklin. The ministry had resolved not to choose any of these officers from England, but to name them from responsible citizens in the colonies, on the nomination of the colonial agents. At his meeting with the members of the bar before referred to, the Chief Justice propounded several questions to them, among them, this:—Whether they would agree to purchase the stamps if they should arrive at a certain time; to which a negative was promptly given. He also asked for their opinion as to the payment of duties and

whether he was under any obligation to distribute the stamps. To this there was only one answer—that the duties could not be paid and that he was not obliged to aid in the delivery of the stamps. The Chief Justice acted on this advice and the result was that the Court was closed and remained so until the next April, when there was another meeting of the bar, at which the conclusion was reached that they would resume business, use no stamps and abide by the result.

The stamps intended for New Jersey were never landed; the opposition against the measure was so pronounced that the English Captain, Hawker, who had the papers on board of his vessel, did not dare take them on shore.

The Governor called his Council together on the 6th of November, 1765, for the purpose of consulting as to the proper method to be pursued under the condition of affairs in the colony arising from the threatening aspect of the people. Six Councilmen were present; the four absent members sent apologies, one of whom, Lord Sterling, gave his opinion in full and presented his advice to the Governor. Franklin had some correspondence which he presented to the Council, letters from Governor Colden, Captain Kennedy and Captain Hawker, in whose vessel then lying near New Castle, in Delaware, were the obnoxious stamps. The Governor submitted several questions to the Council which were answered the next day. The result of the interview was that he was advised that he could not accept of the resignation of the stamp distributor, nor was he empowered to appoint any one in his stead; that there was no one in the province able to give the requisite bond, who would accept the position; that it was not safe for any person to execute the duties of the office "on account of the violent resentment too generally imbibed against the act; and the many repeated threats by written advertisements, and otherwise, against any that should be aiding or assisting in carrying the same into execution; that it was unsafe for the Governor to attempt to send for the stamps from under Captain Hawker's protection."

The Governor showed great wisdom during the whole of this unpleasant affair, acted with firmness but moderation, seemed to appreciate the surroundings and to demean himself so as to show that he was fully alive to the situation. He never for a moment surrendered his loyalty to the king and yet seemed desirous of securing tranquillity in the province.

The ministry gained nothing by the passage of the act but the

hatred of the colonists and lost greatly in the estimation of the people at home. In less than a year's time the stamp act was repealed. But the repeal was accompanied by what was called a "declaratory act," which insisted that Parliament had the power to legislate over the colonies "in all cases whatsoever." The ministry then in power had insisted upon the passage of this "declaratory act" and that it should accompany the repeal. This circumstance aroused an unfortunate jealousy and distrust of the English Government throughout the colonies. Well it might arouse distrust, for it was but a menace of further oppression in the future. But the great majority of the colonists were so jubilant over the repeal of the obnoxious law that they overlooked the threat contained in its companion act. Exuberant joy was manifested all over the colonies; statues were erected to the king, Pitt and General Conway; loyal addresses were presented by the different assemblies of the several provinces, to King George. But this satisfaction was short lived, and events soon showed that an evil genius had full possession of all who at that time were influential in the government of England. Further taxation was attempted to be imposed upon the colonists. Revenue must be raised from America, was the cry. The impelling incident which was the direct cause of the new act was this: Charles Townsend, in the turmoil of affairs in Great Britain, had become Prime Minister, succeeding the Marquis of Rockingham. He was a man of brilliant parts but not of sound judgment nor of the firmness of purpose required in those troublous times. Grenville, the former Premier, had had his hatred of the colonies increased by his defeats. Townsend was uttering a boast one day, in the presence of Grenville, that he would find a way in which he could tax America. "You dare not do it" was the sneering reply of the former minister. Stung by the implication that he was lacking in the requisite courage, without reflection, Townsend replied: "I dare tax America." His boast was no mere utterance, for he instantly set about concocting a plan by which he might carry it out. Unfortunately, there had been a change in the sentiments of the members of Parliament. A bill was introduced by the ministers providing for the laying of an impost on glass, paper, pasteboard, white and red lead, painters' colors and tea. The most, if not all of these articles which were manufactured, were not produced in the provinces but were absolutely necessary in the ordinary business of the community. The preamble of the act declared that it was expedient to raise a revenue in America and to make more



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certain and adequate provisions for defraying the charges of the administration of justice in the provinces. One of the clauses in the act empowered the crown to establish a general civil list throughout every colony of any extent in North America, with salaries, pensions and appointments to the whole amount of the new duties. If possible, this was more obnoxious than the hated stamp act. If the object of the bill were attained,—the establishment of a civil list, independent of the legislature,—a great advance would be made towards the annihilation of liberty; nevertheless it became a law in the month of June, 1767. Very soon after, two other statutes were enacted which roused the people to a high pitch of indignant fury. The Legislature of New York had refused to comply with a requisition for supplying troops. This and the contumacious conduct of the Massachusetts Assembly gave particular offence to the English ministry and Parliament enacted a statute providing that the Legislature of New York should pass no act whatever until that colony should comply with the requisition. Information of these three acts reached the colonies about the same time.

No terms can fully describe the amazement and exasperation felt by the colonists over these continuous attempts of the ministry, especially when it was remembered that the "Grants and Concessions" of Berkeley and Carteret and the "Concessions and Agreements" of the Proprietors of West Jersey expressly provided "that the Governor and Council are not to impose any tax, custom, or subsidy, tollage assessments or any other duty whatsoever, upon any color or pretence, how specious soever, upon the said province and inhabitants thereof without their own consent, first had, or other than what shall be imposed by the authority and consent of the General Assembly." True, the Proprietors had relinquished the right of government to the British sovereign, but, while they had a right to do this, that body could not surrender the rights of the people; those rights were inherent in the whole body of the citizens, had been guarantied to them by the organic law of the land which had been their guardian and protector for a century.

Besides, tax was a mere gift, a gratuity; from the subject to the sovereign, justly due, it is true, for protection given, but, still a free will offering which the ruler could not compel at his volition, which must proceed from the subject through his authorized representative. The colonists were free born, British subjects, entitled to the same rights, the same freedom, the same equality, as though they had been born in

England. Representations in the councils of the government was a privilege inherent in every native born citizen. It was impossible to send delegates to the English Parliament; the distance between the two countries was too great, but, a colonial parliament would answer the purpose if the legislatures of the different colonies were unable to make provision for the proper administration of affairs. The colonial legislatures could better judge of the exigencies of any case that might arise, and knew better the wants, the sentiments and the peculiar conditions of their own immediate fellow citizens with whom they were in daily intercourse, than could a body of men surrounded by entirely different environments.

These were some of the arguments with which the proposed tax was met. The act which enjoined a colonial legislature from passing any law did not admit of any discussion; the mere statement showed its absurdity, its folly and its injustice. If the Assembly of one colony could be thus restrained, the same restraint could be placed upon all and there would be a cessation of legislation throughout the whole land. The Parliament might as well pass a law prohibiting men from breathing; legislation is as necessary to the body politic as breath to the natural body.

The same temper and resentment which impelled resistance to former measures still continued, but was now increased to an intensity never before existing, and only needed an incentive to again arouse the people to renewed and more vigorous opposition.

All through the discussion the colonists claimed only that to which they were entitled as British subjects, and demanded that they should receive at the hands of their sovereign the same consideration—nothing more, nor less—as was given to other subjects of Great Britain.

The discussion continued, circulars were issued by colonial legislatures, by governors, by officers and by individuals in the colonies; by ministers, members of Parliament and Boards of Trade, in England; and were scattered broadcast. Acts of Parliament were met by counter action by the colonial legislature. The Parliament called on the Assembly of Massachusetts to rescind an obnoxious law; the spirited colonists refused obedience. New York put Parliament at defiance and held regular terms of the Legislature to correspond with other similar bodies in the colonies. Its acts, of course, were powerless, for, to make them effective, they must have received the royal assent; and so, they passed no formal laws. The English ministry threatened; the

authorities in America kept on their way, coolly and calmly pursuing the course which they marked out for themselves, occasionally presenting moderate and respectful remonstrances, by way of petition, to the English sovereign, in which they set out their grievances in no uncertain manner and claimed that he, as their king, should protect them, his subjects, who ought receive guardianship and care at his hands. The excitement spread from Maine to Georgia. Massachusetts suffered the most, and her sister colonies gave substantial aid and assistance to her.

But while all this turmoil existed, the hated acts were put into operation and troops were quartered in Boston to secure compliance with them by force of arms, if necessary. This produced violence and disorder and the public discontent was largely increased until it swelled into turbulence and blood was actually shed in the streets of Boston.

Then came another outrage from England: Parliament requested the king to require the Governor of Massachusetts to make the most strenuous examination to ascertain who had committed treason and misprision of treason since 1767, and to report the names of the criminals, so that they might be brought to trial in England. This added more fuel to the flame already kindled and the whole people in every colony were incensed beyond degree. The measure was addressed especially against Massachusetts, but every province felt personally interested. The Legislature of New Jersey resolved that all persons charged with these crimes, residing in that colony, could only be tried by the courts of the province, and that "the sending such persons beyond the seas to be tried, is highly derogatory to the rights of British subjects; as thereby the inestimable privileges of a trial by a jury of the vicinage, as well as the liberty of producing witnesses in such trials will be taken away." This resolution gives the whole argument against the law.

The year 1770 began and Lord North was prime minister, having succeeded Charles Townshend in 1769, in which year an attempt was made to repeal the act imposing duties on glass, paper and the other commodities already mentioned. North, on that occasion, declared that though prudence and policy might suggest the propriety of repealing the law, yet he hoped it would not be done until "America was prostrate at their feet." A year had elapsed since that insolent remark was made and Lord North, himself, introduced a bill into Parliament to repeal the obnoxious act. It was repealed, but only in part; the

duties were taken from every article named in the bill except tea. The colonists objected not so much to the fact that certain imported articles were taxed, but, to the principle involved. That was insisted on with the same force after the repeal as before. It made no difference whether the tax was imposed on one article or on a hundred, and, of course, the compromise, for such it was considered, failed to satisfy the colonists, and discontent still reigned.

The malcontents in America had long since banded themselves together by solemn compact to use no goods imported from England which were taxed, and the foreign trade had dwindled to almost nothing. But, notwithstanding this, King George and Lord North persisted in their mad attempt to bring "America prostrate to their feet." The king was a dull, stupid man, with an inflexible will. North was of a generous nature, with good impulses, who appreciated the peril of the situation much better than his royal master. It was ascertained after his death that he was of the opinion that a continuance of the action determined upon by the king against the colonies would eventuate adversely to the crown. But North, although nominally the Premier of the empire, was not Prime Minister; the king governed and overruled his minister. North was a violent Tory, according to the political nomenclature of the day. A boast made by him on the floor of the House of Commons gives an index to his character; "since he had a seat there he had voted against all popular, and in favor of all unpopular measures."

So the perilous plans of the sovereign were followed; the declaratory law which accompanied the repeal of the Stamp Act, the "sugar act," the law creating a Board of Commissioners of the revenues, the mutiny act, that for quartering soldiers on the colonies and that restraining the action of the New York Legislature, were still unrepealed. Nothing would satisfy the colonists short of the annulling of all these statutes, and the settling, beyond controversy, of the principle that there should be no taxation without representation.

But the king was not satisfied yet; he purposed to drive the iron still deeper. The Governor of Massachusetts and the Legislature had quarreled about the support of the colonial government and no bill providing for that had been passed. In 1772, it was learned that provision had been made by King George for the support of the government independent of the Assembly. The provision was afterwards extended to the judges of the Supreme Court, by providing independent salaries for these offices.

During all the years of this disquiet, the people at large had not been idle. Meetings of citizens were held all over the country; committees had been appointed to take measures to secure an alleviation of their grievances. In 1773, the people seemed to cease the mere expression of their sentiments on the conduct of king and ministry and to adopt practical measures tending to a consolidation of public sentiment, a closer union of the colonies and more united action.

The colonies were bound together by no organic bond, no covenant controlling and requiring a combined effort. The want of such a bond was keenly felt by the thinking men of the country. A remedy for the defect was attempted in the selection of what were called Committees of Correspondence. In March, 1773, the Assembly of Virginia through several resolutions referring to other matters, suggested the appointment of such a committee. Its object, as stated by these resolutions, was "to obtain early and authentic intelligence of such acts and resolutions of Parliament as might relate to America, and to maintain a communication with sister colonies." This action met with the approbation of almost all the other colonies. The Assembly of New Jersey accepted the suggestion coming from Virginia, and, at their meeting, held at Burlington, on the 8th of February, 1774, after carefully and solemnly discussing the whole situation, appointed a very strong Committee of nine members, vesting them with full powers to act within the lines proposed by the Virginia resolutions, and also directing them to report "occasionally" to the Assembly. The Chairman of this Committee was James Kinsey, afterwards Chief Justice, but a loyalist in his views and actions. Similar committees were appointed by all the colonies and served a most important purpose in the after history of events. They brought the colonies closer together, with one common purpose; moulded public sentiment; directed affairs so as to secure a systematized effort to obtain relief from the evils of the times.

The end was fast approaching; the stupid, self-willed King imagined that the time was near at hand when America would be prostrate at his feet and that it would require only a few more turns of the political vice to force his rebellious subjects to surrender. So, the East India Company was permitted to carry its tea to all the colonies and leave it almost free from duty. The colonists had refused to buy this product of the dominions of that overgrown company and it became financially embarrassed. Such arrangements were made that the company could afford to sell the tea nine pence per pound less than it had been offered

before, and it was supposed that self-interest would induce the colonists to purchase the commodity. But the king and ministry again failed to appreciate the sentiments of the people. It was not the amount of money to be paid, but a great principle for which they were contesting, one involving the liberties of a nation, and they persisted in their refusal. There was an immense interest to the company at stake in the sale of its tea; 17,000,000 pounds of that commodity were stored in its warehouses. Under a false impression, as to the action of the colonists and trusting to the protection of the government, they sent forward their vessels to American ports, with the tea consigned to recognized friends, or to those who were known to be loyalists. The result was almost sublime; the people seemed actuated by one spirit in their determination to resist. At every port preparations were made to prevent the landing of the tea. In Boston the ships were boarded by a band of citizens disguised as Indians, who broke open the boxes and poured the contents into the sea.

Little opportunity was afforded the citizens of New Jersey to show such a decided opposition to the action of the English ministry. There were no ports in the colony where it was supposed tea could be landed. But New Jersey did have a tea party, fashioned somewhat after the larger and more celebrated one at Boston.

A captain of a ship loaded with tea, consigned to Philadelphia, did not dare land his cargo, as the patriots of that city had given notice that they would not allow any vessel containing that commodity to enter their port. He, therefore, sailed up the Cohansey River, in Cumberland County, then a port of entry at which there was considerable foreign trade, secretly landed his cargo and stored it in the cellar of a house fronting on the "Green." The inhabitants became aware of the circumstance and appointed a committee of five to look after it. This was shortly before a general meeting of the citizens of the County, held at Bridgeton, December 22, 1774, to consider some recommendations of the first Continental Congress. At this meeting, in pursuance of certain resolutions, a committee of twenty-five persons was appointed, which was immediately notified of the facts connected with the landing of the tea and of the selection of the committee of five by the inhabitants of Greenwich; but, after consultation any action was postponed until the next day. During the night, some persons dressed as Indians broke open the house where the tea had been stored, carried it to the public green and burned it; this was done in the early evening so that

the sight might be enjoyed by the people. At a meeting of the committee of twenty-five held on the next day, news was received of this action, and two "resolves" were passed. "1st. That we entirely disapprove of the destroying of the above mentioned tea, it being entirely contrary to our resolves. 2d. That we will not conceal nor protect from Justice any of the perpetrators of the above fact." It was shrewdly suspected at the time that the committee were not so much disposed to condemn the "fact" as the resolution would indicate, and certainly, that they were glad the tea had been disposed of, as it would have been a burden on their hands. Those engaged in the burning were among the most prominent citizens in the County. Among them was Ebenezer Elmer, afterwards a surgeon in the patriot army, and the father of the Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, in the early part of this century.

Suits against some of those engaged in the affair were commenced by the owners of the tea, at the succeeding April Term of the Supreme Court. Eminent Counsel were employed on both sides; those for the defendants were retained by money raised by the citizens by subscription. At the proper time, the plaintiffs, being non-residents, were required to file security for costs. They were not able to do that, as they could not induce any resident of the State to become surety, the feeling being so strong in favor of the defendants. In November Term the demand for security was repeated and in the succeeding April Term, 1776, the plaintiffs were non prossed. But, a month later, the bond for costs was furnished, the non suits set aside and the suits revived. But that is the last action taken in the cases; they still remain undetermined, to this day.

An attempt was made to punish the offenders by criminal proceedings. Chief Justice Frederick Smyth, who was a Tory, presided in the Oyer and Terminer held in Cumberland in May, 1775, and called the attention of the Grand Jury to the offence, entering very largely, in his charge, into the case, with its facts and circumstances. The Sheriff of the County was the brother of Ebenezer Elmer, and a Whig. He summoned a jury of the same party in politics as himself and the foreman of the jury was Daniel Elmer, another brother of the Doctor. It is not at all improbable that some members of the jury knew, personally, more about the burning than was told by the Chief Justice. No bill was found, although Judge Smyth sent the jury out the second time. Jonathan Elmer's term as Sheriff expired in June succeeding.

Governor Franklin appointed as his successor, a man named Bowen, who was supposed to be a Tory. Dr. Elmer kept a diary at the time, and in it he writes this: "'Twas expected, as Sheriff Bowen had got a jury of Tories, we would be Indited for burning Tea and taking Wheaton, but they could not make out, but made presentment."

The news of the action of the colonists, relating to the tea, was received in England with great indignation. But the wrath of the king and of his ministers was directed particularly against Massachusetts and that colony was very soon destined to feel the results of its insubordination. The ports of Boston were closed by act of Parliament; no vessels were permitted to enter or leave its harbor; the custom house and its appliances were removed to South Salem. By a gracious provision of the act, however, these restrictions were to be withdrawn upon condition that the East India Company was compensated for its losses. Although the king and his council believed that good order was restored in Massachusetts and that the laws of Parliament would be observed in that colony, yet the ministry were not satisfied with this, but proceeded to test the power of endurance of the citizens of Massachusetts by other enactments. Another law took away the charter from the people of Massachusetts, under which they had lived for nearly a century and a half, and reserved to the crown the appointment of all offices in the colony during the royal pleasure. By another act it was provided that if any person were indicted for a capital offence and it were stated, under oath, that the crime was committed in aid of the magistrates in suppressing riots, and that he could not be fairly tried in Massachusetts, the offender could be sent to another colony, or to England, for trial. Another law passed almost at the same time, provided for the quartering of soldiers upon the inhabitants.

But the colonies, while sympathizing with Massachusetts in this her time of peril, were, if possible, more indignant and filled with more dread for the future by the passage of an act at the same time with the three to which reference has just been made relating to the province of Quebec. This act vested all legislation in a council appointed by and dependent on the crown, and placed all the revenue in the hands of the king for his absolute disposal. If this were to be the fate of a province which had been quiescent during all these troubles, what would become of those who had been violent in their denunciation of the English ministry and had placed obstacle after obstacle in the way of obedience to law? If any measure had been needed to unite all the colonies, this would seem to be the indissoluble bond that would accomplish it.



A. G. Ritchey

The citizens of Boston were not idle; they had foreseen the blows which would be aimed at their welfare and so, on the 13th of May, 1774, three days after the news of the "Port bill" was received, they announced by a resolution their intention to meet the crisis with an undaunted spirit and, at the same time, to submit a plan to the other colonies for united action which might bring relief. They proposed that each province should agree to stop all importations from Great Britain and the West Indies until the odious acts were repealed. Copies of this resolution were sent to all the other colonies and the result of this action was the convocation of the first Continental Congress.

The Assembly of Virginia, as a mark of sympathy with the suffering citizens of Massachusetts, proposed that the first of June, the day on which the "Port bill" was to go into effect, should be observed throughout the continent as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, "to implore the divine interposition to avert the heavy calamity which threatened to deprive them of the exercise of their civil rights, precipitating the evils of civil war and to give one heart and one mind to the people firmly to oppose every invasion of their liberties."

This was the first hint that had appeared in public utterances of the possibility of war. The colonists, up to this time, had still preserved the attitude of loyal subjects to the British government. But now, it became a matter of discussion whether it would not be better, under the circumstances, to declare themselves independent. There was no doubt in the minds of some of the leading men as to the proper course to be pursued; they were outspoken for separation, but they were few in number, and although afterwards they became a power in directing the people in the course which they had foretold must eventually be pursued, yet, at first, they were either misunderstood or were not appreciated.

At this juncture of affairs, Governor Franklin was earnestly requested to call the Legislature together. The exigency of the case demanded that this course should be pursued; discontent prevailed all through the colony; other colonies were in commotion, having openly avowed thier intention to rebel; hostilities were threatened; but Franklin still persisted in his refusal to act and it was evident that measures must be adopted by some authoritative body, deriving its power directly from the people, to meet the alarming emergency of the time. That was accomplished in this manner: In the months of June and July, 1774, there was a simultaneous movement of the inhabitants of

the several counties of the province which must have been the result of a preconcerted plan. Meetings of the citizens were called at different places in the colony, which were very largely attended. At these meetings various plans were discussed and many suggestions made, all having reference to the same end—the settlement of the controversy with the mother country. It was understood by all, that some measure must be adopted and that right speedily, to relieve the unrest of the public mind and to preserve the liberties of the citizens intact from the encroachments of the English ministry. Boston had proposed a general non-importation and exportation act. All were ready to agree to that course, however ruinous it might be to the interests of merchants and traders and of the community in general, if by adopting it any good could be accomplished. A few might have entertained the idea and undoubtedly did, of separation from England. But, if such a measure were thought of, no one proposed it in the Legislatures or Congress until later and it was not discussed in those bodies. It would have met with no favor, for at every one of the meetings where delegates were appointed to the Convention, with one single exception, the strongest asseverations of loyalty were made to the English crown. In many instances, professions of abiding confidence in the Sovereign; of cheerful obedience to all constitutional laws of England and of an earnest desire to remain dependent upon the British government, characterized the resolutions passed at the various meetings. The Convention itself, composed as it was of delegates coming up from the people at large, representing faithfully the sentiments of their constituents, voiced the wishes of the great majority of the colonists when, in its first resolution, it was declared that the inhabitants of the province “are and ever have been firm and unshaken in their loyalty to King George and *that they detest all thoughts of an independence on the Crown of Great Britain.*”

Although these various meetings were almost simultaneously held and undoubtedly with a prior understanding on the part of those who called them, and the Electors present did not seem to have any concerted plan for future action, yet, it was evident from their proceedings and resolutions that a provincial Congress or Convention, was deemed necessary and that delegates should be appointed to that Congress. The minds of the people were so oppressed, the danger was so imminent, the emergency so full of peril, that no question was raised as to form, or, as to what should be the jurisdiction of the proposed provincial meeting.

From the many discussions and suggestions, a plan was finally evolved which met with the approbation of all, and that was the assembling of a provincial convention or congress, to which should be referred the whole subject and which was to be charged with the responsibility of providing some measure of meeting the dilemma. That convention or congress was composed of delegates from the different Counties.

This was a momentous measure, and it was the beginning of the end. Seventy-two delegates, in all, were appointed to this Congress, which met at New Brunswick, July 21, 1774. These delegates were representative men, wise, judicious, thoughtful, conservative, coming up from every county, representing all classes—the very best men in the colony. They continued in session several days, discussed the whole range of circumstances surrounding the situation, the dangers that menaced the life of the colonies, denounced the obnoxious acts of Parliament in strong and unmistakable terms, recommended a general non-importation and non-consumption agreement, appointed a committee to raise funds to afford relief to the suffering inhabitants of Boston and rendered grateful acknowledgments “to the noble and worthy patrons of constitutional liberty in the British Senate, for their laudable efforts to avert the storm they beheld impending over a much injured colony, and in support of the just rights of the King’s subjects in America.” The last action of the Convention was to appoint James Kinsey, William Livingston, John De Hart, Stephen Crane and Richard Smith delegates to represent the Colony of New Jersey in a general Continental Congress, to be held in Philadelphia, about the first of September then next, “to meet, consult and advise with the Deputies from the other colonies; and to determine upon all such pendent and lawful measures as may be judged most expedient for the colonies immediately and unitedly to adopt, in order to obtain relief for an oppressed people and the redress of our general grievances.”

These men were not all staunch patriots; Kinsey was one of the best men in the community and was afterwards made Chief Justice; but, although enjoying the unbounded confidence of all classes, there were excellent reasons for doubting his adherence to the patriot cause. He and John De Hart, in November, 1775, declined to serve any further as delegates, and Kinsey, after the breaking out of the war, refused to take the oath prescribed by the Colonial Legislature. Richard Smith, after the adoption of the Constitution of 1776, was elected a member of the first State

Council, but refused to serve and tendered his resignation. The Council held that they could not receive it and therefore expelled him.

Most of the counties and of the townships, also, appointed committees of correspondence, and of "observation" and "inspection," the first of which were directed to correspond with similar bodies from the other counties and townships. These various committees were industrious in the performance of their duties; they met from time to time, adopted rules of conduct, assiduously guarded the public interest, watched the actions of suspicious citizens, organized the militia of the colony, appointed their officers and the proper persons to drill them in martial exercises, and when the war with all its horrors was upon the people, they provided for obtaining information of the approach of the enemy's forces, or vessels, gave notice to the authorities of movements of the British, provided ammunition and arms for the patriot soldiers, acted as express riders and corresponded with other committees and with friends of their cause, not only in New Jersey, but, in other colonies.

Congress met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, October 4, 1774. Its proceedings belong to the whole country, and, although New Jersey is identified with it and was loyal to all its resolutions, yet, it is not the province of a historian of a single State to record minutely all its measures, but only such as may relate to that particular State. It may be said however, that it advised all the colonies to accept the proposition of Massachusetts, to "cease importing, purchasing or using any goods from England, Ireland or their dependencies from and after the first of December then next, and also to stop exporting any goods to Great Britain or the West Indies, after the first of September, 1775, unless the grievances of the colonies should be sooner redressed." The New Jersey delegation reported the proceedings of Congress to the Assembly on the 11th of January, 1775, and they were unanimously approved by that body. The same persons were continued as delegates to the next Congress, with power to propose and agree to every "reasonable and Constitutional measure for the accommodation of the unhappy differences existing between the mother and her colonies."

So the fateful year of 1775 was ushered in with no possible hope of an adjustment of the controversy between the English Government and its subjects in North America. The king still ruled his ministers; his obstinate will saw no possible solution of the problem but by a continuance of vexatious and irritating measures, only widening the breach and driving his American subjects into open rebellion.

The relations of Governor Franklin and the Legislature during all this commotion, became strained, and finally led to greater alienation between them. The Assembly did not fail to recognize the entire honesty of Franklin's opinion as to his duty to his sovereign. He fully and sincerely believed that his first obligation was to the king and that he was bound by every consideration, in this terrible crisis, to devote all his powers and influence to his sovereign's cause. There were several matters which came up in dispute between him and the Assembly. In 1771, the Governor called the attention of the Legislature to the subject of providing for the support of some British troops which had been quartered in the province. This measure had been one of the causes of complaint by the colonies and the people and their representatives had been very restive under what they considered an invasion of their rights. In June, 1767, the Legislature passed "An act appointing Commissioners for supplying the several Barracks erected in the colony of New Jersey with Furniture and other necessities for accommodating the king's troops in or marching through the same, for supplying deficiencies and Defraying other Incidental charges." This act had received the concurrence of the Council and had been approved by the Governor. But, when it was presented to the English authorities for approval, they reported adversely to the king and it was disallowed, with an order that one of the Secretaries of State should "admonish" Governor Franklin for having passed the act. Lord Hillsborough, in pursuance of this order wrote a sharp letter to Franklin, severely reprimanding him not only for allowing the bill in question to be passed, but for other alleged derelictions of duty. A very long and labored reply was returned by Franklin, which is only important, in one respect, for the present purpose. The objection against the law made by the king's ministers was that it had not been passed in exact compliance with a previous act of Parliament. The Governor showed very plainly not only that the Legislature had complied with the spirit if not with the very letter of that statute, but that it questioned very seriously the right to call on the colonies to pay for the troops quartered on them against their consent and utterly denied any authority for taxing them without representation. So, in 1771, when, in his address at the opening of the Legislature, on April 18th, Franklin called for further appropriation for the support of the troops, the Assembly flatly refused, and then, the Governor entered into an elaborate mathematical argument to convince it that their constituents were amply able to pay more.

The Assembly, however, was firm and refused to load the country with additional burdens. It was unmistakably true that the people of the province were exceedingly irritated by the presence of the king's soldiers at a time of peace, and the delegates were strengthened in their refusal by the knowledge of that fact. The Freeholders of Hunterdon County, about that time, presented a remonstrance to the representatives from that County, at the close of which they presented these four questions for solution:

"1st. Whether to have the king's Troops stationed among us in Time of Peace is Constitutional and Agreeable to our Rights and Privileges?"

"2nd. Whether they are or can be of any use to us, or whether any proper Officer of this Government has the command of them in any Case of Immergency?"

"3rd. Whether Regular Troops does not spread Vice and Imorality in a Country when they are maintained in Idleness?"

"4th. Is it Consistent with Honor and Justice to support those who do us no service?"

"5th. Whether there is not Danger that a Military Power may in Time interrupt the Proper Influence and Management of Civil Administration?"

In the fall of 1771 the Legislature, however, agreed to pay any arrears that might be due for the subsistence of the troops, but this was done with the implied assurance that the soldiers should be withdrawn and that the colony would not be again called upon to raise money for that purpose. Accordingly, early in 1772, the troops were removed and that cause of dissension ceased.

Another disagreement arose in the same year. A member from Essex, named John Ogden, after accepting the position of delegate to the Assembly, and taking his seat, became insolvent and resigned. The House accepted the resignation and directed the Speaker to issue his warrant to the Clerk for another election. The Clerk drew the writ and applied to the Governor to have the Great Seal affixed. The Governor doubted the legality of the act and consulted with his Council, who advised him that it was "by no means regular or constitutional." A controversy arose at once between the Government and the Assembly, Franklin claiming that the House could not accept a resignation; that after a member had once qualified and taken his seat, his subsequent insolvency did not disqualify him. The dispute was settled in a

most singular manner. The Governor appointed Mr. Ogden a Justice of the Peace of Essex County. By an act of the Assembly, passed July 8, 1730, it was declared that if any member of the Legislature should accept an office of profit from the crown or from the Governor for the time being, his seat should be vacant and a writ for a new election should issue. The law did not provide by whom the seat should be declared vacant, nor who should issue the warrant. The Governor, however, in this instance, made the declaration and issued the writ. This the Assembly declared to be irregular and insisted that no one had the right to interfere with their sitting members but themselves, and that the writ should issue from them. But, as a difficulty which promised, at one time, to create some disturbance was thus settled, the delegates were not disposed to pursue their opposition further.

Another discussion, more violent than those already noticed, although much less important, arose in 1772, between the Government and the Assembly, in which Franklin allowed himself to depart from the dignity which had generally characterized his deportment. About four years before, Skinner, the Treasurer of the Province, complained that the chest in which the funds of the colony were kept, had been broken open and seven thousand and more pounds of bills and money stolen. About a year afterwards, Skinner was appointed a member of the Council and Franklin became very much attracted to him and would not admit that there was any fraud on the part of the Treasurer, in the case of the robbery. But the Assembly took a different view, alleged that the money was lost through the negligence, at least, of the Treasurer and intimated that his story about the alleged theft was not to be entirely believed. This gave rise to very acrimonious correspondence, in which the Governor lost his temper and allowed himself to indulge in language not becoming the Chief Magistrate of a province.

But the chief source of disagreement between the Governor and the Assembly was the absolute divergence of their opinions and actions in the differences between England and the colonists. Franklin never disguised his sentiments in the slightest degree, but whenever it was necessary, proclaimed his adherence to the Crown. His position was fully understood, but such was the respect felt by the Assembly towards him that his salary, £1200 and £60 for house rent, was allowed him to the very close of his career as Governor.

But the end came at last. Concord and Lexington sent their dread

echoes throughout the land, Bunker Hill followed and the die was cast. An appeal was made by the undismayed and spirited colonists to the wager of battle, and war was declared. Franklin remained at his post, from time to time transmitting to England information of events, as they transpired in the colony. During the year 1775, he found that his Council was not, at all, in accord with him. Theretofore, there had been no discord, but, in that year, one of his Councillors, the Earl of Stirling, accepted a military commission under the Provincial Congress and Franklin suspended him. At the end of 1775, he found himself almost entirely unsupported and in a most embarrassed position. On January 6, 1775, a letter which he wrote to the Earl of Dartmouth contained this sentence: "My situation is indeed somewhat particular and not a little difficult having no more than one or two among the principal officers of government to whom I, even now, speak confidentially on public affairs." This was intercepted by General Stirling and instant means were taken to prevent him from leaving the province. There is not the slightest evidence that he contemplated any such step. He was then living at Amboy and nominally attending to the duties of his position. A guard was placed at his gate and he was virtually under arrest. Later, in 1775, he received some despatches from the English ministry which he thought it his duty to lay before the legislature. He thereupon issued a proclamation directing the Assembly to meet on the 20th of June. The Provincial Congress, then in session, considered this a violation and in contempt of its order, which had sundered all relations with England, directed that the Governor's proclamation should not be obeyed and that no more salary should be paid to him. He was arrested on the 17th of June, 1775, by Nathaniel Heard, afterwards General in the Colonial Army, under an order from Samuel Tucker, President of the Provincial Congress, or Convention, as it was afterwards called. That order manifested the respect felt for the Governor; the officer making the arrest was directed to accept Franklin's parole of honor, to permit him to select one of three places of residence, one of them his own farm at Rancocus, and "that this necessary business be conducted with all the delicacy and tenderness which the nature of the service can possibly admit of." The Governor indignantly refused the parole of honor and was therefore placed in actual confinement, in his own house, however, a guard of sixty men being placed around it. The proceedings were reported to the Continental Congress, which directed that the prisoner should be examined.



Ewan Meritt

"If, on such examination, they shall be of opinion that he should be confined to report such opinion to Congress, and then the Congress will direct the place of his confinement." He was removed to Burlington and there submitted to an examination. He denied the jurisdiction of the Legislature, claiming that it had usurped his prerogatives and absolutely refused to answer any of the questions put to him. He was then declared an enemy of the country and ordered to be put "under safe guard" until the pleasure of Congress should be ascertained. The original minutes of the convention, until recently and, perhaps, still in existence, show an erasure of the words "in safe custody" and an interlineation of the words "under safe guard." On the 22d of June, 1776, Congress directed that he should be sent, under guard, to Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, "who could admit him to his parole, but if Mr. Franklin refused to give his parole, that Governor Trumbull be desired to treat him agreeably to the resolution of Congress respecting prisoners." The Chief Justice of the State induced Franklin to accept parole and he was quartered in the house of Capt. Grant, at East Windsor. There was an apparently unnecessary severity connected with this imprisonment which cannot be accounted for. Gov. Franklin was married to an estimable woman just about the time he came to New Jersey as its Governor. They were living at Amboy when he was arrested, but, during the whole of his stay in Connecticut, more than two years, were separated, Mrs. Franklin remaining in New York.

Several attempts were made for an exchange, but, on April 22, 1777, Congress transmitted a resolution to Governor Trumbull stating that evidence had been received that Franklin had "sedulously employed himself in dispersing among the inhabitants the protection of Lord Howe and General Howe, the king's commissioners for granting pardons and otherwise aided and abetted the enemies of the United States," and therefore he was instructed to order the late Governor into close confinement, "prohibiting him the use of pen, ink and paper, or the access of any person or persons but such as are properly licensed for that purpose by Governor Trumbull." His confinement lasted until October, 1778, when he was exchanged for J. McKinley, president of Delaware. His wife, in the meantime, had died in New York and was buried before her husband was released. Franklin sailed for England in August, 1782. The English government donated £1,800 to

him as an indemnity for his losses and allowed him £800 per annum, as a pension.

There was much legislation during the time of Franklin, but the most of it was confined to local and private acts, such as establishing the lines between different counties; ferries across rivers; bridges over creeks; roads; highways; erection of court houses and jails; draining meadows; naturalizing aliens; preservation of forests; preventing the waste of timber and the like. But there were some statutes of importance, indicating the nature of the law making on the subjects to which they related. Of this character were the following: "An act for preventing Frauds by Mortgages which shall be made and executed after the First day of January one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six." The preamble to this act stated that it was passed to prevent Frauds and Abuses which had been perpetrated by persons mortgaging their real estate and "afterwards selling the same to other persons who were ignorant of such mortgages, or by Persons mortgaging the same lands, or Tenements several times, without giving notice to the latter mortgagees of the former mortgage or mortgages, whereby persons have been or may be defrauded of great sums of money." This act provided for the registry of mortgages in suitable books and the indorsement on the mortgages of the time when they were received for registry. Mortgages must first be acknowledged or approved before one of the Council, a Justice of the Supreme Court, or one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas; the mortgage first registered to have priority; if two mortgages were presented at the same moment of time, the one prior in date should first be registered and paid; when a mortgage was paid, it was cancelled from the record by an entry in the margin left for the purpose. The Clerks of the respective counties were required to read the act publicly at the courts of sessions of the Peace, in open court, at three succeeding sessions of the Peace, after the publication of this act, in each respective city and county in the colony. This is the first law on the subject of the registering of mortgages and, in the main, is very similar to the act now in force. This act was renewed in October, 1770, and according to its terms "shall be and remain in full force forever thereafter."

"An act to enable creditors more easily to recover their Debts from Joint Partners, within the colony of New Jersey," passed December 21, 1771; this was to enable creditors to recover their debts from one of several partners who might be residing in New Jersey, although the other parties were residing outside of the colony.

"An act to extend the jurisdiction of the several counties in this colony, which are divided by Rivers, Creeks and Bays," passed December 21, 1771, was intended to put an end to questions which had been raised as to the jurisdiction of the Courts over crimes perpetrated on the rivers or creeks or bays, forming the boundaries. The first section gives the full scope of the act; the second provides for the method of trying offenders. On September 26, 1772, an act was passed for establishing the boundary line between New York and New Jersey. This line had been settled by a joint commission appointed by the king. There were some difficulties affecting the right of private individuals who owned land so situated that the partition line, determined by the commissioners, might change the jurisdiction over the land from one State to the other. Provision for this exigency was made by the act, and it was enacted that all land lying south of the partition line, the title to which was derived from New York, should be held in fee as fully and absolutely as if the estate had come from the Lords Proprietors of New Jersey. But the act further declared that it should not be in force until the king should give his assent to a similar law passed by the Legislature of New York. The practice of bringing Defendant Mortgages into court by publication in actions of foreclosure, was introduced by "An act for making process in courts of Equity effectual against mortgagors who are absent and cannot be served therewith, or who refuse to appear." Precaution was taken against quacks and ignorant persons who undertake to practice medicine by "An act to regulate the practice of Physick and Surgery within the Colony of New Jersey." An examination as to the ability of candidates for licenses was to be made by two Judges of the Supreme Court; and any person practising without a license from the examiners forfeited Five pounds. A clause in this Bill gives an idea of one of the customs of the day, as it enacts that "Every Physician, Surgeon or Mountebank Doctor," who should come into or travel over the colony and "erect any stage or stages for sale of drugs or medicines of any kind" shall forfeit £20 proclamation money. Aliens were permitted by act to hold real estate in the colony.

On the 8th of February, 1774, the Legislature, as already stated, appointed a Committee of Correspondence. Neither this measure nor that of electing a Provincial Congress met with Franklin's approbation. At the beginning of the session, as usual, he made a speech, in which he referred to the perilous state of affairs existing in the colonies, dep-

recated the measures adopted by those who seemed on the point of rebellion and warned the delegates against the practice of intrusting the performance of their duties to others. He very plainly referred to the appointment of the Continental Congress and of the Committee of Correspondence and prophesied that their own destruction would inevitably follow if they persisted in such measures. The assembly made a very spirited reply in which they declared that they were unwilling to do anything which would add to the alarming situation, unless it were necessary to secure their liberties, but, at the same time, notified him that they would intermit no exertion to preserve their rights. The same Legislature prepared and forwarded to the King a formal statement of their grievances, thirteen in number, and respectfully asked that the colonies might be relieved from the burdens they were bearing. The Committee of Correspondence was directed to transmit this petition to England, at the very first opportunity. It was treated with studied contempt by the King and ministry. The day after the Governor's speech, the Legislature appointed from their own number a committee of grievance, of nine members.

The Provincial Committee of Correspondence, or, as it was called by its members, the New Jersey Committee of Correspondence, met on the 2d day of May, 1775, and after referring to the startling events of the preceding month, "advised and directed" that their Chairman, Hendrick Fisher, should immediately call a Provincial Congress, to meet at Trenton, on Tuesday, the 23d day of May then instant, to consider of and determine such matters as might then and there come before them, and the several counties were directed to elect their delegates for this Congress."

Before the Congress thus called, convened, the Legislature again met, on the 15th day of May, 1775, with a full representation from every county and from the cities of Amboy and Burlington. The Governor had summoned them to receive and consider a resolution passed by the House of Commons for the alleged purpose of conciliating the discontented colonists. This resolution had been passed under these circumstances: Parliament met on the 29th of November, 1774; the king, in his speech from the throne, declared that Massachusetts was making obstinate resistance to law, that the other colonies were countenancing this action, and that the commerce of England was endangered. He stated that he relied upon his faithful subjects in England to aid him in restoring the authority of the English crown in America.

Lord North, then prime minister, announced that he would present some conciliatory measures after the usual Christmas holidays. On the 20th of January, 1775, Lord Dartmouth, the Secretary of the colonies, presented the papers from the American provinces. Lord Chatham at once moved an address to King George, asking him to remove the troops from Boston and supplemented his motion with an address in which he prophesied that if the door of conciliation were not opened immediately, it would be too late; that whoever had advised the king to his present measures ought answer for it at his peril, and that, if his Majesty continued to listen to such counsels, he would be undone; "he may continue to wear his crown, but the American jewel out of it, it would not be worth the wearing." He commended the Americans in their opposition to taxation without representation. "They say truly," said the intrepid statesman, "representation and taxation must go together, they are inseparable;" the Americans do not speak the language of slaves, they speak out; "they do not ask a repeal of our laws as a favor, they claim it as a right; they demand it; they say they will not submit to them; and, I tell you the acts must be repealed; you cannot enforce them." It was all useless; Chatham was seconded by the wisest and ablest men in parliament; his eloquence and the entreaties of his supporters availed not; his motion was rejected by a decided majority.

In the Commons, the American question was presented very early in the session. The manufacturing towns in England were deeply interested in the subject; the American colonies refused to buy their goods and a very large trade ceased, to the great loss of the traders in England. Petitions were sent up from manufacturers and merchants asking Parliament to relieve the commerce of the country from the paralyzing effect of the stringent measures used against the colonies. A motion to refer these petitions to a select committee finally passed, through the efforts of the ministry, which committee was to report the day after that fixed for the consideration of American affairs. Burke, ever the consistent friend of the colonies, referred to this Committee as the "Committee of Oblivion." The way was then cleared for the minister to present his measures of conciliation. He first, however, moved an address to the King, which had not a single feature of conciliation in it. It began by charging that Massachusetts was in a state of rebellion; that that colony had been supported in its antagonism to the crown by unlawful engagements and combinations of the other colonies and that

his Majesty's subjects in Great Britain had sustained great loss thereby. The address ended with the assurance to the king that Parliament never would relinquish the authority of the King over the colonies and requested him to use all measures to force them to return to obedience, and promised him that "Parliament would support him at the hazard of their lives and property." The address was adopted by both Houses, notwithstanding most strenuous efforts against it. Not content with this, North moved the passage of an act prohibiting certain of the colonies, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island, from trading with England, Ireland and the West Indies, and from fishing on the banks of Newfoundland. This prohibition was afterwards extended to all the colonies except New York, North Carolina and Georgia. Why these exceptions were made, is not exactly clear, but there may have been two reasons for it, one arising from the following facts: The merchants of New York had, at first, refused to accede to the non-importation act proposed by Massachusetts; North Carolina had been tardy in sending deputies to the Continental Congress and Georgia was not represented there at all. The other was the hope that the distinction might work disunion in the colonies. If this last reason was one of the impelling causes for the passage of the measure, it utterly failed, as these colonies not only did not avail themselves of the privileges granted, but were indignant that they should have been excepted, as they were determined to cast in their lot with the rest of their fellow colonists and abide the result with them. It can hardly be imagined that, after this insulting legislation, any sane man could have believed that any subsequent acts could be made acceptable to the colonies. North was too well acquainted with the spirit and temperament of the Americans, and a man of too much discernment to believe that the colonists would consent to his proposed conciliatory measure after the passage of these obnoxious statutes. His motive in offering his plans was sinister; he hoped by it to place the Americans in a false light, to offer them a measure which ought to satisfy them and which as obedient subjects of King George, they were bound to accept, but which he knew they could not and would not receive. This opinion is justified by the fact that he represented that the plan would probably be rejected by most of the colonies, would tend to disunite them and that the merchants and manufacturers would be satisfied with the government, if it offered such terms to the Americans. This was the plan of conciliation, which was presented to the

Commons on the 20th of February, 1775, and passed the same day: "That when any colony should promise to make provision, according to its conditions and circumstances, for contributing its proportion for the common defence, to be raised under the authority of the general court, or assembly of such colony, and *disposable by Parliament*, and shall engage to make provision also for the support of civil government and the administration of justice in such province or colony, *if such proposal shall be approved by his Majesty in Parliament* and for so long as such provision shall be made accordingly, to forbear in respect to such colony to lay any duty, tax or assessment except only such duties as it may be expedient to lay or impose, for the regulation of commerce, the nett proceedings of the duties last mentioned to be carried to the account of each colony respectively." Just exactly what was meant by the proposition was not clear; friend and foe alike, inquired what the minister intended by the proposed act. The minister would, of course, give no explanation to his foes, for they would certainly oppose it. To friends, some of whom were, at first, inclined to antagonize the measure, it was stated that it was intended to submit the Americans to a test; if they were really opposed to the principle that there should be no taxation without representation, they would accept, but, if they were simply using that plea as an excuse to secure independence, they would reject the plan. Few were favorably disposed to the measure, at first, but after the explanations were made by North, the friends of the ministry accepted it and the bill was passed by a very large majority. It differed very little from a proposition which had been made a year or two before and which had been rejected by the colonies.

This was the plan of conciliation which Franklin pressed upon the Assembly with so much force and eagerness, at this May meeting in the momentous year of grace, 1775. He used every possible argument to induce the Legislature to accept it. It is somewhat remarkable, however, that an examination of his speech shows that he carefully avoided any direct statement concerning the statute itself; his references to it were in generalities, without an explanation of its conditions or terms; he did make some suggestion of what it did not ask or claim.

There were too many clear headed, keen sighted members of the Legislature who pierced the flimsy disguises of this plan of conciliation. In his speech, the Governor suggested that time should be taken

before an answer was made, so that full consideration might be given to the subject. The speech was delivered on the 16th of May, 1775. On the 18th of the same month the answer prepared by the Committee to whom it had been referred, was read to the House, amended and approved and notice given to Franklin that the Assembly was ready to attend him. The answer regrets that the proposal was not postponed until the meeting of the General Congress, which was acting for all the colonies; that New Jersey could not desert the common cause, but, would abide by the decision of that Congress. Notwithstanding this, the Assembly was ready to answer for itself, but would "pay all proper respect to and abide by, the united voice of the (Continental) Congress on the present occasion." The answer was direct, positive and spoke in no uncertain tones. It repudiated, with becoming dignity, the charge that the "Americans have deeper views and mean to throw off dependence on Great Britain and to get rid of every control of their Legislatures."

There could have been no possible misunderstanding of the decision at which the delegates had arrived and Franklin did not fail to realize it. This was manifest from his answer.

This much must be said for the Governor: His manner in the whole transaction was dignified, moderate and commendable; he was honest in his utterances, when he urged upon the Assembly the acceptance of the measure, but whether he really believed that the plan would be adopted by the colonists, is very doubtful. He must have been aware of the fact that an almost similar proposition had been rejected, and he could have had little hope that in the state of feeling which pervaded the colony at that juncture of affairs, the plan of conciliation would be acceptable.

The Provincial Congress which had been called by the Committee of Correspondence, convened at New Brunswick, on the 23d of May, 1775. Between the time of the passage of the plan of conciliation and the meeting of this Congress, stirring events had transpired in New England. The sword had been drawn at Lexington; the patriotic militia and the British soldiers had met at Concord and war's dread realities had actually begun. The news of these two initiatory steps in the history of the war of Independence had sped through the colonies.¹ it was felt and understood that the crash had come at last;

¹ An express rider with a dispatch started from Watertown, Mass., at 10 A. M. on the day Lexington was fought; relays carried it on from place to place until it reached New York, April 23,



Hutchinson Photo. Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Hutchinson

that the perilous outcome of these grand incidents was a forward movement of all true hearted patriots towards a severance of the ties which bound the colonies to the mother country; and that there could be no backward movement. Those who had foreseen the future in the onward tramp of past events were prepared to meet the emergency; but, they were not many. The great majority, while dreading the uncertainties clustered around the situation, began to realize that the duty of the hour demanded that every sacrifice should be made to meet the dread responsibilities resting upon them as citizens and freemen.

It was under such circumstances as these that this second Provincial Congress of New Jersey met. There were delegates from every county—eighty-four in all—conscientious men, fully alive to the situation. Their very first measure, after examining credentials and the election of officers, was to provide for a daily petition for God's blessing and favor.

Hendrick Fisher, of Somerset, was elected President; Samuel Tucker, of Hunterdon, Vice President; Jonathan D. Sergeant, Secretary; and William Paterson and Frederick Frelinghuysen, Assistant Secretaries.

All of these names will be recognized as prominent in the after history of New Jersey, either in its civil or military service. But Congress could not rid itself of old associations, and so, it declared "that they had assembled with the profoundest veneration for the person and family of his Majesty, George III, firmly professing all due allegiance to his rightful authority and government." It continued in session until the 3d of June, when it adjourned to August 5th, then next. It was a very busy session, meeting in the morning at 8 o'clock and adjourning, sometimes, late at night. It immediately put itself in connection with the Continental Congress, sending two of its prominent members to that body with a message asking for advice as to the proper course for them to pursue and promising support for any measures which the principal body might adopt. This was done on the second day after the meeting; on the day after that, it passed a resolution by which it confirmed the action of the Continental Congress that all exportations to Quebec, Nova Scotia, St. Johns, Newfoundland, Georgia, excepting the parish of St. Johns, East and West Florida should immediately cease and that no provisions of any kind, or other necessities, be

4 P. M.; New Brunswick the next day at 2 A. M.; Princeton the same day at 6 A. M.; Trenton at 9 A. M., from which place it was forwarded to Philadelphia. The committees of these several towns indorsed and forwarded the dispatch, noting the time of its arrival.

furnished to the British fisheries on the American coasts. It also put itself in connection with the Congresses of New York and Connecticut. It then turned its attention to the preparation for resisting any invasion of the colonies by British troops; it directed that the different townships in the colony should form themselves into military associations, each township organizing a company of no less than eighty men with four commissioned officers—a Captain, two Lieutenants and an Ensign, and the commissioned officers were to select their subordinates. These companies were to unite into battalions or regiments with four officers each—a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major and Adjutant, and the different organizations were directed to drill themselves in military manoeuvres and each soldier was to sign a muster roll; £10,000, proclamation money, were directed to be raised by different Counties to meet the expenses incident upon the preparations for defence. The proportion of this fund to be raised by each county will give an idea of the number of inhabitants and their financial standing at that time. For instance:

Bergen was to raise....	£664, 8s.	Hunterdon was to raise...	£1363, 16s. 8d.
Essex " " " 	£742, 18s.	Burlington " " 	£1021, 13s. 4d.
Middlesex " " 	£872, 6s. 8d.	Gloucester " " 	£763, 2s. 8d.
Somerset " " 	£903, 2s.	Salem " " 	£679, 12s.
Monmouth " " 	£1069, 2s. 8d.	Cumberland " " 	£385, 6s. 7d.
Morris " " 	£723, 8s.	Cape May " " 	£166, 18s.
Sussex " " 	£593, 5s. 4d.		

Persons were to be appointed by the different township committees to apportion this money amongst the tax payers. The money was to be paid to the collector who was to distribute the funds under the direction of the county committees. The last act of the Provincial Congress was to appoint fourteen persons a Committee of Correspondence, any three of whom with the President or Vice-President might convene Congress.

This Congress, for the time being, took the place of the Legislature, assumed its powers and was recognized by the people as invested with all the authority of the Assembly. It declared itself in full accord with the Continental Congress and ready to do whatever became freemen in the impending contest. In the mean time Ticonderoga had been stormed by Allen and Arnold, Bunker Hill had been fought, George Washington appointed commander-in-chief of the Continental forces and the British generals, Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne, had appeared

at Boston with additional troops to awe the rebels into submission. But submission was no more thought of and all hope of reconciliation between the rebels and the mother country was at an end.

The provincial Congress met again on the 5th of August, 1775, when the subject of raising £10,000 was again considered and means taken to have the money raised and paid in at the proper places. The inhabitants of the colony were directed to meet in their respective voting places, on the 21st of September, 1775, for the purpose of electing a deputation to a Provincial Congress to be held at Trenton on the 3rd day of October then next and it was ordered that during the continuance of the dispute between Great Britain and America, there should be an election of deputies yearly, on the 3rd Thursday of September. This Congress also prepared a more extensive plan of military organization, by which the militia from 16 to 50 years of age, drawn from the several counties, in proportion to the number of their inhabitants, was distributed into regiments and battalions, an exception being made in favor of Quakers, who were not required to perform military duty, but were obliged to pay an additional sum to the military fund.

The Committee of Safety appointed by this Congress was one of the most important factors in the prosecution of the efforts of the colonists to secure their independence. It met at different places during the whole of the war and was vested with absolute dictatorial powers.

It will be perceived that the plan adopted in the appointment of Committees was as complete as could possibly be devised. There were township Committees of "Correspondence," "Observation" and "Inquiry;" there were County Committees of "Correspondence" and of "Observation," also, and above all these was this General Committee of Safety; which had power of supervision over the other committees and to which those committees reported. This Committee of Safety was enlarged and finally took the whole supervision of the affairs of the colony, both military and civil. Their first meeting was held on the 30th of August, 1775, at Princeton. Their very first action gives some idea of the wide scope of their duties. They took into consideration the condition of several companies of soldiers in the province where vacancies had happened in consequence of the promotion of officers and expressed their opinion that such vacancy was to be filled by the choice of a new officer in the usual manner of election. Their next business was a provision for strolling vagabonds and runaway servants who had infested the roads, stolen horses and committed other robberies; they

recommended to the good people of the province that they should strictly examine all suspicious persons passing to and fro, and if the tramps could not give satisfactory account of themselves, they were to deal with them according to the laws of the province. This Committee of Safety met again in January, 1776, organized by the appointment of the ordinary officers and began their business. They provided for express riders to be stationed at the different towns in the province for the purpose of carrying messages to and from the different Congresses and received reports from the deputies to the Continental Congress of the proceedings of that body and acted upon them. Certain suspicious persons brought before them, were examined; committed to jail; or recognized with sureties to appear for trial upon charges for treason. Petitions were presented to them from the different counties, for the appointment of officers to regiments, battalions and companies; commissions were issued by them in pursuance of the action taken by the committees to whom such petitions were referred. They disposed of certain prisoners of war that were in the barracks at Trenton, directing their removal from their place of confinement elsewhere, so that the continental soldiers might occupy the barracks.

The Provincial Congress met again on the 10th of June, 1776, at Burlington. Several other meetings had been held, prior to that time, where the immediate questions of the hour were discussed.

The first question debated at this meeting in June, 1776, was whether the colony should declare its independence. The vote was taken June, 1776, and was determined in the affirmative by an overwhelming majority of fifty out of fifty-seven votes. On the 24th of June, a Committee was formed with the Rev. Jacob Green as Chairman, charged with the duty of preparing a constitution. The Committee reported two days afterwards, and on the 2d of July, the organic law thus reported, was adopted. This Constitution was in many respects, a remarkable document. It was apparently prepared in the short space of two days, but, in all probability, it had been planned or, at least, had received much thought from the clerical chairman before Congress assembled. The Committee was a very able one; among its members were John Cleves Symmes, afterwards one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and Jonathan D. Sergeant, both able lawyers. The Chairman and Silas Condit represented Morris County; John Cooper came from Gloucester; Jonathan D. Sergeant, from Somerset; Lewis Ogden, from Essex; Jonathan Elmer, from Cumberland; Elijah Hughes, from Cape

May; John Covenhoven, from Monmouth; and James Dick, from Salem.

The document reported by the Committee was declared by the Congress and by its own terms, to be a Constitution, but, according to the notions held in these modern times, it did not rise to that dignity. It was a mere expression of the views of the sixty-five delegates who came up from the people,. To enable it to become the organic law of a State, it must have been submitted to the people for their consent. That was never done, and it never received the sanction of the citizens of the colony, by definite action, expressed at the polls, or in any other public manner. The community submitted to it and, perhaps, by their silent consent, virtually adopted it. It is now a measure of the past and this, perhaps, is not the time to discuss it. It had many excellent provisions and some most glaring defects. The same power that created it, could have annulled it; that has not been done, but the Legislature, acting in its legislative capacity, has frequently overridden many of its most objectionable features, by mere statute. It was, evidently, prepared in haste, under most peculiar and trying circumstances and received very little consideration, scarcely any discussion from the Convention, and was adopted with most remarkable celerity. It was a crude affair; but it was somewhat of an improvement on the one under which the colony had been acting and relieved the people and their legislation from many burdens. It nowhere used the word "State," in speaking of the province, but in almost every instance employed the word "colony ;" it provided that all laws should begin in the following style: "*Be it Enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this Colony.*" All commissions granted by the Governor, or Vice President of the Council, who acted for the Governor, under certain circumstances, ran in this manner: "*The Colony of New Jersey to A. B. Greeting.*" It adopted a feature of the old administration of Judicial matters when it provided that the Governor and Council should be the Court of Appeals in the last resort. Its last article was significant, by which it was provided that if "*a reconciliation between Great Britain and these colonies should take place and the latter be again taken under the protection and government of the Crown of Great Britain, this Charter shall be null and void.*"

Two days after the adoption of this remarkable document, the immortal Declaration of Independence was published to an astonished world. It would seem therefore, that at the very moment when the

Continental Congress was shutting the door against any possible hope of reconciliation with the mother country, there were some patriots in New Jersey who were dreaming of peace.

There is an interesting incident connected with the last article of the Constitution, which, it is hoped, will relieve the members, or some of them, at least, from the imputation of want of courageous patriotism. That article received opposition, when it came up for final action, and was not passed without some discussion. Just at the close of the meeting a motion was made to reconsider it. There were only twenty five of the sixty-five members present; one-third of them voted for the reconsideration and the article stood.

CHAPTER IX.

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Thirteen Counties in 1776; First Mention; Four County Courts; Four Counties in East Jersey created in 1682,—Bergen, Essex, Middlesex and Monmouth; Boundary Lines; Counties might be divided into Townships; Defects in Description of Lines; Attempts to Remedy Defects; In 1693, Counties in East Jersey Divided into Townships; Somerset County, Boundary of; Tenths; Representatives from, not from Counties; Officers Appointed for Tenths, not for Counties; Courts at Burlington and Salem; Cape May, its Boundary, Change in; Line Between Burlington and Gloucester Changed; Burlington; Salem; Cape May; Bounds of Bergen, Essex, Somerset, Middlesex, Monmouth; Line Between Burlington and Gloucester; Assanpink, Pensauquin and Old Man's Creeks; Salem; Cape May; Jecak's or West Creek; Nine Counties in New Jersey at Time of the Surrender. Partition Line between East and West Jersey; Keith Line; Act of 1719 Providing for Running Partition Line; Lawrence Line; Suit Settling which the Proper Line; Cornelius vs. Giberson; Hunterdon; Hunterdon, Boundary of; Boundary Line between Somerset, Middlesex, and Monmouth; Morris County, Boundary of; Part of Essex annexed to Somerset; Cumberland, Boundary of; Townships in Cumberland; Somerset and Morris; Sussex County, Boundary of; Legislature Passes Act Allowing Counties to Change their Boundary Lines; Electors in Morris, Cumberland and Sussex Allowed to vote in their own County; Each Allowed two Representatives; Thirteen Counties in New Jersey in 1776; Townships made Corporations; Wards and Precincts; Boundary Lines of Essex, Middlesex, Monmouth, Salem, Cumberland; Cape May Defined; Warren, Bounds of; Camden, Bounds of; Ocean, Bounds of; Now 21 Counties in the State.

Whatever may have been the defects of the Constitution of 1776, and

they were many and glaring, the people of New Jersey lived under it and thrived for nearly seventy years. The country became prosperous, increasing in wealth and population, in resources and in every appliance necessary to make a great commonwealth. It became and is, one of the influential States of the Republic.

Intimate relations between the Judiciary and the Legislature were created by this new organic law; there was room for fraud, opportunity for corruption, but, to the eternal glory of New Jersey, it can be truthfully said that the judges of the court have always been above suspicion, and have achieved reputations for ability, for wisdom and for perfect integrity, which have made her honored and respected by all. The opinions of her jurists have been admired and quoted, not only by the courts of her sister States, but also, by those of England. The administration of Justice in New Jersey has been a synonym for perfect equity and impartial rectitude.

The Constitution of 1776 was a creation of the past; it has accomplished its work, and its power for good, or for evil, has ceased. For fifty years and more, the State has been acting under a new constitution, and it is therefore deemed proper not to further discuss the merits or demerits of the old one.

In 1776 when the Colony of New Jersey assumed the duties and the responsibilities of statehood, there were thirteen counties within the province, erected by colonial legislation. The first mention of counties in the public records of the colony is to be found in an act passed November 13, 1675, by the Assembly of the whole province, held at Elizabeth Town, but that mention is exceedingly indefinite. The preamble to the section where this mention appears, recites this: "Having taken into serious consideration the great Change that hath been occasioned by a Necessity of keeping Courts within this Province, as also the Necessity that Courts of Justice be maintained and upheld amongst us, which said courts may go under the Denomination of County Courts." Therefore it was enacted "that there be two of the aforesaid Courts kept in the year in each respective County, viz. Bergen and the adjacent Plantations about them, to be a County and to have two Courts in a Year, whose Sessions shall be the first Tuesday in September; Elizabeth Town and Newark to make a County and have two Courts in a Year, whose Sessions shall be the first Tuesday in March and third Tuesday in September; Woodbridge and Piscataqua to be a County and to have two Courts, the first of them the

third Tuesday in March and the second Tuesday in September. The two Towns of Nevysink to make a County, their Sessions to be the last Tuesday in March and first Tuesday in September."

There is no mention prior to this, of any county; there certainly had been none created by a direct act of the Legislature. It would have been very difficult in the then unsettled state of the country, with such an extent of land entirely uninhabited, to have laid out counties by exact boundary lines. In truth, an examination of the act to which reference has just been made, will show that there had been no counties definitely established prior to that time, and that the word "County" in the act, wherever it occurs, is merely tentative, used simply to describe generally some locality within which the courts shall be held, and not to define any particular municipality. It will be noticed that in the preamble, it is recited that the courts "may go under denomination of *County* courts," not that they shall be tribunals of justice for any particular county. It does not appear that distinctive names are given to any of these counties, as they are called, in the act.

But, at the session of the Legislature for East Jersey, held March, 1682, at Elizabeth Town, four counties were created and named Bergen, Essex, Middlesex and Monmouth, their boundary lines being thus defined: Bergen to contain "all the settlements between Hudson's River and Hackensack River, beginning at Constable's Hook and so to extend to the uppermost bound of the Province."

Constable's Hook is now the extreme southern end of Hudson County. A very erroneous idea has obtained of the meaning of this name, "Constable." The original designation of the locality was a Dutch word, "Konstapel," which, when properly translated into English, would be "Gunner's," so that the real signification of the name is Gunner's Point.

This description covers what is now Hudson County and a narrow strip of land lying north, not commensurate with the modern county of Bergen.

"Essex and the County thereof, to contain all the settlements between the west side of Hackensack River and the parting line between Woodbridge and Elizabeth Town and so to extend westward and northward to the utmost bounds of the Province." This included all of the present counties of Essex, Union, Passaic, a large part of Bergen and a part of Somerset. Had not New Jersey been divided into the east and west divisions, it would have included the whole of Morris and Sussex and large parts of Hunterdon and Somerset.



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James Flemming

“Middlesex County to begin from the parting line between Essex County and Woodbridge line, containing Woodbridge and Piscataway and all the Plantations on both sides the Raritan River as far as Chesquake Harbor Eastward, extending South West to the utmost bounds of the Province.” This is a most indefinite description, but, undoubtedly covers much more territory than is included in the bounds of the modern county as now defined. “Chesquake Harbor” is now known as Cheesequake, which designates a small stream flowing from near Jacksonville, in the county, into Raritan Bay, a few miles south of Amboy.

“Monmouth County to begin at the Westward bounds of Middlesex County, containing Middletown and Shrewsbury, and to extend Westward, Southward and Northward to the utmost bounds of the Province.”

The Legislature undoubtedly intended to carve these counties out of the territory belonging to East Jersey and to have included all that territory. It could have done no more; it ought have done no less. But the descriptions were so indefinite that subsequent legislation was required to describe more correctly the boundaries of these and other counties so as to prevent confusion and a conflict of civil and criminal jurisdiction. Many difficulties were experienced from this want of correctness. Officers were unable to perform their duties properly, not knowing the exact boundary lines. In 1692, the Legislature of East Jersey held at Perth Amboy, attempted to remedy the evil.

An act passed in 1692, referred to above, and entitled “An act for dividing each county into Townships” provides for the division of the counties created by the act of 1682, without mentioning any names, into “Townships, Tribes or Divisions by certain Bounds and Limits.” It authorized the inhabitants at a county meeting “to be appointed for that end by Warrant from two Justices of the Peace or one of the Quorum to set and ascertain the Limits and Bounds of each and so many Towns or Divisions as they or a Committee chosen by them the said meeting shall see meet.” No Towns which had been chartered could be interfered with and when the counties were better settled and inhabited other subdivisions might be made. The act required that a report of any subdivisions made by virtue thereof should be recorded in the public records of the province before the 21st of October, 1692. Whether any such report was ever made or not, cannot now be ascertained.

At the meeting of the Legislature held at Perth Amboy, on the 12th

day of October, 1693, an act was passed with the same title as that of the preceding year, which enacted that the four counties of Bergen, Essex, Middlesex and Monmouth should be divided into townships, defining their bounds and giving them names. Like the other, it had a provision in it that there might be other divisions, as the counties became more settled.

On the 14th of May, 1688, the county of Somerset was created by an act of the Legislature which then met for East Jersey, at Perth Amboy. It was the third act passed at that session and was entitled "An act for dividing the County of Middlesex into two counties." The preamble recited the reason for its passage in this manner: "Forasmuch as the uppermost Part of Rariton River is settled by persons whom (sic) in their Husbandry and manuring their land, forced upon quite different ways and methods from the other Farmers and Inhabitants of the County of Middlesex because of the frequent Floods that carry away their Fences on their Meadows the only arable Land they have and so by consequence their interest is divided from the other Inhabitants of said County." It was therefore enacted that the "said uppermost Part of the Rariton, beginning at the mouth of the Bound Brook, where it empties itself into the Rariton River and to run up the said Brook, to the meeting of the said Bound Brook with the Green Brook, and from the said meeting to run upon a North West line into the Hills and upon the South West side of Rariton to begin at a small Brook, where it empties itself into the Rariton, about seventy chains below the Bound Brook and from thence to run upon a South West Line to the uttermost line of the Province, be divided from the said County of Middlesex and hereafter to be deemed taken and be a County of this Province; and that the same County be called the County of Somerset."

This is all there is of the act which created the County of Somerset and, according to the notions of modern times, it is a most primitive method of organizing so important a body politic as a County. The act was a simple declaration that an extent of country, very uncertainly described, was to be a county; that was all—nothing more. It required after legislation to remedy the defect and, in process of time, that legislation came, as indeed it was absolutely necessary.

At a meeting of the Legislature of West Jersey, held November 3rd, 1685, an act was passed with this preamble: "Whereas this Province hath been formerly divided into three Counties for the better regulation thereof." A critical examination of all accessible public records, in-

cluding the laws passed from the first legislative meeting in the province, in 1668, until 1685, fails to reveal any organization of counties, either in the whole colony, before the division, or in East and West Jersey after, except that passed in 1675, already mentioned. But four counties, and they were in East Jersey, were created by that act and in that of 1685, three are mentioned and they were in West Jersey.

In the month of May, 1682, the Legislature of West Jersey, at its second session, met at Burlington. It was composed of thirty-three representatives, elected and chosen by "the free People of the Province aforesaid, within their respective Tenth's." Justices, Sheriffs, Clerks and Recorders were appointed for "the jurisdictions of Burlington and Salem"; no constables were selected for these localities, but those officers were appointed for the first Tenth, called "the Yorkshire Tenth"; for the second Tenth called "The London Tenth" and for the third Tenth.

At this same session, it was enacted "that there shall be four courts of session held at Burlington and Salem yearly." These courts would need Justices, Sheriffs, Clerks and Recorders. Provision was also made, but very loosely, for "smaller courts *oftner* (if need require) both at Burlington and Salem, to be appointed by the Justices, as they see fit." There is no mention in any of the acts of West Jersey, up to 1685, of any counties; no reference whatever to any such creations. Whenever it became necessary to provide for tax to be raised, representatives elected or meetings of citizens, the *tenth's*, not counties, are mentioned.

Burlington was the capital of the province, so declared by special act of the Legislature; Salem was a port of entry, at the head of navigation on the Salem River; and the two towns were the largest and most important in the province. One was near the northern line of division and the other at the southern. It is not at all strange, therefore, that the Assembly should provide courts at two such localities, so as to meet the wants of litigants, at points where they could be most conveniently reached.

By the act of 1685, already referred to, Cape May County was created and its bounds thus defined: "To begin at the utmost flowing of the tide, in Morris River Northerly, being about twenty Miles from the mouth of the said River, and thence by a Line running Easterly to the most Northerly point of Great Egg Harbour, and from thence Southerly along the sea to the point of Cape May and so round the

same, then northerly along the West side of Cape May and so West-erly along the Coast and so up the East side of Morris River aforesaid to the first point mentioned." Cape May County, at present, retains almost the same boundaries as are here described, except that Morris, or, as it should be written, Maurice River, is not now its western boundary. A whole township called Maurice River township, has been taken from Cape May and added to Cumberland.

In the same year and at the same session of the Legislature, the boundary line between Burlington and Gloucester counties was defined. The residents about "Pensaukin Creek" had presented several petitions to the Assembly, representing that there was dissatisfaction relative to the division line between the two counties. A Committee of four members of the Assembly was appointed "to review the place and according to their judgment and discretion to fix the line of partition between the said Counties." That Committee examined into the matter and reported a division line to the Legislature which adopted their determination and passed a law according to the committee's report, but, at the next session, the law was repealed.

At the meeting of the Legislature beginning on the 12th of May, 1694, and ending on the 17th of the same month, five laws were passed relating to the counties of West Jersey. One referred to Burlington County and enacted "that the two Distinctions or Divisions heretofore called the first and second Tenths, be and is hereby laid into one County, named and from henceforth to be called the County of Burlington, the Limits whereof Bounded with the River Derwent (formerly called Sunpink) on the North, and the River Crapwell (formerly called Penisawken) on the South." Another defined the boundaries of Gloucester County in this manner: "That the two Distinctions or Divisions heretofore called the third and fourth Tenths, be and is hereby laid into one County, named and from henceforth to be called the county of Gloucester, the Limits whereof are as follows: Bounded with the aforesaid River, called Crapwell on the North, and the River Berkley, (formerly called Old Man's Creek) on the South." These two acts present grave doubts, notwithstanding the law of 1692, as to the prior existence, by virtue of any act of the Assembly, of these two counties.

Another of the five acts passed in 1694, is entitled "An act for Boundaries of Salem County," and provides "that the Jurisdiction of Salem Court shall extend from the aforesaid [?] Berkley River on the

North, to the River Tweed, formerly called Back Creek, on the south, and is hereby named and from henceforth called the County of Salem."

The title to another of these acts is this: "An act for the Inhabitants above St. Pink, to belong to Burlington County for present." This statute enacts "that all Persons in this Province above the River Derwent, (being the Northern Boundary of the County of Burlington) shall belong and be subject to the Jurisdiction of the Court of Burlington, until further order of the General Assembly."

By the fifth act referred to, the boundary of Cape May County was regulated and Egg Harbour added to the County. The act recited that the bounds of the county had not been distinctly enough described, and for the better regulating thereof, it was enacted that the boundary line should be as follows: "Begin at the mouth of Prince Morris (Maurice) River, from thence to run up the said River so far as the Tide flows, from thence to the middlemost great River that *runeth* into the Bay of Great Egg Harbour, so far as the Tide flows up the same, and thence down said River into the said Bay, Bounded by Egg Harbour Bay, on the North East, the main Ocean on the South East, Delaware River on the South West and the said Morris River, as afore-said, on the North West." This description is quite definite and there is very little difficulty in understanding it.

An act passed at the same session settles the fact that there were only four counties in West Jersey, at that time,—Burlington, Gloucester, Salem and Cape May. The law to which reference was last made, provided for the times and places for holding elections in those four counties and for the number of the representatives from each, in the Assembly.

At the time of the surrender to Queen Anne, there were five counties in East Jersey,—Bergen, Essex, Somerset, Middlesex and Monmouth, and, in West Jersey, there were four,—Burlington, Gloucester, Salem and Cape May.

On the 21st of January, 1709-10, the Legislature enacted a law entitled "An act for dividing and ascertaining the Boundaries of all the Counties of this Province." The Preamble to this act states the reason of its passage to be that "by the Uncertainty of the Boundaries of the Counties of this Province great inconveniences have arisen, so that the respective officers of the most of these counties cannot know the Limits of them." Bergen's lines were thus defined: "The County of Bergen shall begin at Constable's Hook, and so run up along the Bay and Hud-

son's River to the Partition Point between New Jersey and the province of New York and so run along the Partition Line between the Provinces and the Division Line of the Eastern and Western Division of this Province to Pequanneck River and so to run down the Pequanneck and Pessaick Rivers to the Sound; and so to follow the Sound to Constable's Hook, where it began."

The County of Essex "shall begin at the Mouth of Raway River where it falls into the Sound, and so to run up the said Raway River to Robeson's Branch; thence West to the Division Line between the Eastern and Western Division aforesaid, and so to follow the said Division Line to Pequanneck River, where it meets Pessaick River; thence down Pessaick River to the Bay and Sound; thence down the Sound to where it began." Robeson's Branch mentioned in this description, is now called Robinson's branch and empties into Rahway River at the city of that name.

"The County of Somerset begins where Bound Brook empties itself into Raritan River; thence down the stream of Raritan to the mouth of a Brook known by the name of Lawrence's Brook, thence running up the said Lawrence's Brook to the Great Road that leads from Inian's Ferry to Cranberry Brook; from thence South Forty-four degrees Westerly to Sanpinck Brook, thence down the said Sanpinck Brook to the said Division Line of the Eastern and Western Division aforesaid, and so to follow the said Division Line to the limits of the aforesaid County of Essex; thence East along the Line of Essex County to Green Brook; and thence running down said Green Brook and Bound Brook to where it began."

"Inian's Ferry" mentioned in this description was a ferry kept by a man and his wife named Inian and crossed the Raritan at the place where the city of New Brunswick is now situated. The Proprietors leased this ferry to Inian and his wife and to the survivor, on the 2d of November, 1697, at an annual rent of 5 shillings, sterling money. The "great road" is probably the road from New York to Philadelphia.

"The County of Middlesex begins at the Mouth of the Creek that parts the Lands of George Willocks, and the Land that was formerly Captain Andrew Bowne's, deceased, thence along the said Captain Andrew's Line to the Rear of the said Land; thence upon a direct course to Warn's Bridge on the Brook where Thomas Smith did formerly live; thence upon a direct course to the South East Corner of Bar-

clay's Tract of Land that lies near Matchiponix; thence to the most southernmost Part of said Tract of Land, including the whole Tract of Land in Middlesex County; thence upon the direct Line to Sanpinck Bridge, including William Jones, William Story, Thomas Richman and John Guyberson in Monmouth County; thence along the said road to Aaron Robins's land; thence Westerly along the said Aaron Robins's Line and James Lawrence's Line to the Line of the Eastern and Western Division aforesaid, including the said Robins and Lawrence in Monmouth County; thence Northerly along the said Line to Sanpinck Brook, being part of the Bounds of said Somerset County, thence following the Lines of Somerset and Essex Counties, and so to the Sound, and thence down the Sound to Amboy Point and thence to the Creek where it first began." It is difficult to place these boundary lines; they depend too much upon land owned by individuals and not upon natural objects, like a river or a creek. George Willocks and Andrew Bowne were both very prominent men in New Jersey, in their day. Willocks took a leading part in the quarrel between Governor Morris and the Assembly and was one of the commissioners to fix the boundary line between New York and New Jersey. Andrew Bowne was a member, at one time, of the Governor's Council. Sanpinck Brock is the Assanpink, which empties into the Delaware at Trenton. It is called by various names in the records of New Jersey; such as St. Pinck, Sunpink, Sunpinck and Assanpinck; it has borne its present name for a century and more. The name St. Pinck is given to it in the title to one of the acts relative to counties, already quoted.

The County of Monmouth "begins at the mouth of the Creek aforesaid that parts the Land of Captain Andrew Bowne, deceased, and George Willocks; thence following the Line of Middlesex County to the Line of the Eastern and Western Division aforesaid; thence Southerly along the said Division Line to the Sea; thence along the Sea to the Point of Sandy Hook; thence up the Bay to the aforesaid Creek where it first began."

"The Line of Partition between Burlington and Gloucester County begins at the Mouth of Pensauquin, alias Cropwell (Crapwell) Creek; thence up the same to the Fork; thence along the Southermost Branch thereof, sometimes called Cole Branch, until it comes to the head thereof, which is the Bounds betwixt Samuel Lipincote's and Isaac Sharp's Land; thence upon a straight line to the Southermost Branch of Little Egg Harbour River, including the said Sharp's Land in

Gloucester county; thence down the said Branch and River to the Mouth thereof; thence to the next Inlet on the South side of Little Egg Harbour's most Southerly Inlet; thence along the Sea coast to the Line of Partition between East and West Jersey; thence along the said Line of Partition by Maidenhead and Hopewell to the Northermost and uttermost Bounds of the Township of Amwel; thence by the same to the River Delaware; thence by the River Delaware to the first mentioned station."

"Gloucester County begins at the Mouth of Pensauquin Creek; thence up the same to the Fork thereof; thence along the said Bounds of Burlington County to the Sea; thence along the Sea Coast to great Egg-Harbor River; thence up the said River to the Fork thereof; thence up the Northermost and greatest Branch of the same to the Head thereof; thence upon a direct line to the Head of Oldman's Creek; thence down the same to Delaware River; thence up Delaware River to the Place of Beginning."

This Pensauquin Creek is now a part of the boundary line between Burlington and Camden; it still retains the same name with a slight change in the orthography, but not in its pronunciation. Oldman's Creek is a part of the division line between Gloucester and Salem. The name seems to be a favorite in West Jersey, as there is a township still called Oldman's, in Salem County.

"Salem County begins at the Mouth of a Creek on the West side of Stipson's Island, commonly called Jecak's Creek; thence up the same as high as the Tide floweth; thence upon a direct Line to the mouth of a small Creek at Tuckahoe, where it comes into the southermost Main Branch of the Fork of Great Egg Harbour River; thence up the said Branch to the Head thereof; thence along the Bounds of Gloucester County to Delaware River; thence down Delaware Bay and River to the Place of Beginning."

"Cape May County begins at the Mouth of a small Creek on the West side of Stipson's Island, called Jecak's Creek; thence up the said Creek as high as the Tide floweth; thence along the bounds of Salem County to the Southermost main Branch of Great Egg Harbour River; thence down the said River to the Sea; thence along the Sea Coast to Delaware Bay and so up the said Bay to the Place of Beginning." Jecak's Creek is now called West Creek and is a small stream running into the ocean, forming a part of the boundary line between Cape May and Cumberland



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The same act which thus revised the boundaries of the several counties, also made provision for the administration of justice in Somerset. As that County was deemed to be too sparsely settled for independent courts of its own, it was placed under the jurisdiction of those of Middlesex, but jurors might be taken from either county "promiscuously" for the trial of any cause.

Every one of these nine counties was materially changed by subsequent legislation, as will hereafter appear. The descriptions as just given are the first, really definitely settled, by the Legislature—all of them were undoubtedly prepared with great care and were easily understood by those living at the time. The changes in the nomenclature of natural divisions may be traced by careful examination, but the lines between the farms of individuals must long since have been lost, and it will be exceedingly difficult to determine the bounds by reference to them.

The history, then, of the counties in New Jersey, at the time of the surrender, begins with nine counties; five in East Jersey and four in West Jersey. Although the whole colony was again, at that time, made one province and subject to the same Governor and Legislature, yet the division into East and West Jersey is still necessarily referred to, and has been constantly in dispute. Many of the counties impinged upon this boundary line and were dependent upon it for true descriptions. It was first established in the Quintipartite Deed dated July 1, 1676, and executed by Sir George Carteret, of the first part, William Penn, of the second part, Gawen Laury of the third part, Nicholas Lucas of the fourth part and Edward Billinge of the fifth part. These persons were then the owners, as tenants in common, of the whole colony, and by this deed they made a partition of it into East and West Jersey. This was the partition line which they settled, by the deed, should divide the two provinces; the description must be quoted entire so as to obtain its full significance: "From the East side of a certain Place or Harbour lying on Southern Part of the same Tract of Land and commonly called or known in a map of the said Tract of Land, by the Name of Little Egg Harbour, to that part of the said River called Hudson's River, which is in Forty-one Degrees of Latitude being the furthestmost part of the said Tract of Land and Premises which is bounded by the said River, and crossing over from thence in a strait Line extending from that part of Hudson's River aforesaid to the Northernmost Branch or Part of the before mentioned River called Del-

aware River, and to the most Northerly Point of Boundary of the said Tract of Land and Premises so granted by his Royal Highness James, Duke of York, unto the said Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, now by the Consent and Agreement of the said Parties to these Presents called and agreed to be called the North Partition Point, and from thence, that is to say from the said North Partition Point extending Southward by a strait and direct Line, drawn from the said North Partition Southward, thro' the said tract of land unto the most Southardly Point of the East side of Little Egg Harbour aforesaid; which said most Southardly Point of the East side of Little Egg Harbour is now by the Consent and Agreement of the said Parties to these Presents, called and agreed to be from henceforth called the South Partition Point: And which said strait and direct line drawn from the said North Partition Point thro' the said Tract of Land, unto the South Partition Point, is now by the Consent and Agreement of the said Parties to these Presents, called the line of Partition which is the Line hereinbefore mentioned to be intended by the said Consent and Agreement of the said Parties for the Dividing and making a Partition or Separation of the said Easterly Part, Share and Portion from the Westerly Part, Share and Portion of the said Tract of Land and Premises so conveyed by his said Royal Highness aforesaid." It would seem that there should have been no difficulty in determining this "Line of Partition"; there were two certain points designated between which the line was to be run, and it was to be a "strait and direct line."

Two Partition lines have been surveyed differing very materially; one by George Keith, in 1687, under the direction of the Proprietors of East Jersey. This was only extended to the Raritan River. On the 5th of September, 1688, an agreement was made between the Governors of the two provinces, Robert Barclay of East Jersey, and Daniel Coxe, of West Jersey, on the behalf of their respective Boards of Proprietors that "the line of partition run strait from little Egg Harbour to the most Westerly corner of John Dobie's plantation, as it stands on the south branch of Raritan River, shall be the bounds so far between East and West Jersey and shall not be altered." This was the line which George Keith ran, in 1687. The agreement then provided for a further continuation of the line in this manner: "From thence to run along the back of the adjoining plantations, untill it comes to James Dundass, his plantation; and from thence, at the most north westerly part thereof, a line to lye down with a line on the back of these plant-

ations and so to run North Eastward, till it touch the North branch of Rariton River as it is struck upon the map already; but saving the plantations already laid out, to be within the line, if they happen to stand a little more westerly than that line is marked. From the northward of the line, where it touches Rariton's north branch; thence forward the largest stream or current of water belonging to the said North branch, shall be the bound or partition; and so continuing along the same unto the north end thereof, for the bounds so far. From the said north end, a short straight line to touch the nearest point of Passaick River; and so following the course of that river, continuing Poquannick River so long as it runs Northerly or Northwesterly; these rivers still to be the bounds between both Provinces; and if Poquannick river do not run far enough to the latitude of forty one degrees, thence from the said river a strait line to be run northward to the latitude; and that to be the utmost north partition point, and from the said point in a strait line due East to the Partition point in Hudson's River between East Jersey and West Jersey." The line mentioned in this agreement was not at all in accordance with the Quintipartite deed, and much controversy originated between the Proprietors of the two divisions, which really, so far as can be judged by any records, was never settled. The Proprietors of West Jersey complained that by this line and the Keith line East Jersey would secure more than its due proportion of land, and that the part of the province which it obtained by the division was more valuable than the other, not only by reason of the richness and fertility of the soil, but by the fact that it contained larger towns and a greater number of inhabitants. A very serious question was raised as to the power of the Governors to bind the Proprietors of the province by the agreement.

On the 27th of March, 1719, an act was passed, the title to which fully explains its object. "An act for running and ascertaining the Line of Partition or Division between the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Province of New Jersey, and for preventing Disputes for the Future concerning the same; and for securing to the General Proprietors of the Soil of each of the Divisions, and Persons claiming under them, their several and respective Possessions, Rights and just Claims." This act is a long one, but is important in many respects and will aid greatly in settling the questions relative to the true line of Division. It declares by its first section: "That the said Line, that is to say, a strait and direct Line from the most Northerly Point or Boundary of

this Province of New Jersey on the northermost Branch on the River Delaware unto the most Southerly Point of a certain Beach or Island of sand, lying next and adjoining to the main Sea, on the North Side of the Mouth or Entrance of a certain Inlet, Bay or Harbour, commonly called and known by the name of Little Egg Harbour, is and shall forever hereafter remain and be the Line of Partition and Division betwixt the Eastern and Western Division of the Province." The law makes ample provision for establishing the rights of parties who may have located lands in such a manner as to be affected by a change of the line, so that if they have derived title from the wrong Board of Proprietors, their title shall nevertheless be assured to them. The Surveyors General of the two provinces were directed to keep public offices for their respective divisions, that for East Jersey, at Amboy and that for West Jersey, at Burlington. The Proprietors of each province were directed to raise the necessary funds to pay the expenses of running the line as fixed by this law. The obvious intent of the statute, apparent all through its sections, was to establish a line of partition that would be satisfactory to all concerned and to make provision for any possible contingency that might arise, so that exact justice should be done to those interested in the settlement of the vexed question.

In 1743, a new line was run called the Lawrence line. But prior to that time, persons had located land in both provinces according to the Keith survey, and this led to difficulty and constant disputes. Much has been published on the subject of this partition line, but the well considered judgment of a competent court would tend more to settle the question than all the literature that could be written. In 1855, a suit was brought involving a large extent of land and in which the uncontroverted facts were such that the issue between the Keith and the Lawrence lines was fairly presented. Several thousand acres were claimed in an action of trespass; the Plaintiff claimed through a title derived from the East Jersey Proprietors, for land lying in the "*Gore*" between the two lines. The Defendant claimed through a title derived from the West Jersey Proprietors and also, through adverse possession for twenty years. The cause was tried at the Circuit before Justice Potts of the Supreme Court. He decided that the East Jersey title must prevail, but a verdict was rendered for the Defendant upon his claim of title arising from adverse possession. The Plaintiff brought a writ of error but, unfortunately, the question of the two titles could not be passed upon by the appellate court, as the Judge who tried the

case below had decided for the Plaintiff, on the question of title, and the Plaintiff below was Plaintiff in error. Chief Justice Green rendered the decision of the court above on the writ, but decided the case on the ground that the claim of title from adverse possession was not sustained. He did not touch the issue raised between the parties on the two different titles, under which they claimed. It would have been exceedingly satisfactory to have obtained the opinion of so eminent a jurist as Chief Justice Green, on the main question in the case. This case is that of *Cornelius v. Giberson*, 1 Dutcher, 1. In a recent case in equity, *Proprietors of East Jersey v. Force*, the issue between the two lines of division came up collaterally, before Vice Chancellor Pitney. He refers, in his opinion, to the two lines and says this: "The Lawrence line, however, was finally determined to be the true line of division, in the case of *Cornelius v. Giberson*, 1 Dutch., 1." Both of these cases were tried by some of the ablest Counsel in the State and the opinions of the Judges who decided them are each entitled to the highest consideration. It is unfortunate, however, that the question at issue between the two titles involved in the case at common law, could not have been presented in the case on appeal, so as to have received a more authoritative determination than could be reached by a circuit Judge. In the case in equity, the opinion of the Vice Chancellor, an exceedingly able one, did not settle the question as to which was the correct line, the Keith or the Lawrence, except where the Vice Chancellor declared that that had been decided in the case of *Cornelius v. Giberson*.

On the 11th of March, 1713-14, the County of Hunterdon was created by an act of the Legislature by this description: "All and singular the Lands and upper Parts of the said Western Division of the Province of New Jersey, lying Northwards of or situate above the Brook or Rivulet commonly called Assanpinck be erected into a County . . . to be called the County of Hunterdon; and the said Brook or Rivulet . . . shall be the Boundary Line between the County of Burlington and the said County of Hunterdon."

The Boundary lines between Somerset, Middlesex and Monmouth were defined in this manner, by an act passed March 15, 1713-14. "The Boundary Line between Somerset and Middlesex Counties shall be and begin where the Road crosseth the River Rariton at Inian's Ferry, and run from thence along the said Old Road by Jedediah Higgin's House, leading towards the Falls of the Delaware as far as the Eastern Division of this Province extends."

“The boundary line between Middlesex and Monmouth Counties shall be and begin at the Mouth of the Creek that parts the land of George Willocks and the land that was formerly Captain Andrew Bowne's, deceased; thence along the said Captain Andrew Bowne's Line to the Rear of the said Land; thence upon a direct course to Warn's Bridge on the Brook where Thomas Smith did formerly live; thence upon a direct course to the South East Corner of Barclay's Tract of Land, that lies near Matchiponix; thence to the most Southernmost part of said Tract of Land including the whole Tract of Land in Middlesex County; thence upon the direct Line to Assanpinck Bridge on the high Road, including William Jones, William Story, Thomas Ruckman and John Guyberson, in Monmouth County; thence Westerly along said Road to Aaron Robins's land; thence Westerly along said Aaron Robins's and James Lawrence's Line to the Line of the Eastern and Western Division aforesaid.”

On March 15, 1738-39, Morris County was set off from Hunterdon by this description: “All and singular the Land and upper Parts of the said Hunterdon County lying to the Northward and Eastward, situate and lying to the Eastward of a well known place in the County of Hunterdon, being a Fall of Water, a Part of the North Branch of Rariton River, called in the Indian Language, or known by the name of Allomatonck, to the Northeastward of the Northeast End or Part of the Lands called the New Jersey Society Lands, along the line thereof crossing the South Branch of the aforesaid Rariton River, and extending Westerly to a certain Tree marked with the Letters L. M., standing on the North side of a Brook emptying itself into the said South Branch by an old Indian Path to the Northward of a Line to be run Northwest from the said Tree to a Branch of Delaware River called Muscknetcong, and so, down the said Branch to Delaware River; all which said Lands being to the Eastward Northward and Northwestward of the above said Boundaries, to be erected into a County . . . to be called Morris County.” Until the new County thus created was permitted to vote independently by Delegates in the Assembly, the Electors there resident within its limits were obliged to go to Trenton, as formerly and there choose their representatives. Morris County was named after Lewis Morris, the Governor, who had succeeded in securing a government for New Jersey independent of New York.

On the 4th of November, 1741, an act with this title was passed: “An act to annex part of the County of Essex to the County of Somerset and

to ascertain the Bounds thereof." By the operation of this act a considerable extent of country in the southern and western parts of Essex was taken from that County and added to Somerset. The ill defined lines of both counties, settled by former legislation, had led to constant difficulties and this change seems to have become absolutely necessary.

Cumberland County was created by an act passed January 19th, 1747-8. The bounds of the new county, as defined by this act, were as follows: "Beginning in the county of Salem, at the mouth of Stow Creek and running up the same unto John Brick's Mills, leaving the said Brick's Mills within the County hereby erected; then continuing still up Stow Creek Branch to the house where Hugh Dun now dwells, leaving said Hugh Dun within the new County; and from the said Hugh Dun's House upon a straight Line to Nathan Shaw's House, leaving said Nathan Shaw's House within the new County; and then on a Northeast course until it intersects the Pilesgrove Line, leaving Pilesgrove within Salem County; then along the said Line till it intersects the Line which divides the Counties of Gloucester and Salem; then running Southeastward down Gloucester Line unto the Boundaries of Cape May County; then bounded by Cape May County to Delaware Bay; and then up Delaware Bay to Place of Beginning." Jonathan Belcher was Governor of New Jersey at this time and he named the new county after the Duke of Cumberland. The law, under which Cumberland became a county, was much fuller in its provisions than any prior legislation of the same character; it provided that the electors should vote at Salem as heretofore, until they were able to vote independently; that all taxes should be assessed and paid as by law was then directed; it created six precincts within the new municipality, defined their bounds and named them, Greenwich, Hopewell, Stow Creek, Maurice River, Fairfield and Deerfield; all of these names are still retained for townships in Cumberland.

In March, 1749, an act was passed "to ascertain the Line and Bounds between the Counties of Somerset and Morris." The exact line of division between these two counties running from the Falls of Allamatunk to the Passaic River had not been exactly defined in the prior acts, one passed the 21st of January, 1709-10 and the other on the 15th of March, 1738-9, no course being mentioned, "nor where to fix upon the Passaic." In consequence of this, "it remains uncertain, and very prejudicial to the Inhabitants, and a great Obstruction to the officers of the said Counties in the discharge of their Duties; For Remedy whereof," the line was more definitely described.

Sussex County was taken from Morris by an act passed June 8, 1753. The bounds of this new County were thus defined by the act: "All and singular the Lands and upper Parts of said Morris County Northwest of Muskonetkong River, Beginning at the Mouth of said River, where it empties itself into Delaware River, and running up said Muskonetkong River to the head of the Great Pond; from thence Northeast to the Line that divides the Province of New York and said New Jersey; thence along the said Line to Delaware River aforesaid; thence down the same to the Mouth of Muskonetkong, the Place of Beginning." The Great Pond was once called Brookland Pond, but is now known as Lake Hopatcong. Since Sussex County has been erected the water in this Lake has been raised eight feet above its original level, to meet the demands of the Morris Canal.

The inhabitants of the province had long appreciated the difficulties arising from the uncertain descriptions of the boundary lines of the Counties, and applied to the Legislature to provide some means for remedying the defects. On the 28th of November, 1760, an act was passed which, it was thought, would relieve the people. This law provided for the "running and marking the Lines between the several Counties and Townships of this Colony," in this manner; whenever a majority of the Freeholders of any County chosen or to be chosen by virtue of an act passed February 28, 1713-14, should adjudge it necessary, it should be lawful for them, in conjunction with three Justices of the Peace for that County, to agree with a surveyor and other necessary persons to run out and mark the lines of the Counties as ascertained by law. But before the Surveyors should begin their work, one month's notice in writing was required to be given to two Justices of the other County to be affected by the survey, so that persons for that County might be appointed to perform the like services. If none were selected then the surveyors first appointed might perform the required duties. Trees which were found in the lines so to be run were to be marked "on one side with the first letter of the County, Town or Precinct on that side; and on the other side with the first Letter of the County, Town or Precinct on that side." The surveyors were required to keep field books, make maps and to deposit copies in the offices of the Clerks of the respective Counties, where they were to be recorded and the originals were to be transmitted to the offices of the Secretaries of the respective Divisions in which the counties were situated.



Yours truly
Alfred A. Halacy

Notwithstanding the passage of this act, it was ascertained by actual experience that it did not effectually answer the purpose of its enactment. Soon after it became a law, the Freeholders and Justices of Salem and Cumberland, in pursuance of its provisions, appointed surveyors to run the division line between those two counties. But after running the boundaries, they were found "in no wise to answer the expectations of either County"; and "the said Commissioners conceiving it not in their power to settle the said Lines in such a manner as to be conclusive to both Counties. Therefore to prevent any inconvenience that may happen for the Future," the Legislature fixed a boundary line between the two Counties by an act passed the 7th of December, 1763.

By the acts creating the Counties of Morris, Cumberland and Sussex, the electors of those counties were to cast their votes for delegates to the Legislature at their accustomed places and to continue so to do until there was a sufficient number of inhabitants in those counties to entitle the voters to an independent representation.

On the 10th of May, 1788, the Legislature passed an act providing that after the dissolution of that present Assembly, whenever a General Assembly should be "called," writs should be issued to Morris, Cumberland and Sussex and two representatives should be elected from each of those counties. It was also enacted, as the county of Morris was situated in both divisions of the colony, that the provincial taxes should be paid to the Treasurer of the Eastern division.

The thirteen counties in New Jersey, in existence on the 4th day of July, 1776, were these: In East Jersey, Bergen, Essex, Middlesex, Somerset and Monmouth; in West Jersey, Hunterdon, Burlington, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland and Cape May. Morris and Sussex were in both divisions. From 1776 to 1783, the year of peace, there were no changes in the boundaries of the counties, nor were there any new counties created.

As the population of the province increased, so grew the many and diverse wants of the communities gathered in townships, and the necessity became more and more apparent for clothing those municipalities with corporate powers, so that contracts could be legally made to bind, not only the townships, but also those persons with whom it should become necessary to contract. These capabilities could not be obtained while those bodies were simply an aggregation of individuals. The Legislature was, therefore, led to create corporations out of the town-

ships of the various counties. On the 21st day of February, 1798, the Assembly passed an act, the object of which appears in the first section, which declares "that the inhabitants of every township, precinct and ward within this State be and they hereby are constituted a body politic and corporate in law by the following names, that is to say." Each township in all the counties was then created by name a corporation, in this manner: "The inhabitants of the township of New Barbadoes in the County of Bergen, shall be styled and known by the name of 'The inhabitants of the Township of New Barbadoes, in the County of Bergen.'" By the passage of this act one hundred and three corporations were created, there being that number of townships in the State. There are one or two peculiarities in this law which are interesting. There were four wards in Middlesex, two in Perth Amboy and two in New Brunswick; the North Ward in the first, was incorporated under the name of the township of Perth Amboy; the South Ward, under that of South Amboy; the North Ward in the latter, under the name of the "Township of North Brunswick" and the South Ward, under that of "South Brunswick." In Middlesex there were two precincts, the eastern and the western; they became corporations under the names of the Townships of Franklin and Montgomery. In Cumberland, six out of the seven corporations were originally precincts, but became townships. In Sussex, out of the fifteen corporations, eleven were at first precincts, and in Cape May, all three of the townships were originally precincts.

On the 29th of October, 1822, an act was passed with this title: "A further Supplement to an act entitled 'An act for dividing and ascertaining the boundaries of all the counties in this province' passed the 21st day of January, 1709." By this Supplement, the boundaries of some, if not all, of the counties, and the dividing lines between others were defined and established. The Easterly bounds of the County of Essex were declared to be "the middle or midway of the sound of the same name, adjoining same as far as the limits of the said County extend." The bounds of Middlesex County were thus described: "The Easterly bounds of the County of Middlesex are declared to be the middle or midway of the waters of the Sound adjoining the same to the middle of the channel at the junction of the waters of the sound with the waters of the Rariton River to the Eastward of the Flat or Shoal which extends from Amboy or Cole's Point and thence to the mouth of Whale Creek the beginning of the bounds of the counties of

Middlesex and Monmouth." The Sound mentioned in these two descriptions is what is now known as Staten Island Sound upon which Elizabeth Town, then in Essex County, and Woodbridge and Amboy, in Middlesex, impinged.

Monmouth County's northerly bounds were thus set forth in the act: "The middle or midway of the waters of the Rariton Bay from the line of Middlesex to the main channel which passes by Sandy Hook and along the said Channel to the Sea."

Salem County's bounds were stated thus by the act: "The Northern boundary of the County of Salem shall be taken and deemed to be as follows: to extend from the middle of the Channel at the mouth of Oldman's Creek to the main Ship Channel of the River Delaware striking the same at a right angle and the Southern bounds extending from said Ship Canal along the Cumberland line to the middle of the channel at the mouth of Stow Creek."

Cumberland County's bounds are also settled by that act. "The Northerly bounds of the County of Cumberland shall be taken and deemed to extend from the middle of the Channel at the Mouth of Stow Creek to the main Ship Channel in the River Delaware striking the same at a right angle and the Southern bounds shall be taken and deemed to extend from opposite the middle of the Mouth of West's Creek to the main Ship Channel in Delaware Bay making a right angle therewith."

The division line between the counties of Cumberland and Cape May was thus defined: "The line of partition between the counties of Cumberland and Cape May shall be taken and deemed to be as follows, to-wit, to begin at the place where the waters of Mill or Hickman's Creek fall into the Channel of Tuckahoe River at the Boundary Line of Gloucester County and running thence directly into the Mouth of said Creek continuing the same course by a line of marked trees (which by the present position of the compass is South fifty-seven degrees and about thirty minutes West) until it strikes Hughes' on the lower mill pond on West or Jecak's Creek; thence down the middle of the ancient water courses thereof until it falls into Delaware Bay and thence continues a due South West course until it strikes the line of said Counties at the ship Channel of the said Bay."

On the 20th day of November, 1824, Warren County was set off from Sussex with this description: "All the lower part of the County of Sussex South Westerly of a line beginning on the River Delaware, at

the Mouth of Flat Brook, in the Township of Walpack, and running from thence a straight course to the North East corner of the Hardwick Church situated on the south side of the main road leading from Johnsonsbury to Newton and from thence in the same course to the middle of the Muskonetcong Creek and the same is hereby erected into a separate County to be called the County of Warren and a line running from thence down the middle of said Muskonetcong Creek to where it empties into the Delaware shall hereafter be the division line between the counties of Morris and Hunterdon and the said County of Warren."

On the 7th day of February, 1837, two new counties were created by the same act—Passaic and Atlantic. Passaic was thus described: "All those parts of the Counties of Essex and Bergen contained within the following boundaries and lines: Beginning at the Mouth of Yantakaw or Third River at its entrance into the Passaic River, being the present boundary of the Township of Acquackanonk, running thence North Westerly along the course of the line of said Township to the corner of said line at or near the Newark and Pompton Turnpike; thence in a straight line to the bend of the Road below the house now occupied by John Freeman, in the township of Caldwell, being about one and a half miles in length; thence to the middle of Passaic River; thence along the middle of said River to the middle of the Mouth of the Pompton River by the two Bridges; thence up said River along the line between Bergen and Morris Counties to Sussex County; thence along the line between Sussex and Bergen Counties to the State of New York; thence Easterly along the line between the two States to the division line between the Townships of Pompton and Franklin; thence along the said line dividing said Townships and the Townships of Franklin and Saddle River to where it intersects the road commonly (called) Goetchius lane; thence down the centre of said road or lane to the Passaic River; thence down the middle of Passaic River to the place of Beginning."

The County of Atlantic created by the act is thus described: "All the East part of the County of Gloucester contained in the Townships of Galloway, Hamilton, Weymouth and Egg Harbour."

On the 22d of February, 1843, a new County called Mercer was created with these boundary lines: "All those parts of the Counties of Hunterdon, Burlington and Middlesex contained within the following boundaries, viz. Beginning on the River Delaware at the Mouth of Crosswick's Creek and at the extreme western point of the division line between the Townships of Nottingham and Chesterfield in the County

of Burlington and running thence up the said creek along the middle of the same and as the same runs in several courses to the boundary line of Monmouth County; thence northwesterly along the said line until it strikes the Boundary line of the Township of East Windsor in the County of Middlesex, which divides said Township from the County of Monmouth; thence along said line between East Windsor Township and Monmouth County till it strikes Rocky Brook; thence down the middle of said Brook to a new Road leading to Milford; thence along said Road Eastwardly to the Westerly line of Louis Riggs' land; thence along said line Northwardly to the Middle of Millstone River; thence down the said River along the middle thereof the several courses of the same to the line dividing the Counties of Somerset and Middlesex; thence Southwestwardly along said dividing line to the line of the County of Hunterdon; thence along the line dividing the Counties of Somerset and Hunterdon to a point therein where the same crosses the road called the Pennington road leading from the village of Rocky Hill to the village of Pennington; thence continuing along the middle of said Road the various courses thereof to the Delaware River at Titusville; thence down said River the several courses and including the Islands belonging to this State to the place of Beginning."

On the 27th of February, 1838, the Township of Princeton, or such of it as was, prior to that time, included within the County of Somerset, was added to Mercer.

On the 22d day of February, 1840, another new County called Hudson, was created by an act of the Legislature, with these bounds: "Beginning at the North Easterly corner of the present Township of Bergen on the boundary line between this State and the State of New York; thence running Westwardly on the line which divides the said township of Bergen from the Township of Hackensack to the Hackensack River; thence down the middle of said Hackensack River to the middle of the Turnpike road of the New Barbadoes Toll Bridge Company; thence westwardly along the middle of the said Turnpike road in the various courses thereof to the middle of the abutment of the Bridge across the Passaic opposite to the village of Acquackanunk; thence along the middle of said Bridge to the point where it meets the line between the present County of Passaic and Bergen; thence down the said Passaic River and Newark Bay in the several courses thereof on the boundary lines between the said County of Bergen, as the same stood before the passing of this act, and the counties of Passaic and Essex to Kill-von

Kull; then Eastwardly on the boundary line between this State and the State of New York to the Hudson River; thence Northwardly continuing on the said boundary line between this State and the State of New York up the said Hudson River to the place of Beginning."

On the 13th day of March, 1844, seven townships were taken from Gloucester and made a County under the name of Camden, with this description: "That the seven townships of Camden, Waterford, Newton, Union, Delaware, Gloucester and Washington, now composing a part of the County of Gloucester, be and the said townships are hereby erected into a separate County named and hereafter to be called the County of Camden."

On the 15th day of February, 1850, the County of Ocean was created with the boundaries mentioned in the following description: "All that part of the County of Monmouth contained within the following boundaries, viz: beginning at Manasquan Inlet and mouth of Manasquan River; thence up the middle of said River to the first bridge over the same; thence Westerly to a corner on the south side of said River near the old bridge; thence South Westerly to the Road leading to Jackson's Mills; thence along said Road till it strikes the line between Howell and Jackson townships; thence along said line to the North East corner of Jackson township; thence along the line between Jackson and Freehold townships till it strikes the road leading from Freehold to Mount Holly; thence up the middle of said road to the Plumsted line; thence down said line to Moses Ivins's floodgate bridge over the Lahaway Creek being the beginning corner of Plumsted township; thence following the Plumsted line the several courses thereof to the line between Burlington and Monmouth Counties; thence along said line to the sea shore; thence along the sea to the place of Beginning be and the same is hereby erected into a separate County to be the County of Ocean and the said lines shall hereafter be the dividing lines between the Counties of Monmouth, Burlington and Ocean."

On the 19th day of March, 1857, Union County was created, by an act of the Legislature passed that day, with this description: "Beginning on the Sound leading from Elizabeth Town point to Amboy at the easternmost point in the division line between the Counties of Essex and Middlesex; thence North Easterly along the Eastern line of Essex County to the South East point in the division line of the Township of Clinton; thence westerly along the division line between the Township of Clinton and City of Elizabeth to the division line between

the townships of Clinton and Union; thence along the Northwesterly and Westerly line of division between the township of Union and Clinton to the Northerly division line of the township of Springfield; thence down the East branch of the Rahway River to the junction of the East and West branch of said River to the Mouth of William and Abner Stites' mill race; thence along said Mill Race to William and Abner Stites' Mill pond; thence along the middle of said pond or ponds to the mouth of the brook that runs South and near to Wellington Campbell's paper mill; thence up said brook to the new Road near said Wellington Campbell's mill dam; thence up said new Road to the Morris Turnpike; thence up said Turnpike to the Passaic River at a point in the West division line of the Township of Springfield; thence along said line to the northerly division of the township of New Providence; thence along the North and West division line of the Township of New Providence to the division line of the Township of Plainfield; thence along the Westerly and Easterly division line of the Township of Plainfield to the division line between the Counties of Essex and Middlesex; thence Easterly along the division line between said Counties to the place of Beginning on the Sound including and intending to include within the said metes and bounds all that part of the County of Essex now contained within the city of Elizabeth and the townships of Rahway, Westfield, Plainfield, New Providence and that portion of the township of Springfield included within the boundary lines herein before described be and the same are hereby erected into a separate County to be called the County of Union and said lines shall hereafter be the division lines between the Counties of Essex, Somerset, Morris, Middlesex and the said County of Union respectively."

There are now twenty-one counties in the State, eight having been created since the establishment of the constitution of 1776. There have been changes in all these municipalities, since their first organization. New townships and cities have been formed, county and township lines have been changed, but the counties themselves are substantially the same that they were forty years ago, when the last one was created.

CHAPTER X.

CONTENTS.

Third Stage; Statehood; Different Parties; Titles of Acts, by Constitution, Required in the Name of the Colony, not of the State; This Title Never Used; Qualifications of Members of the Legislature; Provincial Congress Approves the Declaration of Independence; Title of Provincial Congress Changed; Perpetuates Itself; A Committee of Safety; Recognized by the Legislature and Called Council of Safety; Powers of Council of Safety; First Meeting of Council of Safety; First Assembly of New Jersey Under Constitution; Oaths of Abjuration and Allegiance; Three Legislative Bodies; Provision Made to Prevent Errors in the Practice of the Courts; Deportment of Inhabitants in Their Changed Condition; First Legislation; Confiscation of Estates of Tories; Personal and Real Estate Sold; Change in the Laws of Descent; Court of Admiralty; Gift to Steuben; His Letter; William Livingston Elected Governor; Sketch of His Life.

On the 2d day of July, 1776, New Jersey entered upon the third stage of its existence—that of independent statehood. It then cut loose from all its former governmental associations to work out its own destiny, unassisted and alone, though at first with a half-hearted determination; a door was left open by its Provincial Congress through which it might retreat if failure should wreck its high hopes. Through that door the President of that very Congress sought refuge, not many months after he had signed that Constitution. Many in the new fledged State were undetermined what course to pursue; they could not yet shake off the old associations, renounce king and parliament, break loose from ties of kindred and the mother country; and there were some who still honored King George as their Sovereign and would not recognize the new order of affairs—did not believe that the colonies, in their weakness, could cope with the armies of Great Britain. But the very great majority of the people of New Jersey sympathized with the Congresses, Provincial and Continental, and were prepared to do all and dare all so that independence might be achieved.

New Jersey became the battle ground of the Revolution; her fair lands were devastated, her villages destroyed, her churches burnt, her people plundered, her women and maidens insulted and outraged.



James Parker

Every indignity that rancor and hate could devise were heaped upon her citizens. Still, suffering, bleeding, hungering, beaten, but not dismayed; driven from one point to another, but never discouraged; never faltering, but holding fast to her high hopes of liberty and freedom; her indomitable people, her citizen soldiers, her minute men, with the grim tenacity with which an unfaltering trust in the righteousness of their cause and in the God of Battles could alone impart, fought out the contest to the last. The story of these long seven years of strife need not be repeated in these pages.

The new Constitution, in its 15th clause, declared "that the laws of this Colony shall begin in the following style, viz. "*Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this Colony, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.*" On the 18th of July, 1776, this same Provincial Congress which proclaimed the Constitution, assumed the name of the "Convention of the *State* of New Jersey."

By the second clause of the Constitution, it was directed that the Legislative Council and Assembly should meet for the first time on the second Tuesday of August then next. By the third section the qualifications of members of the Council and of the Assembly were designated. Members of the Council must be inhabitants, freeholders and residents for one whole year in the County they represented and worth at least £1000 in real and personal estate, in the same County; the members of the Assembly were required to possess the same qualifications except as to the value of their estate, which must be at least £500.

The Provincial Congress, on the 17th of July, 1776, approved the action of the Continental Congress, in its Declaration of Independence, in these memorable words: "Whereas the Honorable Continental Congress have declared the United Colonies free and independent States, we, the deputies of New Jersey, in Provincial Congress assembled, do resolve and declare that we will support the freedom and independence of the said States with our lives and fortunes and with the whole force of New Jersey." On the next day after the passage of this resolution, it was declared "that this House from henceforth, instead of the style and title of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey do adopt and assume the style and title of the *Convention of the State of New Jersey.*" This was before the meeting of the Legislature, and, of course, that body, after this example set by the Provincial Con-

gress, could not and never did, use the word "Colony" in the passing of any laws or in any other governmental document.

The Provincial Convention, as the Congress was now called, took measures to perpetuate itself and its authority, long enough at least, to meet the exigencies of the situation; it therefore directed that yearly, during the continuance of its troubles with Great Britain, the citizens should meet in their respective counties, on the 21st of September, and elect five deputies to the Convention.

The Committee of Safety, appointed by the Provincial Convention, was authorized to act as an executive body, while the Convention was not in session, and met from time to time, until March 15, 1777, when it was recognized by the Legislature, but reorganized and called the Council of Safety by an act, entitled, "An act for investing the Governor and a Council, consisting of twelve, with certain powers therein mentioned for a limited time." After this it consisted of twelve persons besides the Governor, who acted as its President. It was invested with most extraordinary powers, which could only have been granted under very peculiar circumstances and to very wise and judicious men. Among them were these: To act as a Board of Justices in criminal matters; to fill vacant military offices; to apprehend disaffected persons and commit them to jail (without Bail or mainprize) and remove them from jail to jail; to call out so many of the militia as might be necessary for carrying their orders into execution, or for a guard to those who were compelled to serve; to send the wives and children of fugitive Tories into the enemy's lines; to cause offenders to be tried in any County in the State; to cause persons refusing to take the oaths of government, to be committed to jail, or to send them (if willing) within the enemy's lines; to make any house or room a legal jail; to commit disaffected persons to jail until the release of citizens kidnapped by the enemy; to negotiate exchange of these disaffected persons for the subjects of the State detained by the enemy; to erect beacons; to disarm the disaffected; to relieve wounded soldiers and to provide food for prisoners.

On the 17th of March, 1777, two days after the passage of the act reorganizing that body, the Council met at Haddonfield and proceeded at once to business. There were nine members present, besides the Governor. The first matter brought to their attention was the arrest of six prisoners who were examined and forwarded to the Council of Safety of Pennsylvania, where it was ascertained they belonged

The act of the Legislature recognizing this Council limited the time

of its operation to six months, but the statute was renewed several times with amendments; the last of which authorized the President of the Council to grant exemptions from military duty and extended the term of the Council to the end of the next session of the Legislature.

The first Assembly of New Jersey, under the Constitution, met on the 27th of August, 1776, at Princeton, and organized by the appointment of John Stephens, Vice President of the Council, and John Hart, as Speaker of the Assembly. The first act it passed, had a title, part of which is quoted for the purpose of exhibiting the alert action of the first law making power in the State of New Jersey, to recognize the fact that it was no longer a colony, but an independent government and this too, notwithstanding the fact that the Constitution, adopted less than a year before, provided that all laws should be passed in the name of the colony of New Jersey. "An ordinance for repealing an ordinance of a Convention of the *State* of New Jersey." The word *colony* was never used in the title of a single act after the Constitution became the organic law of the State; the word *State* was always substituted for it. On the 19th of September, it passed an act requiring all officers, civil and military, to take two oaths; one called the oath of abjuration and the other the oath of allegiance, which was of this form: "I, A. B., do sincerely profess and swear (or, if one of the people called Quakers, affirm) that I do not hold myself bound to bear allegiance to the King of Great Britain, so help me God." That was called the oath of abjuration. The oath of allegiance was this: "I, A. B., do sincerely profess and swear (or, if one of the people called Quakers, affirm) that I do and will bear true Faith and Allegiance to the Government established in this State under the authority of the people, So help me God."

The Council of Safety was an exceedingly busy body of men and necessarily so, if they gave attention to the many and varied matters included within the scope of their duty. They were in session almost daily, meeting at different points in the State, most often at Haddonfield; sometimes at Morristown and at other places in the State. The oaths of abjuration and allegiance were tendered to all suspected persons brought before the Council; if any refused to take them, they were sent to prison or recognized with sureties, to appear for trial. The testimony if it were deemed worthy of retention, was reduced to writing and filed. If this testimony were still in existence and could be unearthed, much valuable information might be obtained.

The strange spectacle was presented of three bodies, representatives

of the people,—the Legislature, the Provincial Convention and the Council of Safety, each vested in many respects, with co-ordinate powers and each moving in its special orbit, without any attrition or interference with or from the others.

The Convention, however, seems to have relinquished all control over public affairs; the Legislature met as usual and gave attention to the performance of its duties. The old adage "*Inter arma, leges silent*" cannot be applied to that body. During almost the whole of the seven years that the war lasted, New Jersey was ravaged by the English armies; courts were obliged to intermit their sessions; many confusions and errors crept into the practice; the interests of suitors were necessarily endangered and suits would have lapsed, had not the Legislature interfered and by its acts, remedied the evils. The Assembly, itself, was obliged to move its sessions from place to place and hold its meetings at different towns to prevent the destruction of its records and the capture of its members. Almost the first care of the Legislature, at its initial meeting, in 1776, was to prevent any injustice arising from the unsettled state of the courts, and so, by an act passed October 2d, 1776, it was enacted that the "several courts of Law and Equity existing in the State, prior to the Declaration of Independence should be confirmed and established and continued to be held with the like powers under the present government and at the same times and places as they were held before."

Of course, Legislation, while the war was in progress, was directed, a large part of it, at least, to military operations and such matters as were connected therewith, but the civil affairs of the State were not neglected, nor were local interests overlooked.

It is quite astonishing to notice how quietly and readily the people seem to have adjusted themselves, in their varied circumstances, to the changed conditions arising from the new order of affairs. They had broken loose from their king and had abjured his government; had embarked on a sea of new and untried relations; yet, there was no attrition, no tumult, no disorder. It was found necessary to change a few words in the framing of statutes, to vary the usual formula in the courts and in their proceedings, that was all. The people went about their ordinary business, contented and happy. They were intent on securing one condition of life, and that was, freedom from oppression, the right to govern themselves and to representation in the law-making Councils; that secured, they cheerfully endured the burdens of life, with its added sacrifice and suffering.

The Legislature passed many private and local acts during the existence of the war; such as giving power to erect bridges, to lay out roads, to establish ferries, to change the places and times of holding County Courts; it also granted divorces, gave relief to individuals under peculiar circumstances, and passed some public acts which affected all the people of the State. It was its policy to make as few changes as possible—only such as the change of government necessarily required. Whenever that demanded new statutes, they were passed. It early gave its attention to the subject of punishing those who fled from the State and gave support to the English government, by confiscating their estates. On the 5th of June, 1777, it passed an act with this title: "An act of free and general pardon, and for other purposes therein mentioned." By this statute all offenders who had been guilty of treasonable practices, were invited to return to their allegiance to the United States, and were allowed until August 1st, then next, to appear before a Justice or Judge of their own selection and take the oaths of abjuration and allegiance. When this was done, a certificate was given the repentant citizen which was recorded by the Clerk of the County and thereupon a free and unconditional pardon of all treasonable actions, with restoration of the estate of the criminal, was granted. Immediately upon the publication of the act, the Commissioners from each County, appointed for the purpose of enforcing it, were required to take possession of all the personal estate of such as had incurred the penalties of treason, to inventory the same, and if any of it were perishable, or in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy, to sell that and retain the proceeds in their hands, with the other part of the personalty, if any, until the first of August, the time set by the law, by which date the oaths were required to be taken. If the offender returned by that time, took the oaths and was pardoned, then, the Commissioners were directed to return the money and goods to the owner, retaining his fees. On the 18th day of April, 1778, this act was amplified and more power was given the Commissioners. They had full authority to sell personal property and lease the realty; full provision for the payment of all debts due by the defendant was made, and the creditors were satisfied, so far as possible from the proceeds of the sale. No power of sale of the real estate was granted by this act, but the defect was remedied by one passed the 11th of December, 1778, which provided for the sale of land and for the giving of a deed to the purchaser. The title to some of the land in New Jersey is based upon sales made by these Commissioners.

The principle of extradition of criminals from one State to another was acknowledged in a statute passed October 7, 1778. It applied to "Treason, Felony, or other high misdemeanors."

On the 20th of November, 1778, the delegates in Congress were directed to subscribe and ratify the articles of Confederation between the States agreed to in General Congress, November 15, 1778. This act declared that "the terms of the said articles, . . . are considered in divers respects unequal and disadvantageous to this State and the objections to several of the said articles lately stated and sent to the General Congress aforesaid, on the part of this State, are still viewed as just and reasonable and sundry of them are of the most essential moment to the welfare and happiness of the good people thereof." These objections were entered at large in the minutes of the Assembly, June 15, 1778.

On the 24th of May, 1780, a change was made in the law of the descent of real estate. The Legislature, in the preamble to the act making the change, declared that the law of descent as "it now stands, works injustice, by vesting the whole real estate of an ancestor in the Heir at-law, if a male, to the exclusion of the issue or Descendants both male and female." Therefore, it was enacted that if any ancestor owning real estate should die intestate, "leaving two or more sons, such real estate shall descend to and be equally inherited by all the sons . . . as tenants in common; and, if such ancestor shall have issue both male and female, then, such real estate shall descend to and be inherited by such issue, male and female, in such proportion that each son shall inherit two shares thereof, each of which shares shall be equal to the share of the daughter." On the 19th of December, 1781, a Court of Admiralty was erected; its jurisdiction defined; its mode of procedure established; the number, duties and appointment of its officers directed, and the fees and costs of those offices settled. On the 23d of December, 1783, the Legislature tendered a gift, by act, to Major General Baron Steuben, of an estate for life in that part of the forfeited estate of John Zabriskie, situate at New Bridge, in the township of New Barbadoes, in the County of Bergen. The gift was coupled with the condition that the Baron should have, hold, occupy and enjoy the said estate in person and not by tenants. These are some of the statutes of a public nature passed by the Legislature of New Jersey from 1776 to 1783.

In a letter from Steuben dated November 13, 1785, addressed to

Governor Livingston, he states: That he had "become the purchaser of that part of the estate of John Zabrieskie lying at the New Bridge near Hackensack," and the time of payment having arrived, the money was ready for the agent whenever he should call for it. He then stated that before he took the deed for the place he desired the Governor to represent to the Legislature that the only lot of woodland belonging to the place was withheld by the agent at the sale on a doubt of its being "*included in the law*," because it was situated three quarters of a mile from the house, and therefore the agent supposed it could not be lying at the New Bridge. The Baron claimed that it was annexed to the estate and indeed is the only part of it on which there is a stick of wood; and that was bequeathed to John Zabriskie by his father along with the house and mill. Then, wrote Steuben, if the Legislature meant *to include it in the law*, he must request that directions be given that the agent include it in the deed.

When it first assembled, on the 27th of August, 1776, the Legislature provided for the election of a Governor. There were two candidates presented for their suffrages—William Livingston and Richard Stockton; both lawyers, both in the prime of life and each competent to perform the duties of the office. Livingston was then at the head of the military, although not educated as a soldier. Stockton had been a delegate in Congress from New Jersey and had signed the Declaration of Independence. Both had rendered much service to the State and it was difficult for the members to select between the two. The vote was taken by secret ballot, the suffrages were equally divided and there was no election, but it was finally decided in favor of Livingston. The newly elected Governor came from excellent ancestry. His grand father, Robert Livingston, was a distinguished Scotch clergyman, who, when Charles II was restored to the English throne, fled to this country,—first going to Holland. After his arrival here, he married into the Van Rensselaer family, bought land from the Indians and became possessed of a very large estate, known as the Livingston manor, the second largest manor in New York, a colony famous for extensive collections of land held by individuals. Philip, the father of the Governor, was the second son of Robert, but the eldest son dying without children, Philip succeeded to the estate. Following the example of his father, he married into a wealthy Dutch family, and William was the fifth child of this marriage. After matriculating at Yale, in 1741, at the head of his class, he was educated for the bar in the office of James

Alexander, a leading lawyer in the city of New York and one of the Counsel for the Complainants in the celebrated Elizabeth Town Bill in Chancery. After receiving his license, he practiced as an attorney in the City of New York. His great industry, ability, and knowledge soon secured him a large clientage and he took his place among the prominent men in his profession. He was opposed to his former preceptor, Mr. Alexander, in the Elizabeth Town cause, appearing for the defendants in that celebrated suit. In the quarrels between England and the Colonists, he very warmly espoused the cause of the people, using both voice and pen to aid them in their struggle. In 1772, he removed to Elizabeth Town, where he had purchased an estate of about one hundred and twenty acres, upon which he built a handsome and commodious residence. He delighted in agriculture and its kindred pursuits, and stocked his premises with valuable fruit trees of different kinds which he had imported from Europe. He possessed, as he supposed, an ample fortune, and intended to retire from active pursuits, but the failure of some of his debtors, and losses by the depreciation in the currency of the time, obliged him to return to his profession. He was employed as Counsel in some very important cases and would undoubtedly have regained much of his old clientage if he had felt disposed to seek it. The troubles between the colonies and the mother country called upon every patriot to aid in the contest; Livingston did not hesitate for a single moment, but came instantly to the front. The provincial Congress appointed him a delegate from New Jersey to the Continental Congress. His power was soon felt and he was a member of several committees, among them, that chosen to prepare an address to the people of England. He was again and again elected to Congress and took a large part in the proceedings of that body. In June, 1776, he left Congress to assume the duties of Brigadier General to which position he had been adjudged some time previously. Mr. Livingston was cautious, prudent and conservative in his feelings and judgment, and, while an undoubted patriot, giving his whole soul to the cause of the people, yet, he doubted the expediency of making a final breach with king and parliament. He would not have relaxed any effort; he would not have accepted anything less than complete emancipation from wrong and oppression, but, he thought the colonies were not strong enough to resist the armies and fleets of England, and that it would be better to secure an alliance with France before risking all on the wager of battle. But, when the die was cast and the sword was finally drawn,



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he recognized no other course than that which led through all the horrors of a bloody war. He was requested to take charge of the New Jersey troops, but his tastes were not in that direction and fortunately for the State, another field was opened before him which he could occupy with credit to himself and benefit to his country. The Legislature, which met at Princeton, elected him Governor, and after assuming that office, his whole time was devoted to the performance of his duties as the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth. Those duties included not only what was required of him as the executive of the State, but, also, those of Chancellor, Ordinary, Surrogate General and President of the Council. It is altogether probable that very little was done in his courts during the war, but his time was fully occupied with the labors connected with the soldiers from New Jersey and with the many and varied matters constantly coming before the Council of Safety. He rarely failed in his attendance at its meetings and took an active and laborious part in all its proceedings. He was eminently successful as a Governor, securing the esteem and confidence of his constituents and was re-elected to the office thirteen times, serving the State, with general satisfaction, to the last, for nearly fourteen years. In 1785, Congress appointed him Minister to Holland; but, after some hesitation, he declined to accept. In 1787, he was appointed delegate to the Convention which formed the Federal Constitution, and took a very prominent part in the proceedings of that body.

During the war he was in great danger; his energy in organizing the militia of the State, his vigilance in thwarting the designs of the enemy and his entire devotion to the cause of the people rendered him obnoxious to the English and he barely escaped capture on several occasions. His residence was despoiled, his grounds wantonly laid waste and he was obliged to remove his family to Morris County to save them from capture. He was a man of literary tastes, and fond of writing articles for the press of his time, an occupation for which he found leisure even in his busiest moments. His Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. a short time before his death, which occurred in 1790. Of his thirteen children, one, Brockholst Livingston, achieved honor as a jurist, being for several years one of the Judges of the highest tribunal in New York, and, in 1797, he was transferred to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, retaining that position until his death, in 1823.

CHAPTER XI.

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The change in the government of New Jersey by which it became a sovereign State instead of a dependent colony, was, in many respects, radical. Before the adoption of the Constitution of 1776, the king was the source of all authority; he appointed the governor and his Council, and those officers were responsible to him; he had absolute control over all laws passed by the Legislature; if he vetoed them, they were inoperative and could not be repassed. The Assembly was the popular branch of the law making power, and, it is true, was elected by the people, but the Royal Governor might prorogue or dissolve it at any time. Its action was controlled by the Governor and by the Council who held position at the will of the king.

The history of the colonists prior to 1776, made it patent that notwithstanding the "Grants and Concessions" and the "Concessions and Agreements," the king and ministry would not hesitate to encroach upon the rights of the people guaranteed to them by those organic laws. There was no security that any of their liberties would

be preserved. The mutual dependence of king upon people and people upon king, was ignored; the protection which the sovereign was bound to afford to the subject was unjustly withdrawn and in its stead injustice and oppression prevailed. The king was deaf to remonstrance, impervious to the cries of his distressed people for succor and all hope for any righteous treatment from the throne was destroyed.

By the new Constitution no novel principle of government was introduced, but the fundamental idea of a government from the people and for the people was more strongly formulated and more firmly established. This principle of self-government was introduced with a pronounced, unmistakable force into the new order of affairs and became so incorporated into the very warp and woof of legislative action that it was recognized as an imperishable right of the people. It needed no direct asseveration in words to define or establish it; it was rooted and grounded in the very life blood of civil existence. It did not require any bill of rights; it was the birthright of the people—born with them—and could not be taken from them.

Both bodies of the Legislature were elected by the people, one to be a check on the other; each within its own proper sphere to be independent of the other, and yet, each responsible to the same master, who was the creator of both. Each moved within its own orbit, and yet, they were so connected, that each owed certain duties and was under certain liabilities to the other, and neither could finally act without the co-operation of the other. The power of taxation was jealously guarded; all money bills must emanate from the Assembly and the Council could not prepare nor even alter any such bill. No earthly power could prorogue, much less dissolve any legislature; each body was chosen for the same definite term and both must hold their sessions at the same time.

The governor was no royal favorite, selected because of servility to his master, dependent upon the favor of the king for continuance in office and liable to be sharply reprimanded by arrogant ministers or privileged lordlings. He was the servant of the people, who, mindful of their own rights and quick to recognize and appreciate the privileges of others, demanded a strict performance of duty in those who owed allegiance and were responsible solely to them. In his election both bodies of the legislature united, representing their constituents and protecting their interests.

Very little change in the selection of the Judiciary was created by

the Constitution of 1776. By the "Grants and Concessions," the power of instituting courts and electing judges was vested in the Assembly; by the new organic law, the right of electing judges was granted to the Council and General Assembly, in joint meeting. The Constitution seemed to take it for granted that the courts in operation at the time of its formation should still continue without further enactment. It certainly was silent on that subject, but it did indirectly establish those tribunals, as it provided that the judges of certain named courts should continue in office for stated terms and that they should be elected by the Legislature.

These are some of the main features in the change of government in New Jersey, created by the new Constitution.

These changes met with the hearty approval of the great majority of the people, who went about their daily avocations as usual, submitting cheerfully to the new order of affairs and manifesting that approval by a more alert discharge of their duties as citizens under the new régime. There were a few who disapproved—who refused to submit—who clung with unswerving loyalty to king and ministry and risked life and fortune in their efforts to preserve the royal authority. Some of the best men in the State were among these adherents to the English crown.

But the machinery of the new government worked admirably and with little attrition. It is true that the new Constitution of the Commonwealth was crude and lacking in many essential qualities, but the people looked beyond the surface to the spirit and did not regard the letter so much as the real meaning. It is wonderful that so great changes worked so little disorder; there was, in fact, none except such as was necessarily caused by the after events of the war and the antagonism created by the conflicting action of those who supported the new government and those who ranged themselves in opposition to it by adhering to the royal cause.

The different branches of the administration of the State, the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary, began calmly and quietly to perform their several duties.

The second meeting of the Legislature, under the new Constitution, convened on the 13th of November, 1776, at Burlington, and continued until the 2d day of December, following. By this time the British army was in pursuit of Washington and the Continental forces, in full retreat after the disastrous campaign of Long Island. Haddonfield was the next place of meeting, when the Legislature was called to-

gether by special summons from the Speaker. From that time until the peace of 1782, the Assembly had no abiding place, meeting at Princeton, Trenton, Haddonfield, and, occasionally, at Burlington.

At the time of the breaking out of the war, the colonies were bound by no other ties than those of self-interest, and the patriots who had the direction of public affairs fully appreciated the perilous condition. There was no head except the Continental Congress, and during its vacation, a Committee; both of which might be dissolved at a moment's warning by the defection of one or more of the States. Those municipalities were all free, independent sovereignties, each equal to the other, and rivalries and jealousies existed among them, even at that early period in their history. The smaller States feared that the preponderating influence of the larger might destroy, or, at least, weaken their power and authority; they looked askance at every movement, and so, unanimity did not prevail in the general councils of the nation. It was imperative that the States should be bound together in an organization which should recognize and sustain the rights of all. Although impressed with this necessity, it seemed to be a problem impossible of solution, but it must be accomplished, and all minds were addressed to the production of some plan to meet the necessities of the occasion.

The Continental Congress met in 1774; in 1775 war was virtually begun, and for two years Congress directed the operations in the field without any defined plan of government; it had no guide during that terrible juncture except its own patriotism and wisdom. There was no cohesive power cementing the union of the several States but the common danger and the universal moral support of the people.

Three separate plans for confederation were proposed and discussed from time to time, before any conclusion was reached. The three plans were these: One introduced by Benjamin Franklin, in 1775, an outgrowth and improvement of one proposed by him twenty years and more before, at a meeting in Albany, when an attempt was made to establish a confederation between the colonies. Franklin claimed that he had matured this plan on his road to the meeting at Albany, but it is almost precisely like the one already referred to in these pages, emanating many years before from Daniel Coxe, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. Another plan was presented by Joseph Galloway, which, if adopted, would undoubtedly have prevented any separation from the mother country and was, in fact, avowedly intended to prevent that result. The third plan was the one which was

finally adopted. The third, known in history as the Articles of Confederation, although prepared in 1776, was not adopted until 1778. But these articles proved forceless and no more binding than a rope of sand. Congress could not enforce a single act it might pass and it was soon learned that a more perfect union was necessary.

The Articles of Confederation passed in 1778 did not meet with instant recognition from all the States; in many cases it was assented to with protest. On the 20th of November, 1778, as already stated, the Legislature of New Jersey directed that they should be subscribed and ratified by its delegates in Congress. Those delegates were John Witherspoon, Abraham Clark, Nathaniel Scudder and Elias Boudinot.

This was in 1778; in 1787, nine years after, the Federal Constitution superseded these Articles of Confederation and New Jersey was called upon to ratify a document which cemented the Union of the States with a deathless grasp.

There was never a period in American history so full of peril to the new born Republic as was that which immediately followed the declaration of peace between it and the Mother Country.

The crisis which occurred in the history of the United States of America, from the year 1783 until 1788, tried much more than the souls of men. There was not a single faculty of the whole being of patriots at that time that was not taxed to the utmost to sustain the Country and the people, in all their interests, during those eventful years.

During the war of the Revolution the Colonies never responded cheerfully to the demands of Congress, either in supplying men or the necessary material for war. There was sturdy patriotism, but it gave grudgingly. If Washington had been supported by Congress and the Colonies, as he ought have been, and as he could have been, he would have driven the English into the Atlantic within twelve months. The war languished, not because Washington and his officers were not true and loyal, but because Congress was crippled and dared not rise to the demands of the hour; and because the Colonial governments refused to listen to the requirements of their own safety.

The Continental Congress assembled in 1775, was composed of men who were mere representatives from insurgent States, and although it continued to exist as long as the war lasted, and provided ways and means, in a measure, for the necessities of the army, borrowed money on the credit of the national government, made treaties with foreign powers and performed other acts of sovereignty, yet, really, it usurped

the authority to perform these acts. It certainly had no power except such as it exercised by the common consent of the Colonies, and that common consent was wrung from the people by the exigencies of the hour and the dangers which were involved in those exigencies. This Congress continued in existence for fourteen years, with no change either in the authority which it assumed and which it only derived from the consent of the people, or from such rights as it might receive through the action of State Legislatures or their representatives, except in the occasional change of members, until the Articles of Confederation were formed.

There are some few particulars connected with these Articles of Confederation which should be noticed. Congress might borrow money, issue bills of credit and make bonds, but there were no means of paying the indebtedness thus created. The different States could impose such tariff duties upon importations as they chose, restricted only by such treaties as Congress had already made or might make with France or Spain. Requisitions might be made by Congress upon the different States for money sufficient to pay the debts created and the interest on those debts, but these requisitions could not be enforced. No measure could be carried through Congress without a vote of two-thirds of the States, so that, to pass any law, or even a resolution, nine States out of the thirteen must vote for it.

The subsequent history of the country showed how utterly powerless Congress was under these Articles of Confederation to discharge the most sacred and binding obligations.

When the war closed, the country was in debt over \$40,000,000 to three classes of persons. First, the officers and soldiers of the Army to whom Congress was indebted for pay which had been withheld; second, to the King of France and creditors abroad, who had advanced money from time to time, during the war, for the requirements of the government; and, third, to individual citizens who had also advanced money for the use of the Army. Among this latter class were those who were the holders of Continental money.

If there ever were creditors whose claims upon a government were sacred, and which should have been met without a murmur, certainly these three classes were such creditors. Not only that, but the claims of the officers and men of the Army for remuneration for their services during the war, were of such a character as imperatively to demand, not a mere recognition at the hands of the government they had created,

but a generous and grateful response to any proper demand. These men imperilled their lives, deprived themselves of their property and left their families to suffer distress and privations, while they were fighting the battles of freedom. Many of them had been wounded; most of them would return to impoverished homes, where poverty had stared their wives and children in the face for years, with shattered health and ill able to bear any further burdens. The Army claimed that not only should payment be made for what was then due, but that they should receive further compensation, by way of pension for past services. Washington and his Generals recognized the justice of this demand and urged Congress to comply with it. That body proposed several compromises, such as half pay for life, or for a few years, full pay for a certain number of years, sometimes five and then again seven. This proposition for the payment of pensions was not received with favor by the people. On the contrary, it raised a mighty clamor all over the country and many of the State Legislatures, voicing the sentiments of their constituents, pronounced against the measure. Congress had recognized the claim before the Articles of Confederation were adopted and had agreed to make certain payments, but after the Articles were ratified, the Congress meeting under the new order of things refused to carry out the compromise, and to fulfill the plain unmistakable duty of the government towards its faithful soldiers, and there was not the requisite number of representatives who had the moral courage to face the clamor of the hour and act in accordance with their own convictions of right. Congress quibbled, claimed that it was not bound by the action of the previous Congress, prevaricated and offered other compromises, and finally one was agreed upon, miserable in its terms, contemptible in its conditions, which was not effectuated until the second term of Washington's Presidency.

The King of France, with a generosity unparalleled in the history of the world, had loaned the country, from time to time, millions of dollars and interest long due to him was unpaid and remained unpaid. A requisition was made by Congress upon the several States for money to pay the interest which had accumulated upon this public debt; it amounted to about \$6,000,000. In response to this demand, about twenty per centum of it was placed in the public treasury. Some of the States paid nothing; not one responded with the full amount of its quota. Holders of Continental money were never paid in full; many lost all they had. Robert Morris, one of the grandest men of his time,



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who had for years thrown himself, heart, soul and fortune into the country's struggle, who made a magnificent financier in its service and had sacrificed the whole of a colossal fortune for the government, was suffered to languish in a debtor's prison.

Now began a series of petty strifes between the several States, as disgraceful as they were absurd. New York was dependent for wood, grain and feed upon Connecticut; for butter, eggs and other farm products upon New Jersey, and laid heavy imposts upon these productions. The Yankees refused to send their produce to New York and the farmers of New Jersey followed their example. New York had bought a tract of land upon Sandy Hook, entirely worthless except for the purpose for which it was purchased. A light house had been located there to guide vessels sailing into New York Bay. The Legislature of New Jersey imposed an enormously heavy tax on this tract of land and enforced its payment.

There was great destitution all over the country; there was no money. Continental currency had become valueless and merchants refused to accept it in payment for their commodities. Most of the States attempted to remedy this evil, but the remedy was worse than the disease. Large amounts of paper money were issued—promises to pay by the States issuing them—which never had any value. Vain attempts were made to force this currency upon the people by the absurdest legislation, which could not by any possibility be enforced. Rebellion broke out in several of the States. The idle, dissipated, shiftless and worthless gathered together, and with lawless hands endeavored to make a law unto themselves and to enforce that law upon the people. Armed bands traversed the country; bloodshed and riot, rapine and murder, held high carnival.

But the saddest, and at the same time, most atrocious event of these terrible times was the treatment received by settlers from Connecticut, in the Wyoming valley. They were peaceable, quiet, law-abiding men, who had settled there with their families upon land claimed by the State of Connecticut. Unoffending citizens were driven from their homes, their houses and barns were burned before their eyes, their wives and children were treated with cruelty and indignity—chased into the forests and left to die with hunger, or to be devoured by wolves. Young maidens, innocent children and old men were alike made victims of an unreasoning and barbarous rage. The settlers themselves though submitting to wrong without an attempt to defend

themselves, until compelled for their lives to take up arms, captured at last, through the fraud and falsehood of the leader of the marauders, a recognized officer under State authority, were manacled and consigned to prison as if they were criminals. Once—twice, was this done, until the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at first participating in the outrage, was finally compelled by public opinion to disavow its own action and an attempt was made to compensate the defrauded settlers. But, it was too late. No remuneration could possibly even mitigate the results of the unexampled atrocities. For a time it seemed as if war between the two States was inevitable. The enormities committed by these Christian Pennsylvanians were cruel, barbarous, savage—only equalled by those of North American Indians. The perpetrators were at first protected by their Legislature and were never punished for the offence.

Amid all these perplexities confronting Congress at this juncture, it was powerless and was obliged from day to day to sit by and submit, with no authority to control, no power to prevent and with no means of vindicating the outraged majesty of the law. Thoughtful men all over the country viewed this state of affairs with the deepest regret and the profoundest alarm; they shuddered as they listened, from time to time, to the recital of the terrible events transpiring around them. The enemies of American freedom abroad, openly rejoiced at the confidently expected downfall of the new Republic. Even those who were friendly, publicly expressed their fears, and many lost all hope for the continuance of a republican government in the Western Hemisphere. The utterance of one far-reaching mind, not at all unfriendly to the experiment of popular government, is so remarkable and so decided that it is quoted: "As to the future grandeur of America and its being a rising empire under one head, whether republican or monarchical, it is one of the idlest and most visionary notions that ever was conceived, even by writers of romance. The mutual antipathies and clashing interests of the Americans, their differences of government, habits and manners, indicate that they will have no centre of union and no common interest. They never can be united in one compact empire under any species of government whatever; a disunited people till the end of time, suspicious and distrustful of each other, they will be divided and subdivided into little commonwealths or principalities, according to natural boundaries, by great bays of the sea and by vast rivers, lakes and ridges of mountains." George the Third,

in his small mind, cherished the hope and expressed it in his halting manner, that in a very short time his rebellious Colonies would be on their knees begging for his royal forgiveness and protection.

The Articles of Confederation were full of errors and defects, but among them stood out in glaring certainty three which now deserve particular attention: *First*, that provision which required a vote of two-thirds of the States to carry any measure whatever. There was coupled with this provision and intimately connected with it, another,—that this vote should be taken by States and not *per capita*. Thus it will be seen that the power was placed in the hands of a few to obstruct the wheels of government. Combinations could at any time be formed by which four States could unite and prevent the passage of any important measure.

Second. The authority of the different States to impose such tariff duties as they chose upon all importations. This authority, it has been shown, extended not only to the duties upon foreign goods, but even to manufactures and products of the several States. Some of the States were more manufacturing in their character and others more agricultural. Of course, the agricultural States, not dependent upon manufactures, would seek for and favor importations from other countries, while those more dependent upon manufactures would strive to keep out foreign manufactured goods.

Third. The total inability of Congress to enforce any of its requisitions. Instances have already been given where this inability was lamentably exhibited. But beyond all these and outside of the Articles of Confederation, there was another vital defect connected with the administration of public affairs. There was no head to the government, no executive; neither was there any judicial authority in the country to construe the laws which might be passed by Congress or to determine as to their constitutionality. Congress was merely legislative in its function, with no executive or judicial authority. It had presidents, but they had no power beyond that of mere presiding officers, and they are only remembered as they have impressed themselves upon the history of the country by their ability in other directions. New Jersey furnished one of these presidents, Elias Boudinot; but when his name is mentioned, he is not remembered as a President of Congress, but as a great friend of the Indian. When Congress adjourned there was no one who could control public affairs; so, a committee was appointed, to whom was entrusted, for the time being, such authority as was neces-

sary and as lay within the power of Congress to impart to them, and this was not always done.

While all these difficulties were agitating the public mind and engaging the attention of patriotic citizens, other causes of disturbance arose. The terms of peace between the United States and England were finally settled September 3d, 1783. A preliminary peace had been signed January 20th, of the same year, which, however, was only initiatory. There ensued a cessation of hostilities, but the terms were not finally arranged without a severe struggle and after much discussion. The peace was a most advantageous one for the United States; it was, in fact, the result of the consummate tact and brilliant diplomacy of the American Commissioners. The main causes of contention between the two parties which gave rise to so much controversy, were these: Payment of debts due to English citizens by their American debtors and the status of Americans commonly called Tories. There were other matters which created dispute, but they were arranged without much difficulty. These two subjects, however, were so serious in their nature and such differing opinions were held about them by the representatives of the two States, that it seemed as if there could be no possible settlement of them. It could not be permitted that the citizens of the very country which had ravaged the land of the debtor, had despoiled their towns and really destroyed their means of payment, should be allowed to take what little there was left. So argued the Americans, but honest John Adams could not be persuaded to join in this argument. To use his own strong words: "He could not cheat anybody." So that point was finally yielded and it was agreed that the British creditor should be protected in the collection of his debts. But when the question was raised as to what should be the position of the Tory in the new Republic, a very troublesome discussion arose. At the very moment of time when the commissioners were debating this matter, guerrilla bands of Tories were ravaging the country, murdering the citizens and plundering the towns and villages. They had instigated the murderous Indian to lift his tomahawk against defenceless women and children; they had widened the breach between the two countries and had prolonged the strife; Tory property had been already confiscated and had passed into the hands of innocent purchasers, who had paid valuable considerations on the sales, and any plan which proposed to repay the traitor for this property could not be entertained. It was simply impossible for the government to indemnify the Tory for any loss which

he might have sustained; it owed large sums to its noble ally, the King of France, and to other generous friends who were entitled to recognition and payment, at all hazards. Both parties were unyielding, but at last, a compromise was settled upon. The American Commissioners agreed that Congress should recommend the State Legislatures to put an end to all further proceedings against the Tories, and that all persons having claims upon confiscated property should be allowed one year in which to pass unmolested for the purpose of prosecuting their claims. At the same time the British Commissioners were notified that Congress had no jurisdiction over the matter and that all that it could do was simply to recommend the measure to the different States.

But when the terms of the treaty were made known to the American people, their indignation was unbounded. They could not overlook the fact that the peace, in its provisions, was most advantageous to themselves, but when called upon to pay honest debts or to afford protection to the Tories, they forgot the immense benefits they would certainly derive from the treaty. Congress was utterly powerless to enforce that part of the terms of peace which provided that American debts due to British subjects should be paid, and when it recommended to the State Legislatures a cessation of legal proceedings against the Loyalists, their recommendations were met with derision and contempt. The only answer given was more stringent proceedings and more vexatious statutes against the Tories, until, at last, those unfortunate people who remained in the country were driven by the violence of their State governments and the treatment they received at the hands of their neighbors and former friends, to leave their native country and seek other and more hospitable lands. The attempt to enforce that part of the treaty which provided for the payment of debts due to English creditors, was an ignominious failure. It was opposed all over the country and every possible obstacle was placed in the way of the collection of these debts. The Legislatures of many of the States passed acts prohibiting the bringing of suits for their recovery, and the result was that the debts were never paid.

England was more just than her adversary. The British government distributed \$16,000,000 in cash among the Tories, and otherwise remunerated them for their loss arising from the non-performance of the treaty. It also made further provisions for them, by grants of lands, by half pay for life, by appointment to civil offices and in other ways. In retaliation for the action of the United States, England retained pos-

session of numerous forts on the northern and western frontier of the country and did not surrender them until the second term of Washington's Presidency.

This state of affairs in America produced distrust abroad. The States of Europe refused to contract treaties with it, or to treat for commercial relations. The Ambassadors of the government were treated with contempt. "We do not know," said the authorities of other countries, "whether we are dealing with one country or thirteen," and it required many years before confidence was fully assured.

This, then, was the condition of affairs: Jealousy between the States, divided counsels, jarring, conflicting interests, diverse policies with relation to foreign States, different rates of imposts on importations all over the country, financial ruin in commercial circles, the treasury of the government empty and no means of supplying the funds necessary for ordinary expenses; riots, rebellions, insurrections were rife in many of the States, law was defied, no head to the affairs of the nation, no judicial authority, Congress powerless, confusion triumphant, chaos imminent—the Republic drifting into anarchy with fearful impetus.

Washington, in his retirement, maintained the keenest interest in all public matters. Becoming alarmed at the condition of affairs, he wrote a letter to his countrymen and to the governors of the several States, advising his fellow citizens to strengthen Congress by giving it more power, by centralizing in it the authority which would enable it fully to administer the business of a strong Federal government. He warmly urged union and a more conciliatory action between the States.

Very soon after he retired from the army he began corresponding with leading men of the country with reference to the wretched condition of the Republic, and advised that some action should be taken by which the ruin apparently so imminent should be averted, and it was mainly through his exertions, aided by other patriots, that, at last, the subject of a convention composed of representatives from the different States was brought before the people. Such a project had been proposed, but it had not assumed a tentative form until Washington committed himself to it. In 1782, New York, through its Legislature, unanimously recommended the calling of a convention to revise and amend the Articles of Confederation, and subsequently the General Court of Massachusetts passed similar resolutions, but was induced on the application of its representatives in Congress to repeal them. In 1783 the legislature of New Jersey proposed to Congress radical

changes in the articles of Confederation. It presented its views in a most intelligent and forcible manner through a representative sent for the purpose. Its objections received respectful attention and eventually became powerful in moulding the action of the Convention. The main exception related to those articles which permitted the regulation of trade and commerce between themselves by the several States. That subject, said the legislature, should be committed to the General Congress and all moneys raised from imports should be applied to creation of a navy to protect the commerce of the whole country. Objections were also made to the use of what was called the "Crown Lands," within the several States, which it was claimed should not be used to pay the expenses of the war nor for public and general purposes. There were other objections urged against the articles of Confederation by New Jersey. In 1786, Virginia invited all the States to send delegates to a convention to meet at Annapolis, to consider the subject of a tariff. Eight of the States selected delegates, and those from Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York actually met at the time appointed. Nothing, however, was done with reference to the object of their meeting, but the delegates present recommended that a convention from all the States should meet at Philadelphia in the month of May of the next year, to consider the Articles of Confederation and to propose such changes therein as might render them "adequate to the exigencies of the Union." The proposition was submitted to the several State Legislatures and to Congress. That body at first doubted even the propriety of taking any notice of the proposal, but as seven States, those from New Jersey to South Carolina, declared in favor of the measure, it finally recommended that the States should elect delegates to the proposed convention. All except Rhode Island acceded to the proposition, electing delegates, and in the month of May, 1787, the convention met in the city of Philadelphia. The time appointed for the meeting was the 14th of the month, but it was not until the 25th, that delegates appeared from seven of the States and the convention was ready for the transaction of business. Very soon, however, eleven States were represented by fifty-five delegates in all. On July 22d, representatives appeared from New Hampshire, but Rhode Island remained unrepresented during the whole convention.

There was never assembled at any other time, or place, in the whole history of the country, a more illustrious body of men than was gathered in that convention. Many of their names are immortal; they can

never die. Listen to the roll of worthies: Franklin, eighty-one years old, whose fame had filled two continents, his mental vigor unabated; Washington, whose merits need no description; Hamilton and Madison; Dickinson, from Delaware; James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, the most learned man of his time; Robert Morris, the financier, and Gouverneur Morris, the statesman and scholar; Rutledge and the two Pinckneys, from South Carolina; Wythe, the Chancellor of Virginia, with Edmund Randolph and George Mason, of the same State; Carroll and Martin from Maryland. The New England representatives were men of the most uncommon ability. Langdon, from New Hampshire; Caleb Strong, ten times Governor of Massachusetts, a typical Puritan; and Elbridge Gerry, from Massachusetts; and with them the brilliant Rufus King; Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, afterwards Chief Justice of the United States; William Samuel Johnson, soon to become President of Columbia College; and last, but not least, that grand old man, Roger Sherman. The men from New Jersey were the peers of any in that assemblage of peerless men; William Livingston, David Brearly, William Paterson and Jonathan Dayton, by some authorities stated to be the youngest man in the Convention.

Amid such a galaxy of distinguished men there were, of course, many discordant opinions, and it was very soon evident that it would require consummate tact to reconcile all the jarring and conflicting plans which would be presented to the Convention. There was, however, a conservative element among the delegates; and, while they had decided opinions and were generally disposed to abide by the force of their convictions, yet, like all broad-minded men, they could listen to and appreciate the utterances of others. There were some men of narrow intellect in the Convention who could not understand that any other plan than their own ought to be entertained, but they were few in number—perhaps not more than two or three. Hamilton was weighted with Yates and Lansing, who hampered him at every vote and threw the influence of New York against all the efforts of its ablest and wisest representative.

It was very early developed that the delegates were divided into at least three distinct parties: First, those who insisted that they were bound by the strict terms of the call which summoned the Convention—simply to revise and amend the Articles of Confederation—and that they had no power to go beyond the direct terms of that call. Second, those who were opposed to any change whatever in the organic law of



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the land as it then existed. And, third, those who were in favor of an entirely new and independent Constitution, which should supersede the Articles of Confederation. The strongest men in the Convention, such as Washington, Franklin, Hamilton and Madison, favored this last plan. The Convention sat with closed doors, and a pledge of secrecy, without limit as to time, was imposed upon the delegates, but Madison kept full notes of the debates which, since his death, have been made known to the public in his published works. As he was a systematic man in all his methods, it is generally conceded that implicit confidence may be placed in his report. Occasionally, soon after his works were published, some of his statements were questioned, but all criticism is now disarmed.

The first question which met the Convention was that which related to its powers, and it seemed possible that the delegates might be embarrassed with this question at any and at every stage of its proceedings. As, however, the result of the action of the Convention must necessarily be presented to Congress and be acted upon by several States before any Constitution which might be prepared could be adopted, it was finally resolved to take up the whole subject.

For four long months Washington sat almost silent in his chair, listening to the discussions which sometimes became heated and angry. The Convention was often in danger of falling to pieces in disorder and would inevitably have done so had it not been for his guiding, restraining hand. There were fiery spirits in that Convention, who could not brook contradiction, who would not yield to any antagonism, and they too frequently became excited, lost control of themselves and threatened the dissolution of the Convention. It required all the unflagging watchfulness, the ceaseless good nature and the matchless tact of Washington to prevent this threatened catastrophe. He knew and fully understood that upon the result of the consultation of that body of fifty-five men depended the future of the country he loved so well, and he was determined not to allow the Convention to adjourn without performing the duty for which they were assembled.

Time will not permit a discussion of the various subjects submitted to the delegates and of the manner in which they disposed of them. After four months of incessant labor, the Constitution under which the Republic has made such magnificent progress, was adopted; and, on the 17th day of September, 1787, George Washington affixed his bold signature to the document which had been engrossed by Gouverneur

Morris, giving vent to his pent up feelings in these remarkable words: "Should the States reject this excellent Constitution, the probability is that opportunity will never be offered to cancel another in peace—the next will be drawn in blood."

The Constitution in most of its important features was a series of compromises, and it did not receive the entire approval of any one. Washington, himself, was not satisfied with all its provisions. The objections to it were many and came from all parts of the country. Washington, after his return to his home, soon became convinced that there was very great danger that it would not be accepted by the States. He soon learned that some of the wisest and best men even in Virginia were opposed to it; Patrick Henry was throwing all his massive strength against it. George Clinton, of New York, who was popular with the people, and Yates and Lansing, who had left the Convention in disgust, before its close, were determined that that State should reject it. Richard Henry Lee and Nathan Dane were violently opposing it in Congress, but, with the Constitution, when it was reported to that body, came a letter from Washington, and Madison went back to Congress after his labors in the Constitutional Convention were ended. A majority of the representatives finally voted in its favor and it was sent with Washington's letter to the Legislatures of the several States to be submitted to the people. There was great agitation on the subject among all classes; the blood of the citizens was at fever heat and the greatest excitement prevailed. It was the day of pamphlets and pamphleteers, and caricaturists were busy. The country was flooded with printed documents and caricatures were scattered broadcast. The best men in the land were lampooned and attempts were made to defame even the venerated name of Washington, by some dishonest penny-a-liners. But nothing daunted, Washington never relaxed a single moment and bent all the energies of his forceful nature in efforts to induce the States to accept the new Constitution. He wrote to Patrick Henry, its greatest and most formidable opponent in Virginia; to Gov. Randolph, and, at first, to a few other personal friends, advocating the acceptance of the new organic law. Soon his letters became more and more numerous and the number of his correspondents increased daily. Each letter told and each had its effect. But Henry continued his opposition and the question was long in the balance. At last, success crowned Washington's efforts, and, on the 25th day of June, 1788, that great State ratified the work of the Con-

vention. The result was due to the personal influence of Washington. If Virginia had not voted for the measure, it would have been lost.

The Constitution was finally adopted by all the States, New Jersey following, very closely, Delaware and Pennsylvania, being the third State to ratify it, and with Delaware and Georgia giving it an unanimous approval.

The struggles in New York, Virginia, and Massachusetts were the severest. New York was carried by the consummate ability, the fervid eloquence, the overwhelming arguments and the indomitable energy of Alexander Hamilton. The contest in Massachusetts fully exhibited the wonderful influence of one man in that great commonwealth. At first, Samuel Adams opposed the measure—not strongly, he was rather non-committal—but gave in his adhesion after several weeks of profound consideration. His course had been watched by his fellow members in the Convention, with the intensest interest. When he announced his intention to vote for the measure, there was assurance that Massachusetts would swing into line with the other States which had already voted affirmatively.

The great work was at last accomplished and the century of unexampled progress and prosperity which has followed the country since the adoption of the “excellent constitution” has fully proved the greatness of that man whose wisdom first contrived the plan, whose energy followed every step towards its completion, and whose watchful care and unflinching perseverance secured its adoption.

The Commissioners from New Jersey took a prominent part in the Convention, presenting the claims of the smaller States to recognition and equality, with commanding force, in addition to proposing the plan to which reference will be hereafter made.

Two plans were submitted to the Convention; one, called the Virginia plan, presented by Edmund Randolph, of that State, and supported by the larger States; the other, called the New Jersey plan, proposed by William Paterson, one of its representatives, which, with some modifications, was concurred in by the smaller States, among which, strange to say, New York was then included, as well as New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Rhode Island. The idea prominent in Governor Paterson’s plan, who, undoubtedly, was the leader of the New Jersey delegation, was to preserve the rights of the smaller States, in a manner compatible with the sovereignty of the General Government. It did not provide for a new Constitution, but contemplated amendments to

the Articles of Confederation, in addition to those proposed by the Legislature, in 1783: To give Congress the power to raise a revenue by imposts, stamps and postage; to regulate trade and commerce between the States and with foreign nations; to provide for the adjudication of fines, forfeitures and penalties by the Common Law judiciary, where the crime was committed, subject to an appeal to the Federal Courts; to make requisitions for the payment of money for the expenses of the National government, if necessary, on the several States in proportion to their inhabitants, including three-fifths of those held in servitude, and, in cases of non-compliance, to invest Congress with the authority to compel payment; to elect a Federal Executive, consisting of several persons, whose salaries should be paid out of the public funds, who were to hold office during good behavior and have original jurisdiction of cases of impeachment and appellate jurisdiction in cases of ambassadors, captures, piracy and felonies on the high seas; to have power to impose an oath of fidelity on all Federal officers and legislators and to make treaties, which were to be the supreme law of the land; to summon the military of the States whenever necessary; to enforce the Federal statutes; to provide for admission of new States into the Union; to settle all disputes between the Federal government and the several States, as to territory; to establish uniform naturalization laws.

These were the main features of the New Jersey plan, and it will be noticed that, although it did not receive the approval of the Convention, in the form in which it was proposed, as Amendments to the Articles of Confederation, yet, that its most important provisions were incorporated into the Constitution finally adopted.

The question of representation in Congress, one of the most troublesome and, at the same time, of the utmost importance, was referred to a Committee of which Paterson was a member, and the report of this Committee was finally supported with some rather unimportant changes.

Fortunately for the young Republic, a spirit of harmony and conciliation prevailed among the members, of whom, thirty-eight out of the fifty five, including all the New Jersey delegates signed the Constitution. There were others who would have done so, but they were necessarily absent.

A very small minority of the citizens of New Jersey opposed the new Constitution; there was, in fact, no organized opposition to it within the State. The Legislature exercised the greatest prudence in the

measures taken for the submission of the Constitution to the people, for their deliberation upon the question of its adoption. The delegates in the national Convention reported its action on the 25th of October, 1787. The House on the 29th of the same month, unanimously recommended to the legal voters of the State to meet on the 4th Tuesday in November then next and elect three delegates from each County to meet in a State Convention on the 11th of December, 1787, to determine whether to approve or reject the Constitution. This Convention met at the time appointed and organized by the appointment of John Stephens, as President, and of Samuel William Stockton, as secretary. It seemed impressed with the gravity of the occasion; adopted rules for its government and then solemnly resolved: "That the Federal Constitution be read by sections, and that, as so read every member make his observations thereon; that after debating such section, the question be taken whether further debate be had thereon; and if determined in the negative, that the Convention proceed in like manner to the next section, until the whole be gone through; upon which the general question shall be taken, whether the Convention in the name and on the behalf of this State do ratify and confirm the said Constitution." All this was done without haste, with due deliberation and on the 18th of December, just one week from the first day of the Convention, the Constitution was unanimously adopted without a single amendment. On the next day the members marched in solemn procession to the Court House where the new organic law of the Republic was read to the people.

Since that time fifteen amendments to the Constitution have been passed, in pursuance of its fifth clause, twelve of which have received the assent of the Legislature of New Jersey. The majority of the Assembly withheld its approval of the XIIth, XIVth and XVth amendments, but they were ratified by a sufficient number of States to give them the full force of Constitutional law.

The advantageous results of this Constitution to New Jersey have been incalculable. Her position between the two large preponderating States of New York and Pennsylvania, connected with the fact that although she has a large extent of sea coast, there is no port on her ocean front into which foreign commerce enters, has made her citizens dependent for many necessary supplies on the two cities of New York and Philadelphia.

The Federal Constitution of 1787 has received much consideration

from subsequent historians, but it is doubtful whether any one of these has succeeded in tracing the origin of this remarkable document to its real source. It was by no means the invention of the sages and statesmen who composed the Convention that finally wrought out this grand work. Its beginning must be traced to a period long prior to the close of the XVIIIth century—to the germ and growth of that indomitable spirit of the Anglo-Saxon which wrested the Magna Charta from the despicable John Plantagenet, at Runnymede; which impelled Hampden, Selden, Pym and their fellow patriots to antagonize Charles I, in their battle for the rights of British subjects; which mercilessly decapitated that same Charles and raised Cromwell to be ruler of England and which sent good men and true from home and country and friends to rear in the wilds of a western home an empire dedicated to freedom.

That same spirit which incited the English patriot to such glorious deeds in the cause of freedom came to this western world and more than two hundred years before the adoption of the Constitution, in 1787, made itself heard here, faintly, it is true, at first, but in louder and more forceful tones as time went on. In 1584, Sir Walter Raleigh came to Virginia with a charter containing the first germ of that recognition of popular rights, which by a process of evolution through the succeeding two centuries, finally culminated in that palladium of liberty sent out to the world from the new Republic on the 17th day of September, 1787. During those two centuries the establishment of the rights of the people through charters, concessions and constitutions had been constantly going on; none of them more strongly expressed the doctrine that all government must come from the people than did those two immortal documents, the "Grants and Concessions" of Berkeley and Carteret and the "Concessions and Agreements" of West Jersey; none of those which were granted to the American colonies so fully recognized the inherent rights of the citizen and none made more ample provision for the protection of those rights.

But, while all this may be true, the Constitution of 1787 was forced in many instances upon unwilling States, who adopted it from stern necessity and not because it was approved. Subsequent experience, however, has taught the descendants of these opposing citizens that it was the wisest gift ever made to any people. What, most of all, led to its formulation was the calamitous results arising from the adoption of the Articles of Confederation.

By the force of the provisions of that Constitution, New Jersey has been enabled to protect her agriculture and manufactures, for both of which she is admirably provided by her fertile valleys and her mines and numerous streams. Her course, since its adoption, has been progressive on all the lines of National prosperity, and now she stands foremost among the States in the acquisition of those appliances which make up an influential commonwealth.

Since the Revolutionary war and that of 1812, up to the adoption of the Constitution of 1844, the Judicial and Civil History of New Jersey can be written on a few pages.

After a long and somewhat acrimonious discussion between the Commissioners appointed by the two governments, for the purpose of establishing peace between England and America, the Articles of pacification were signed on the 30th of November, 1782. Those articles were most advantageous for the Republic and were secured by the skill and perseverance of the American Commissioners, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay and Henry Laurens. They were, however, merely preliminary and the treaty of peace did not go into effect until January 20, 1783. Lafayette was the first to receive tidings of the pacification, which were sent him by letter received March 24th of the same year. The American Commissioners forwarded a copy of the treaty early in April, and on the 19th of that month the war was ended. But prior to that date the declaration of peace had been celebrated with imposing ceremonies at Trenton.

Peace had come at last; grim war had ceased, and the patriot soldiers returned to their farms and their shops, soldiers no more, but citizens assuming the duties of civic life in the country they had saved. The Legislature was now freed from the care of providing for soldiers in the field, and, although it had never lost sight of the true interest of its constituents, yet, now, it could give undivided attention to the protection of those appliances which peculiarly demand the fostering care of the law making power. The three branches of the government, the executive, legislative and judicial, were united in their efforts to aid the people in their attempts at recuperation; the people responded willingly and gladly to the demands made upon them by the exigencies of the times. It was a sublime spectacle—the self-sacrificing spirit, the ready alertness, the cheerful performance of duty, which at that crucial hour animated all classes. The people of the State were essentially a religious people, and one of their first tasks was the rebuilding

of their houses of worship, many of which had been burned by the enemy. In many instances, where, although church edifices escaped destruction, more commodious ones were needed, it was amazing to witness the energy and promptness with which those wants were supplied.

This same indomitable spirit was manifested in all directions; the people were animated with one impulse—to shake off the evils resulting from the war, to free themselves and their families from the hard, grinding poverty which had followed them. The country was free, they were all freemen, the Republic was theirs, and they resolved to make it worthy of the home of Liberty. They were eminently successful in their efforts. In a very few years the State was on the high road to prosperity; manufactures were firmly established; mines were opened; and the wealth stored by Nature in the rugged hills of New Jersey, was made subservient to its success. In all the avenues from whence come appliances for a Nation's best growth, the industries of the commonwealth were stimulated and protected. Wise men were selected for Governors and members of the Legislature. William Livingston, of whom mention has already been made, after thirteen years' service as the Executive of the State, was succeeded by William Paterson, who held the office until 1792. The successors of Paterson, up to the year 1844, when another Constitution was framed, were fifteen in number, ten of whom were of the political party known as Democrats and the others were Federalists. These terms, at first, were intended to represent two political parties, one of which favored the centralization of power in a general government and the other opposed that principle. The Federalist party, which supported the Constitution, was led and largely influenced by Alexander Hamilton, whose masterful spirit controlled and guided it, at first, to victory. Its opposition to the war of 1812, and the Hartford Convention aided materially in its total destruction. It disappeared about 1820 and other parties arose under different names and with various principles.

The following is a list of the Governors of New Jersey with the times of their service:

William Paterson, Federalist.....	1790-1792.
Richard Howell, Federalist.....	1792-1801.
Joseph Bloomfield, Democrat.....	1801-1803.

In 1802, there was a failure to elect a Governor, in consequence of a tie vote in the Legislature, and John Lambert, President of the Council and a Democrat, acted as



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Governor, in pursuance of a provision of the Constitution of 1776. In 1803 Joseph Bloomfield was re elected Governor and held office until 1812.

Aaron Ogden, Federalist.....	1812-1813.
William S. Pennington, Democrat.....	1813-1815.
Mahlon Dickerson, Democrat.....	1815-1817.
Isaac H. Williamson, Federalist.....	1817-1829.

In 1829, Garret D. Wall, Democrat, was elected, but declined, and, in the same year, Peter D. Vroom, Democrat, was elected and held office until 1832.

A few years before this time, the name Federalist, as distinctive of a political party, had disappeared and the two great parties were known by the names of Whig and Democrat, though the Whig party by no means assumed the principles of the Federalists.

Samuel L. Southard, Whig.....	1832-1833.
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Mr. Southard, during his term was elected United States Senator and Elias P. Seeley, Whig, was elected for the balance of his term.

Peter D. Vroom, Democrat.....	1833-1836.
Philemon Dickerson, Democrat.....	1836-1837.
William Pennington, Whig.....	1837-1843.
Daniel Haines, Democrat.....	1843-1844.

CHAPTER XII.

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Constitution of 1776 Lacking; Attempt made to Change, in 1790; In 1844, Act Passed to Elect Members to Convention to Prepare New Constitution; Provisions of Act; Isaac H. Williamson, President; Alexander Wurts, Vice President; Mr. Williamson Resigns; Wurts Elected President; Convention finished its Labors June 29th, 1844; Constitution Signed, Presented to the Governor and Filed in Office of Secretary of State; People by Large Majority Ratified It; Changes in Government Created by New Constitution; Difficulty about Senatorial Districts; List of Governors Since 1844; Decision of the Courts as to the Constitutionality of System of Dividing States into Legislative Districts.

It was very soon ascertained, after the peace between England and America, that the Constitution of 1776 was not adapted to the growing necessities of the Commonwealth. As early as 1790, an attempt was made in the Legislature to provide for the election of members to a Convention to revise the Constitution. But this attempt failed. It

was acknowledged by all that there were errors in the organic law, but the people did not seem ready for a change. Discussions in the Legislature and elsewhere took place from time to time, relative to amendments, but it was not until 1843 that the growing discontent culminated and took definite shape. In that year, Daniel Haines was elected Governor, manifested a deep interest in the subject and in his annual message to the Legislature recommended the passage of a law calling a Convention together to revise the Constitution. In accordance with this recommendation, the Legislature, on the 23rd day of February, 1844, passed an act entitled "An act to provide for the election of delegates to a Convention to prepare a Constitution for the government of the State, and for submitting the same to the people thereof, for ratification or rejection." By the terms of this act, an election for delegates "to meet in Convention to frame a Constitution for the government of the State" was to be held in the several Counties, on the 18th of March then next, to elect delegates equal in number to the members of the Legislature from the various Counties. The Convention was to assemble at the State House, in Trenton, on the 14th day of May. After a Constitution had been adopted, it was to be submitted to the people on the 2nd Tuesday of August following, who were to vote by using the words: "Constitution" if in favor, and "No Constitution," if opposed. Isaac H. Williamson, former Chancellor, was elected President of the Convention and Alexander Wurts, Vice-President. Mr. Williamson became ill during the Convention and resigned his office and Alexander Wurts was chosen in his stead. The Convention met promptly on the day appointed and finished their labors on the 29th of June, 1844. By common consent the members were equally divided between the two great political parties then in existence in the State, so that no partisan measure entered into the result of the discussions of that Convention. Great care was taken in the selection of the members and the best men in the State were chosen. Every Article was subjected to the severest criticism and everything was done in order and with deliberation. On the day when the Constitution was signed by the President, Secretary and Assistant Secretary, it was delivered by the President, Mr. Wurts, to Governor Haines, who ordered that the same should be filed in the office of the Secretary of State and the original Constitution thus signed was filed by Charles G. McChesney, then Secretary of State, in his office, on the same day. On the 13th of August, 1844, the Constitution was submit-

ted to the suffrages of the people and was adopted by a very large majority, the number of votes cast in its favor being 23,371 and those in opposition, 3,526.

This Constitution very materially changed the government of the State. The office of Governor had theretofore combined the two departments of the Executive and the Court of Chancery, the Governor being Chancellor. The Governor also was thereafter elected by the people and ceased to be Chancellor. The Council, under the old Constitution, had been the Court of Appeals in the last resort; a new Court of Errors and Appeals was created, consisting of the Chancellor, Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and lay members, the object of this being to retain the popular element in this high court. Judges of all the courts except Justices of the Peace, Senators and many minor offices were nominated by the Governor and elected with the consent of the Senate, which took the place of the former Council. The rights and privileges of the citizens were specified in what might be called a Bill of Rights introduced into the Constitution. A vexed question arose before the Constitutional Convention, which, at one time, promised to give rise to serious difficulty. The Council, under the old Constitution, was composed of one member from each County. The representatives in the Convention from the larger Counties insisted that this was an injustice; the small County of Cape May had the same influence, so far as votes went, in the proceedings of the Senate, as did the larger Counties of Essex, Monmouth and others. The proposition was introduced and strenuously supported that the State should be divided into senatorial Districts, making the representation in the Senate dependent upon the number of inhabitants and not upon the territorial lines of the Counties. One gentleman who strenuously supported the district system, a man of great sagacity and undoubted patriotism, left the Convention and refused to sign the Constitution, because this plan was not carried out. The Governor was to be elected for the term of three years and was not eligible for office at any time during the three years succeeding the expiration of his term; neither could he make any nominations during the last week of that term. These were the main differences between the two Constitutions. Since the adoption of the one of 1844, various attempts have been made to amend it.

There are different opinions as to the character of this new Constitution, but, whatever they may be, it certainly was a great improvement upon

that of 1776, and it is very doubtful whether any better organic law exists in any of the other States of the Union.

The Governors of New Jersey, since the adoption of the Constitution of 1844 have been the following:

Charles C. Stratton, Whig,	1845-1848
Daniel Haines, Dem.	1848-1851
George F. Fort, Dem.	1851-1854
Rodman M. Price, Dem.	1854-1857
William A. Newell, Rep.,	1857-1860
Charles S. Olden, Rep.	1860-1863
Joel Parker, Dem.	1863-1866
Marcus L. Ward, Rep.	1866-1869
Theodore F. Randolph, Dem.	1869-1872
Joel Parker, Dem.	1872-1875
Joseph D. Bedle, Dem.	1875-1878
George B. McClellan, Dem.	1878-1881
George C. Ludlow, Dem.	1881-1884
Leon Abbett, Dem.	1884-1887
Robert S. Green, Dem.	1887-1890
Leon Abbett, Dem.	1890-1893
George T. Werts, Dem.	1893-1896
John W. Griggs, Rep.	1896-

It would require more space than can be given in this volume to notice the legislation from the adoption of the Constitution of 1844 until the present time; besides, it is very easily accessible through the published laws and it is therefore deemed unnecessary to give it here. A decision of the courts, rendered in 1893, however, is so intimately connected with the construction of the Constitution of 1844 that it ought be noted. Almost immediately after the adoption of the new Constitution, the Legislature divided the different counties into districts; the voters residing in these districts were called upon annually to elect a member to represent their district in the Assembly. This system continued until 1893, when the question was submitted to the courts whether that course was warranted by the new organic law, and the Supreme Court decided that it was unconstitutional. On an appeal from that decision, the Court of Errors confirmed it and the people of the State were driven to the old system of electing the Senators and members of the Assembly, by a general vote of the County. The division of the State into legislative districts had placed it within the power of demagogues to elect men of inferior calibre as members of the law making body and that body sadly deteriorated in character. Whether the re-

turn to the old method will work a remedy of the evil, remains to be seen.

New Jersey, in its history, from the beginning of its statehood until the adoption of this vicious method of electing members of the Legislature by districts, had acquired a reputation of calling upon the best men within its bounds to make its laws. It is to be hoped that this return to the old system will again bring to the front men of undoubted character and ability to perform the highest duties to which the citizen can be called—to mould and shape the legislation of his State.

CHAPTER XIII.

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The courts of New Jersey were not established upon any settled plan, nor upon any perfected system, until about the beginning of the eighteenth century. This was due, in a very great measure, to the peculiar circumstances connected with the early settlement of the colony. The first white population was by no means homogeneous. The Dutch, with a few Norwegians and some Danes, went into Bergen County, on the Hudson River; the Puritans, from New England, settled on the Passaic River, at or near Newark; a few English came direct from England and established themselves in and around Elizabeth Town and Perth Amboy; the Quakers peopled the central part of the State; and the Swedes and some few Danes sailed up the Delaware Bay and River, and landed in the southern counties. Each of these nationalities brought to its new home its peculiar idiosyncrasies, and each strove to impress itself and its own customs and laws upon the others.

It was perhaps, however, due more to the unsettled state of the country, and to the fact that the new settlers were necessarily so intent upon securing for themselves and their families the absolute necessities of life, and in softening the asperities of their condition, that they had no time to provide for the wrangles of suitors. There was no necessity that their attention should be given at once to the perfecting of a system of jurisprudence; but there was need that means should be taken to preserve life, and their wives and children must be fed.

The early division of the colony into two distinct, independent districts or provinces was also a hindrance in the way of an early settlement of so important an adjunct to civilization as the establishment of tribunals for the adjustment of disputes between citizens, arising from

the varied interests of a bustling, thriving community. It is true that that division was not made until 1676, and that forty years, at least, prior to that time, settlements had been made; but those settlements were few and scattered at different points, and it must not be forgotten that the population was made up of people possessing many different characteristics.

The settlers in East Jersey were restless, restive under restraint, and would brook no interference, either real or fancied, with their rights; while those of West Jersey were more peaceable and more disposed to submit, yet when occasion demanded were sturdy in insisting that their privileges should be respected and preserved.

But though there was no settled system of jurisprudence, no tribunals established by legislative authority, where suitors could be heard, their antagonistical claims adjusted, and justice done to all parties according to law, still courts of a certain kind were to be found about the beginning of the last half of the seventeenth century. No legislature had met which had the authority to establish courts when these tribunals first came into existence; so they had received no legislative sanction. Some of them, in fact, were created by the immediate action of the people, and all the powers they ever possessed came directly from the people.

The first court in New Jersey was a local or municipal tribunal established at Bergen, in what is now Hudson County, near Jersey City. It was created September 5, 1661, when New York and New Jersey were under the dominion of the Dutch, and when Petrus Stuyvesant was governor. The patent for forming this court was signed by Stuyvesant in behalf of their "High Mightinesses, the Lords States General of the United Netherlands, and the Noble Lords Directors of the Privileged West India Company, Director-General of New Netherlands, Curaçoa, Aruba and Borayro and dependencies." This patent had eighteen or twenty sections which minutely described the kind of actions which might be prosecuted in this court. The names of its judges, three in number, were given in the charter, and they were selected by Stuyvesant; it was restricted in its jurisdiction, being confined to the municipality and to the settlement of disputes between its citizens.

Thus was established the first court of any description in New Jersey. When, in 1664, Stuyvesant surrendered to Nicholls, the English commander of the troops sent against New Amsterdam, New Jersey

and New York passed quietly into the hands of the conqueror of Manhattan. The transfer of government did not seem to work any change in this court, but it continued to exist and to perform all its functions until a later period, when its aid was sought at an eventful time in the history of the colony.

At the town meeting held in Newark, in January, 1668, which date, according to the modern method of reckoning time, would be January, 1669, the first action taken was the choosing of "Mr. Crane and Mr. Treat" magistrates for the year "insueing for our town of Newark." There was no similar action up to this time, so far as appears from the records, and no mention of courts nor of magistrates. At the close of this same meeting, if the order of proceeding is preserved by the minutes, this resolution was passed, and, as it is important, it is copied *verbatim et literatim*: "Item, the Town hath Agreed that there shall be Two Courts in our Town Yearly, to hear and try all Causes and actions that shall be Necessary and desired within our Compass and according to our Articles; and that the same shall pass by the Verdict of a Jury of Six men. And one of the Terms is to be the Last Fourth day of the week commonly called Wednesday, in the month of February, and the other is the Second Wednesday of the next following month of September."

This action is deserving of particular notice for several reasons: First, it is the initial attempt, so far as any record is known, to organize a court among the English speaking colonists of New Jersey; second, it originated with the people for their own guidance; third, it guarded the rights of suitors through the intervention of jurors; and, fourth, it fully exhibited the subordination to law of these founders of an empire. They claimed the fullest liberty, but that this liberty should be subject to order and only exercised within the limits of a due observance of the principles of eternal justice. The two magistrates selected were the very best men in the colony; they were revered and respected for their Christian characteristics and for their virtues; they had been the leaders of the people in all their movements, both before their departure from their homes on the Connecticut as well as after they located on the Passaic. But even such men were not permitted to sit in judgment upon the rights of their fellow-citizens, nor to settle their disputes without the aid of a jury. The Anglo-Saxon element, which deemed a jury indispensable for the preservation of individual rights, here asserted itself. From this time onward, from year to



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year, constant reference is made in the town records to these courts, to the election of magistrates, and to other measures connected with them. It is noticeable that the very best citizens were selected from time to time to fill the important position of judges. The fees were regulated by a vote of the citizens; one man was chosen as the head of the tribunal; constables and other officers were selected, and a general supervision of these courts was carefully maintained. Their jurisdiction was not limited, nor were their powers definitely defined by any authority; but they seem to have been established for the purpose of settling the disputes of a primitive people, and were of the nature of *piepoudre* tribunals. At neither of the sessions of the first legislative assembly of New Jersey, which met in 1668, was there any action taken about courts. Seven years elapsed before another assembly met. Neither the people nor the Governor of the province, nor his Council, deemed courts to be of any great necessity; nor, in fact, were they necessary until they were required by the wants of an increasing population. Even in New York, far more populous than New Jersey, during the administration of Governor Nicholls, from 1663 to 1667, there were no courts. Nicholls took upon himself the sole decision of all controversies between suitors. Complaints came before him by petition, "upon which he gave a day to the parties, and after a summary hearing pronounced judgment." It cannot be ascertained that this state of things existed in New Jersey; it is more than doubtful if it ever did.

In 1668 there was a local or municipal court at Woodbridge, similar to that in Newark; but when it was created is not known, nor can its exact powers be defined. It was certainly of a very limited jurisdiction, and merely local in its authority. It is supposed that it was established by virtue of the charter of that town. A very shadowy tradition existed at one time, that before 1668, a local tribunal had been created at a small settlement near Hackensack, in Bergen County; but even the tradition is so mythical that no credence whatever can be given to it.

About this time, in 1670, a controversy sprang up between Governor Carteret and some of the early settlers relative to the payment of quit rents. Many of the colonists refused to pay the rent demanded by the proprietors, who had succeeded by grant to the rights of the Duke of York. They not only refused to pay, but most vigorously and sharply attacked the title of the lords proprietors. Carteret was the representative of these proprietors, and sought to obtain payment of this rent.

There were no courts of competent jurisdiction to whom he could apply for judicial aid. He exhausted every means of compelling payment, and in this dilemma sought to enforce his demand and obtain payment through the intervention of these two courts at Bergen and Woodbridge. He endeavored to enlarge their jurisdiction so as to give them power to hear and determine his contention with his refractory tenants, and make them amenable to the judgment of the courts. In this, however, he utterly failed. The courts, even if they were willing to aid the Governor, which is extremely doubtful, were too feeble to quell the disturbance, or afford any relief to Carteret; and he abandoned the attempt.

There were some other courts, as early as 1667, in Monmouth County, created under a patent from Governor Nicholls of New York, who had dispossessed Stuyvesant. But these tribunals were short-lived, and very soon went out of existence. The right of Governor Nicholls to grant any patent for any purpose, in New Jersey, more especially to create a court, was strenuously assailed at the time; and these courts were soon abandoned, and before their legality could be fairly tested.

Berkeley and Carteret, the assignees of the Duke of York, and the first proprietors of New Jersey, by their "Concessions,"—which formed the first constitution of the Province, and played a most important part in the history of the State,—granted to the General Assembly the power of creating courts and of defining their jurisdiction.

In 1675 the Assembly of East Jersey met, seven years after it had adjourned at the close of its second four-days' session, in 1668. The very first act passed by this second Assembly was one which provided for the establishment of courts throughout East Jersey. The courts which then existed were merely local, and were the creatures of the people. Now, the Legislature took the matter in hand, and enacted a law providing for the creation of general courts which should have legislative sanction, with defined jurisdictions and settled powers. These courts were of three kinds: First, one for the trial of small causes, to be held in each town once every month in the year, and to have jurisdiction in cases where the amount in dispute was less than forty shillings. The judges of this court, of whom at least one must be a justice of the peace, might be two or three in number, as the people should determine, and were elected by the voters of the different towns. This court still survives in the Justice's Courts of to-day, which were then and are still called courts for the trial of small causes. One merciful feature in-

troduced at this early date is retained to this day, in the stay of execution.

Another kind of court created by this second Assembly, in 1675, was the County Court of Sessions, which was required to hold semi annual meetings in each county. The judges of these courts were also elected by the people of the different counties, and from the people. They exercised both civil and criminal jurisdiction and their powers were enlarged as far and as wide as it was possible to be done by the use of words. All "causes actionable" was the term used with reference to actions which might be prosecuted in these tribunals. This seemed certainly very comprehensive and unlimited. But, when it is remembered that at that early period in the history of the colony no very complicated issues could have arisen, the jurisdiction could not have been so very unlimited after all. From these County Courts appeals from judgments for twenty pounds and over could be made to the "Bench" or to the Court of "Chancery." What was meant by the "Bench" is not exactly known, but it certainly must have referred to the Court of "Assize," which was the third kind of court created by this Assembly of 1675. This was a provincial tribunal, and was to be held yearly at Woodbridge, or wherever the Governor and Council should direct. It had original as well as appellate jurisdiction, and was the precursor of the Supreme Court as afterwards more fully established. Appeals lay from the Court of Assize to the Governor and his Council, and from them to the king, who was, of course, the last resort.

In 1682, after the division of the colony into East and West Jersey, a change was made in these various courts. The suitors in any case in the courts for the trial of small causes were entitled to a trial by jury. When it is remembered how trivial were the amounts necessarily involved in cases before these tribunals, it will be understood with what reverence this right of being tried by their peers was regarded by the early settlers in East Jersey. This province was then divided into four counties,—Bergen, Essex, Middlesex and Monmouth,—and it was enacted that the County Courts should meet four times yearly in each one of these counties, and the judges were to be the justices of the peace of the several counties, of whom at least three must be present to constitute a quorum. For the first time in the history of the Colony a high sheriff was provided in each county, to whom all processes issuing out of the County Courts were to be directed. The Court of Assize, the Supreme Court of the colony, now became the Court of Common Right.

This new name is mentioned in the instructions from Robert Barclay and the other Proprietors to Gawen Laurie, the Deputy Governor. This Court of Common Right was presided over by "twelve members or six at least;" and instead of one yearly session, it was to hold four sessions a year at Elizabeth Town. Subsequently, after a severe struggle, in 1686, it was directed that it should be held at Perth Amboy.

To this simple system, thus established more than two hundred years ago, may be traced the present jurisprudence of New Jersey. Justices' courts still exist with limited jurisdiction,—the justices now, as then, elected by the people,—before whom could be tried the smallest, most trivial of causes, meeting the wants of the common people; County Courts, now the Circuit and Common Pleas, with jurisdiction over all disputes arising between citizen and citizen; then the Supreme Court, with original and appellate jurisdiction; then the Governor and Council, who formed simply an appellate tribunal. Until the new Constitution, established in 1844, the Council chosen by the people was the Court of Appeal in the last resort, where the Governor, if he chose, might preside, but which generally had for its presiding officer a President elected by the members.

There was a remarkable fact connected with the legislation respecting these early courts. In the law constituting them there was no provision for their guidance; no rules by which they were to be governed; no mode established by which their judgments were to be enforced; there was no Practice Art, nor anything like it. The statutes constituting them were the simplest possible; the tribunals were created, their titles given, and the times and places when and where they were to meet; and that was all.

An officer, called the High Sheriff, was to be elected in every county; but the act providing for his appointment failed utterly to state what were his duties, or to make any provision concerning him other than his mere title. The following is the act passed in 1682: "An Act to appoint Sheriffs. Forasmuch as there is a necessity of a High Sheriff in every County in this Province, Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council, and Deputies in General assembly met and assembled, that there be yearly a Sheriff constituted and commissioned for each County, and that each Sheriff may appoint his under Sheriff or Deputy."

Grand juries were directed to appear at the County Courts; but what made them eligible, of whom they should be composed, by whom they

should be summoned, and what were to be their duties, was not stated. This all seems inexplicable, and it appears most difficult to understand the apparent inconsistency, or to solve the mystery. These laws can only be explained or interpreted in one way. The early settlers in East Jersey were mostly Englishmen, and as such were thoroughly acquainted with the principles of the common law as it existed in the mother country, where courts of similar name and like character were to be found. These courts in England were governed by the rules of that universal law so dear to every Englishman's heart. The English colonists had drunk deep and long draughts from the fountain of liberty, which had been opened in the time of Charles II. when Selden and Eliot, Pym and Hampden had taught a wicked and sensual king that his subjects had rights which he must respect, and when Sir Matthew Hale was Chief-Justice and Lord Nottingham was Lord Chancellor. These colonists had fled from their old home beyond the sea to escape religious persecution; but they brought to their new home those unquenched and unquenchable aspirations for civil as well as religious liberty which impelled them ever to provide for absolute freedom from oppression and for the preservation of their political rights. They were stern and unyielding in their religious views, and they were equally unyielding when their political freedom was endangered, and watchful in guarding against any action by Governor, or State, or Legislature which seemed at all like interference with their rights as citizens. This feeling pervaded all classes and led them to seek to discover what were the best foundations of civil liberty; so, they studied the principles of the common law of England and needed no statute to enable them to understand how to conduct the courts provided for them. They needed only courts properly constituted; and falling back on their knowledge of the modes of procedure in similar courts in the mother country, they required nothing more. It was remarked by one of the greatest of English statesmen that with the exception of religious books, no volumes were more readily sold in the colonies than those relating to law.

The courts of which mention has been made were those which were established in East Jersey. When the colony was divided into East and West Jersey, a line drawn from Little Egg Harbor extending irregularly northward, a little west of north, and reaching the Delaware River at the 41st degree north latitude, was the boundary between the two new districts.

It will be remembered that the first Legislature in East Jersey which took any notice whatever of courts, met in 1675. The first Legislature in West Jersey which constituted any courts, so far as can now be ascertained, met in 1682. At this meeting County Courts, which were called Courts of Sessions, were created. But these courts at first were established only in Burlington and Salem Counties. In 1693, they were extended to Cape May, which was then a new county.

Before this time, courts for the trial of small causes existed all over West Jersey. They were held by one justice of the peace and had jurisdiction over actions which involved forty shillings and under. An appeal lay from them to the County Courts, which met quarterly and were held by three justices of the peace of the county. These courts could not try any indictments for murder and treason, but with these exceptions they had unlimited jurisdiction over all causes, both civil and criminal. They were, in fact, the great courts of the Province, and from them, for many years, there was no appeal.

In 1693, a Supreme Court of Appeals was created, of which the judges were one or more of the justices of the counties, with one or more of the members of the Governor's Council; any three of whom, one being of the Council, made a quorum. At first, this court was strictly appellate, but in 1699, it was materially changed. It then became the Provincial Court, and was held by three judges appointed by the Legislature, or House of Representatives, as that body was then called, and one or more of the justices of the peace of the counties. Two of the judges appointed by the Legislature, in connection with three of the justices, constituted a quorum. It had original as well as appellate jurisdiction, sat twice a year, and from its judgments for twenty pounds and more, an appeal could be taken to the General Assembly. In the same year a Court of Oyer and Terminer was established for the trial of criminal cases. The court was held by a judge appointed by the Governor and Council, assisted by two or more of the justices of the county where the crime was committed.

West Jersey was very largely under the influence of the Quakers, and the spirit of those peace-loving men was manifested in jurisprudence and in the formation of their courts. Up to the time of the creation of the Oyer and Terminer, there was no tribunal in West Jersey which could try a capital offence. In fact, the punishment of death for any offence was not mentioned in any of their statutes. The crimes of murder and treason were triable by the Court of Oyer and Terminer;

but if the accused were convicted, his punishment was referred to the Governor and his Council.

The contrast between this penal code of West Jersey and that existing in East Jersey was most remarkable. The settlers in East Jersey drew largely upon the Mosaic law for penalties for crime. In cases where domestic animals were the occasion of injury to any human being, this was most specially the case; the provisions of the Levitical law being literally copied. In this province, there were thirteen crimes punishable with death, to wit: Murder, Arson, Perjury, "Stealing away any of mankind," Burglary and Robbery, on the commission of the third offence, Witchcraft, Conspiracy to invade or surprise a fort, Theft, where it was incorrigible, Smiting or cursing a father or a mother, on the complaint of the parent, Rape, subject to the discretion of the court, and gross and unnatural licentiousness. But life, in no instance, could be taken without a trial by jury and the evidence of two or more witnesses was invariably required. A jury was guaranteed in all cases, whether civil or criminal. The punishment by whipping entered very largely into the penal code of East Jersey.

In West Jersey there was no enactment which provided any punishment for the crimes of murder, treason, or arson; and during the twenty-four years of the Quaker administration there was not a single case of an indictment for any of these offences. There was, in fact, no mention of a punishment by death for any crime in the statute book of the Province.

While the Puritan element in East Jersey thus asserted itself by these sanguinary laws, that same element was unsurpassed in its jealous preservation of the personal rights of the individual citizen, and in its protection of the suitors who sought the aid of the courts.

In other directions, the influence of this element was manifest. It made the amplest provision for the education of the youth of the community. The foundation of the very best system for the maintenance of common schools was laid in an act passed in the early history of the province. It introduced, by solemn act of the Legislature, the pious custom of setting apart a day for public Thanksgiving, but the Puritan never learned the Quaker's true spirit of liberality in permitting others to worship God as they chose.

It is not known who was the author of that wonderful document called the "Concessions" which was the real constitution of the Province of West Jersey, though William Penn was one of its Proprietors

and doubtless a leader among its citizens. It was worthy of the broadest-minded statesman who ever ruled the destinies of a nation, and, considering the tendency of public sentiment of the time, it is amazing that such a document could have been produced. "No man nor number of men upon earth," says this immortal declaration, "have power or authority to rule over men's consciences in religious matters; therefore it is agreed and ordained that no person or persons whatsoever within the said Province (of West Jersey) shall at any time hereafter, in any way or upon any pretense whatsoever, be called in question, or in the least punished or hurt, either in person, privilege or estate, for the sake of his opinion, judgment, faith, or worship, in matters of religion."

The "Concessions" of Berkeley and Carteret were liberal and tolerant, but they were prompted by the desire to secure immigrants for the new colony, and were based upon selfish considerations. For once, avarice surrendered to principle; but the "Concessions" of West Jersey were the honest declarations of pure-minded, liberal-hearted men, who had learned mercy in the terrible fires of persecution, who desired to benefit their kind, and who determined to found a State upon the eternal principles of justice and truth, of righteousness and freedom.

The Court of Chancery was not at first popular with the people of New Jersey. They originally submitted to the fact of its existence and to its jurisdiction with a sort of protest. It is probable that in the early history of the colony a court of equity was not needed. In the simple methods of dispensing justice, the stricter rules of the common law were so tempered with equity that it was not necessary to resort to a court of chancery. Thomas Olive, Governor of West Jersey, would sometimes be called upon by suitors to determine controversies, when, sitting on a stump in his field, he would settle the dispute on the spot, and generally to the satisfaction of both parties.

The dislike of the people to the Court of Chancery was due, probably, to the fact that its procedure dispensed with a jury, and the Saxon element in the settlers revolted against a court which enforced decrees and judgments pronounced by a single judge. But the institution of equity tribunals was of English origin, and after a time of distrust and jealousy, this prejudice was gradually softened and finally dispelled.

It is very difficult to establish a time when the Court of Chancery began its existence as a separate institution. It certainly was in being early in the history of the province, before its division into East and West



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Jersey—undoubtedly earlier than 1675. In that year the General Assembly enacted a statute providing that appeals from the County Courts might be made to the Bench “*or* to the Court of Chancery.” The subject of this Court will be considered hereafter.

Although the character of Lord Cornbury was not such as to fit him to be intrusted with authority over the colonies, he had some ability and his efforts to organize the courts of New Jersey on a more systematic basis were eminently successful; to him and his guiding hand may be attributed the present condition of the legal tribunals of the State. There has been very little, certainly no substantial, change in the Constitution and procedure of the courts since his day. Before his time, the creation of courts and the election of judges were vested in the people and Legislature,—the people electing the justices of the peace and the judges of the County Courts; the Legislature choosing the judges of the higher courts. By his commission, Lord Cornbury was vested with full power to “constitute and appoint Judges, and in cases requisite, Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, Justices of the peace and other necessary officers and magistrates in our said Province, for the better administration of justice and putting the laws in Execution.”

This authority was exercised by the colonial governors up to the time of the Revolution. For many years after that event the Legislature elected justices of the peace and the judges of the Court of Common Pleas; the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, until the Constitution of 1844, nominated the justices of the Supreme Court.

The Constitution of 1776 made no change either in the names, nor in the procedure, nor in the jurisdiction of the courts. It continued in force until 1844, when there was a very material change in some of the courts. The Court of Common Pleas and the Supreme Court remained the same; justices of the peace still had cognizance of small causes. But there was a vital alteration in the Court of Chancery. Up to that time, the Governor of the colony and of the State had been the chancellor, so that a lawyer was required to fill the office of chief magistrate. By this new organic law, the Governor ceased to be the chancellor and on him was laid the responsibility of selecting the justices of the Supreme Court and the chancellor; but this selection must receive the sanction of the Senate, which now took the place of the Council. Under the Constitution of 1776, the Governor was elected

from year to year; now his term expires only after three years and the chancellor's term was extended to seven. Appeals in the last resort, instead of being submitted to the Council, now go up to the Court of Errors and Appeals, composed of the chancellor, the justices of the Supreme Court, and six lay judges who are nominated to the Senate by the Governor. Under the new Constitution a return was had to the old method of electing the justices of the peace by the people.

There were two glaring defects in the jurisprudence of the State as established in this Constitution of 1844,—one, the composition of the Court of Appeals, in the introduction of the lay element; and the other, the election of justices of the peace by the people. Both were compromises, and, like most compromises, mischievous. For a time, under the new Constitution, the judges of the Court of Common Pleas were elected by the Legislature in joint meeting; but now, by statute, the responsibility of selecting these officers is laid upon the Governor, who nominates them to the Senate, which may confirm or reject the nominations.

When Lord Cornbury undertook the task of reconstructing the courts of his province, he found a framework ready to his hand which only needed filling out and perhaps required some additions. The proprietary courts had met all the requirements of the community, but there were many inconsistencies and blemishes in them and a guiding master mind was needed to reduce them to order, lop off excrescences, introduce precision, make them consistent with each other, and, above all, produce system out of disorder. It is quite doubtful whether the measures he adopted originated entirely in his own mind; they hardly seem consistent with the frivolity and meanness of his nature. In fact, the conclusion can be fairly reached that he was very materially aided by a lawyer of mature life who came from England about that time, who had attained some eminence in his profession at home, and who afterward became the first Chief-Justice of New Jersey.

Lord Cornbury's efforts at reforming the courts was by ordinance, and without the intervention of the Legislature. He recognized in his ordinances, however, the action of his Council, which had been selected for him by his sovereign, to aid him in his responsible position of Governor. His first ordinance is not dated; but it was promulgated in 1704, and somewhat less than two years after he received his commission. By this ordinance he invested every justice of the peace with full jurisdiction over all causes of debt and trespass to the value of forty shil-

lings and under, which "causes or cases" might be heard, tried and finally determined without a jury. The mode of procedure in such cases was particularly prescribed. By the same ordinance he also established Courts of Common Pleas in each county in the colony, the sessions of which were to be held four times each year at the same place where the Courts of Sessions were held, and immediately after their adjournment. These Courts of Common Pleas had "Power and Jurisdiction to hear, try and finally determine all Actions or Causes of Action, and all Matters and Things Tryable at Common Law of what nature or kind soever." From these courts an appeal was had where the judgment was for ten pounds or upwards, or where the right or title to land, "or anything relating thereto," might be brought into dispute. The ordinance did not provide to what tribunal this appeal could be taken; but it was presumably to the Supreme Court, which was created at the same time and by the same ordinance.

The royal governor also provided for the formation of General Sessions of the Peace, which, like the Common Pleas, were to sit four times yearly in each county, but could continue in session only four days at one time. The terms of the Common Pleas were to begin immediately at the close of the Court of Sessions and could continue for three days. The jurisdiction of the Court of General Sessions was exclusively criminal.

A "Supream" Court of judicature was also created by this ordinance, which was directed to sit alternately at Perth Amboy and Burlington. Its jurisdiction was declared to be the same as that of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer in England. This court was required to hold two sessions yearly, but could sit only five days at one time. Circuits of the "Supream" Court were held once in each year in every county in the State by one of the justices of the main court, assisted by two or more justices of the peace of the county where the Circuit sat, but the terms could only be two days.

This Supreme Court was authorized to establish such rules of practice as the judges of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer in England might ordain.

The last section of this ordinance was significant. It provided that no suitor's right of property should be determined by any of these courts, without the intervention of a jury, except where there was an actual confession by the parties of the facts, or where there was no appearance.

There was no mention of the number of judges of any of the courts thus established, nor were any particular persons named for chief or associate justices of the "Supream" Court.

In 1837, a law was introduced into the Legislature by a far-sighted and acute-minded lawyer which proved to be of incalculable value to the State and to suitors. Before that time, carrying out the provisions of Lord Cornbury's ordinance, circuits of the Supreme Court were held in each county. Trials at bar were rarely had; by statute they could not be held before a full bench unless the amount involved was three thousand dollars. Issues of fact therefore, which were begun in the Supreme Court were tried at these circuits; the records from the higher courts were sent to the clerk of the county, who acted as clerk of the circuit, over which a justice of the Supreme Court presided. But unless two hundred dollars were recovered by the plaintiff he lost his costs. Causes for any amount of one hundred dollars and over could be brought in the Courts of Common Pleas; and if judgment were recovered for that amount or more, costs followed the judgments. The jurisdiction of justices of the peace by this time had gradually crept up to one hundred dollars and less; so that suitors for claims less than two hundred and more than one hundred dollars were driven to the Courts of Common Pleas. But the judges who generally presided in those courts were invariably selected from citizens who were not lawyers, and who were appointed by joint meeting or nominated by the Governor. These selections were made for political reasons and to reward partisanship. Regard was seldom had to qualifications or fitness for the position. The result was that suitors were obliged to have recourse for their remedies to tribunals where incompetency and ignorance were too often the chief characteristics of the judges, and glaring injustice was too frequently the result.

In the first part of the nineteenth century an unsuccessful attempt was made to remedy the evil. It was reserved for a member of the Legislature from Essex County successfully to work out this remedy. For several years, and until the system had been fairly tested, it was very unpopular; in fact, the lawyer who introduced the plan into the Legislature failed of a renomination on account of its great unpopularity. But time has fully demonstrated its great excellence, and it is now fairly rooted and grounded into the jurisprudence of the State.

These Circuit Courts of the county are of original jurisdiction, and suits of every character, of a common law nature, can be brought in

them; but a recovery of one hundred dollars is necessary to carry costs. The Courts of Common Pleas still exist with the same jurisdiction, but are now almost entirely disused, except for appeals from Justices' courts and the district courts recently established by statute in the large cities. In these appeals the Common Pleas has, in the first instance, exclusive jurisdiction, to which reference has just been made.

The ordinance of Lord Cornbury is really the origin of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, as it exists to-day. From his time until now it has remained the same, so far as jurisdiction and procedure are concerned. The number of its judges and of its terms has been increased. It assumed, at first, the common law procedure, some of which has been altered by legislation, more by the action of the court itself. The old common law method of pleading, which at first also obtained in all its absurdity and complexity, has been materially changed, not so much by statute as by the decisions of the court. Fifty years ago great delays were occasioned by a system of fictitious pleadings. Pleadings may still employ the old system of delay by pleading specially, but they do it at their peril. By statute, pleas intended merely for delay, or which are false or frivolous, may be stricken out by the court. The old fictions of John Doe and Richard Roe, and lease, entry and ouster in actions of ejectment, have been abolished; and now, the real parties in the cause meet face to face, without the intervention of two men of straw, and without the necessity of confessing lease, entry, and ouster, and the case is tried on the merits. Special demurrers are also abolished, and general demurrers only, with specifications of causes, are allowed. The old fashioned style of actions are done away with, and instead, contract and tort are substituted. There have been some other modifications and changes, but they are not radical, nor are they very important. With these exceptions the practice in the Supreme Court is about the same as it was two hundred years ago, when it was first established. Writs of error from judgments in the Circuit Court and in the Common Pleas, and writs of Certiorari, Quo Warranto and Mandamus are brought to this court; and the judge of the Circuit Court of the county may certify cases to the Supreme Court for rehearing. Indictments may be removed from the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions to this court. It has virtually appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts. It is now composed of a Chief-Justice and eight associate justices, who hold four

terms a year; and no limit is put to the length of its sessions. Circuits are held four times yearly in each county in the State, over which the Chief-Justice or one of the associate justices presides, in which the issues of fact begun in the Supreme Court are tried.

No provision for appeals from the Supreme Court to any other tribunal was made in the ordinance published by Lord Cornbury; but in the Queen's instructions to him this was arranged. An appeal lay from this court to the Governor and his Council, when the judgment exceeded one hundred pounds sterling. In case any members of the court were also members of the Council, they might be present at the hearing of the appeal, but could not vote. Appeals from the judgment of the Governor and Council lay to the Queen and her Privy Council in cases where the judgment was for an amount exceeding two hundred pounds sterling. In all appeals from the Supreme Court, or from the Council, security was required.

The first term of this Supreme Court thus organized was held on November 7, 1704, at Burlington. It was presided over by Roger Mompesson, its first Chief-Justice, and William Pinhorne, its first associate Justice, or, as he was then called, Second Judge. Mompesson was Chief Justice of New York as well as of New Jersey. On the first day of the session the commissions of the justices were read, and they were sworn in and took their seats, clothed with full power to hold court, hear, try and determine all causes which might be submitted to them. But there were no cases ready, no indictments were found, and after admitting a few attorneys and calling and swearing a Grand Jury and awaiting its return, the court adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday in May then next. The adjournment on the first day was to eight o'clock in the morning of the next day. What the lawyers of the present time would say to such conscienceless action can better be imagined than described.

Roger Mompesson was the son or grandson of an English clergyman, rector of a church in Derbyshire; his family was an ancient one and of great respectability. Mompesson himself had attained to some eminence in his profession; he had been recorder for Southampton, and had served twice in Parliament. He arrived in Philadelphia in 1703. A letter from William Penn to a friend in this country, still preserved by the Pennsylvania Historical Society, speaks in the highest terms of him. Penn in his letter recommends him as Chief-Justice of his colony, but the people did not take kindly to the English lawyer. They re-

fused to pay him any salary; but, as he was appointed Chief-Justice for New York as well as New Jersey, it is presumable that he did not suffer for lack of funds. He became a member of Lord Cornbury's Council, and played a most conspicuous part in the politics as well as the jurisprudence of the colony. There are no reports of his decisions, but the minutes of the Supreme Court are exceedingly full and minute. There are the records of some indictments presented in his court which may be an index to the manner in which he presided and dispensed justice.

Very soon after Lord Cornbury became governor, quarrels originated between him and the citizens of the State and the popular branch of the Legislature. The English practice relative to indictments was, at first, adopted by the Chief Justice. The witnesses were sworn in open court; the bills of indictment were drawn and presented to the grand jury. At the second term of the court several of these indictments were prepared in this way and given to the grand jury. The charges in them were most peculiar,—they were all for seditious words spoken of the Governor. In one case these were the words which were deemed so seditious as to make the utterer liable to punishment: "The Governor had dissolved the Assembly, but they could get another just as good; and if the Governor liked it not, he might go from whence he came." Another indictment was for uttering these words: "I will give you a pot of beer to vote for the old Assemblyman, because they would give Lord Cornbury no more than thirty-five hundred pounds, which his Lordship made a huff at." There were two indictments against the same man; one for saying "that the Assembly could have done their business well enough, but that the Governor dissolved it, which he was satisfied was because they would not give him money enough;" the other was for these words: that "Colonel Morris was dismissed from being of the Council by my Lord, but that it was more than my Lord had power to do." The grand jury, to their honor be it said, ignored these indictments. The Governor, however, was determined not to be balked. His Attorney General was instructed to file informations, which was done in all the cases in the very words of the indictments. It was necessary before informations could be filed, that leave to file must be obtained of the court. This leave was granted, and the defendants were tried. One of them moved to postpone his trial until the next term of the court. The postponement was granted, but upon terms,—first, that he should plead issuably;

second, that he should enter into recognizance to appear at the next term; and third, that he should give security to keep the peace and to be of good behavior. The defendant refused to comply with these conditions. The court, instead of ordering on the trial, committed him for contempt, charging him with abusing the queen's witnesses. Another defendant submitted to trial, but refused to swear any witnesses in his own behalf. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, but the court did not dare pronounce judgment, and sentence was never imposed. At the next term, one of the other defendants was tried and acquitted, but the court refused to discharge him until he paid the costs of prosecution. The utter subservience of the Chief Justice to his master, the Governor, was fully manifested through all these trials.

Very little is known of the private character of Mompesson; and he may be dismissed with the remark that he gained no credit as a lawyer, no glory as a judge, by his discharge of the duties of first Chief Justice of New Jersey.

At last Lord Cornbury became so outrageous in his deportment that complaint was made to the queen, and in 1710 he was removed; and his first Chief Justice, fearful that he, too, might be removed, resigned. Roger Mompesson, from the time of his resignation, disappears for a short time from the history of New Jersey. He will again appear in the same judicial position, but he is best remembered as the pliant tool and base adviser of the worst governor who ever ruled in New Jersey.

William Pinhorne was associated with Mompesson as the second judge of the Supreme Court. He would now be called an associate justice. Before he became judge in New Jersey he had served in a prominent position in New York. He became *ex officio* Governor of New Jersey when Lord Cornbury was removed. He had been a merchant in the City of New York, and was a member of the Council of that colony until 1692, when, being a resident of New Jersey, he was not allowed to take the oath of office. He purchased during the latter part of the seventeenth century, a large plantation, near Snake Hill, between Newark and Jersey City, which he called "Mount Pinhorne." This property is mentioned in that curious production called "The Model of the Government of East Jersey," printed in Edinburgh in 1685, and written by George Scot of Pinloch of Scotland. Mr. Scot says: "Next unto Snake Hill is a braw Plantation, on a piece of Land almost an Island, containing 1,000 & 1,200 Acres, belonging to Mr. Pinhorne, a Merchant of New York, and one Edward Eickbe. Its well improved and Stokt. Mr. Pinhorne payed for his half 500 lib."



BENNET VAN SYCKEL.

Mr. Pinhorne was a hospitable man, and had quite a large family. Some of his descendants are still resident in New Jersey, among whom are the children of the Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, at one time Chief Justice of New Jersey and one of the most distinguished men who ever adorned the judiciary of the State. Chief Justice Mompesson was a bachelor when he reached this country. He became a frequent visitor at the house of the associate judge and the result was that Martha Pinhorne became Mrs. Mompesson.

Judge Pinhorne attached himself warmly to Lord Cornbury, and became one of his staunchest adherents. He supported the Governor in his quarrels with both people and Assembly. A paper was prepared, most probably by the Governor himself, addressed to the Queen, intended to answer the remonstrance of the Assembly against Cornbury, which assailed the Legislature and some of its individual members in the most slanderous terms. The address was circulated secretly, and although bearing a semi-official character was never entered on the minutes of the Council. Judge Pinhorne signed this paper, and when called to account for his action had not the manliness to avow the act, but evaded responsibility. In fact, there was only one man among the signers who had the moral courage to defend his action. He not only did that, but refused to apologize, and was expelled from the Assembly.

Pinhorne took his seat on the bench in November, 1704. It would have been impossible for him, if he had followed the lead of his son-in-law, to have escaped the censure which attached to Mompesson. He undoubtedly concurred with the Chief Justice in all his rulings relative to the indictments for seditious words spoken of the Governor. He became quite unpopular, and received very severe rebukes from the Assembly. Among other charges made against him was the very serious one that he had refused the writ of habeas corpus to Thomas Gordon, Speaker of the House of Assembly, and allowed him to remain in custody until the prisoner had obtained the services of the son of the judge, who was an attorney.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the Assembly, from which body came the fiercest denunciation of the two judges, were factious, too often inconsistent with themselves and not observant of the rights of those in authority. Lewis Morris, who was the idol of the Assembly while these squabbles between the Governor and the popular branch of the Legislature were in progress, when he afterward became Gov-

error, was denounced in as unmeasured terms as ever Lord Cornbury was.

Pinhorne remained in commission during the whole of Cornbury's administration, and continued after his removal to be a member of the Council. The Assembly, however, insisted that he should be removed from office, and was successful at last, but not until Robert Hunter became Governor.

Pinhorne at one time was President of the Council, and by virtue of his holding that position, was Governor of the colony for a short time, in the interregnum between the removal of Ingoldsby and the appointment of Robert Hunter. He died probably in 1720. His will is dated May 10, 1719, and was probated April 12, 1720. He was a man of ample means, and was enabled to draw around him at "Pinhorne Mount" a goodly company of cultured and educated men. He seems to have retired to private life after his dismissal from the Council.

The successor of Mompesson was Thomas Gordon, formerly Speaker of the Assembly. His term of office as Chief Justice was very short, but prior to that he had filled a very large space in the political history of the colony. He was a Scotchman, and claimed to be connected with the family of the Duke of Gordon, but becoming complicated with some of the political troubles of Scotland, came to New Jersey in 1684, bringing his family and servants with him. He became a large landed proprietor near Scotch Plains, which place was undoubtedly named from the great number of Scotch colonists who settled in that vicinity, and locating there soon made himself felt as a man of ability and force. He held several offices under the Proprietors and the Colonial Government. He was Deputy Secretary for the Proprietors, Clerk of the Court of Common Right, Register of the Court of Chancery, Judge of Probate, and Collector of Customs at Amboy. He was also, late in the seventeenth century, Attorney General of the State, and subsequently became Speaker of the Assembly. He adopted the popular side in the quarrels between Cornbury and the representatives of the people, and was firm and outspoken in the opposition to the Governor, but was not violent either in speech or in conduct. On the resignation of Mompesson, Governor Lovelace, who succeeded Lord Cornbury, appointed Gordon Chief Justice. His appointment was dated April 28, 1709. He took his seat on the bench in the May term of that year. He does not seem to have been educated as a lawyer, although licensed as an attorney, and soon became conscious of his inability to perform

the duties of the office. He resigned in a very few months after his appointment, and then became Receiver General and Treasurer of the Province. He died in 1722, and was buried at Amboy.

After the resignation of Gordon, Roger Mompesson again appears. He was reappointed Chief Justice by Lieutenant Governor Ingoldsby, who became acting Governor upon the death of Lord Lovelace.

Robert Hunter arrived in the colony in 1710 with a commission as its Governor; and Mompesson again withdrew, David Jamison being appointed to the position thus vacated. His name would indicate that he was a Scotchman. He had been a lawyer of some eminence in New York, and had been counsel for McKernie, a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church who had been indicted, in 1707, for preaching without a license at Newtown, Long Island. He was tried and acquitted, but was detained in prison, notwithstanding the acquittal, until he paid the cost of the prosecution. For his defence of Mr. McKernie, Gordon acquired great favor with the citizens of New York, but he did not escape the popular fury in New Jersey. Governor Lovelace's administration was one which had won almost universal favor; but at one time there was a serious break of the excellent relations which had existed between the Governor and the Assembly. The Chief Justice became involved in the quarrel, and an indictment was found against him at the Quarter Sessions in the county of Burlington, and this was the ground of the indictment. At the November term of the court in 1715, one of the grand jurors refused to take the oath in the ordinary form, alleging that he was a Quaker, and that by an act of the Legislature passed several years prior to that time, he was entitled to be affirmed and not sworn, as he had conscientious scruples against taking an oath. The passage of the act was admitted, but it was contended that it had been repealed by a statute of Parliament. This was the position assumed by the partisans of Lord Cornbury. The Chief Justice overruled the objection, and ordered that the juror should be affirmed. But the Clerk was contumacious and refused to obey the order of the Chief Justice. Here was a decided contempt of court, and that of the most flagrant character,—a refusal of the sworn officer of the law to perform a known duty. Of course, no grand jury could be impaneled at that term. The Chief Justice had but one course to pursue: he was necessarily obliged to sustain the dignity of the court; he held the obstinate Clerk to be in contempt and fined him. The punishment, under the circumstances, was very light. Yet, at the next term of the Court of

Quarter Sessions the Chief Justice was indicted for fining the Clerk. Jamison behaved in the most dignified manner. Governor Hunter felt constrained to interfere, and rallied in defence of the Chief Justice. He published an address to the citizens of the colony relative to the subject, and in a calm and dispassionate manner reviewed the whole case. The indictment was quashed on motion of the Attorney General, after having been removed into the Supreme Court. The order setting aside the indictment may still be read in the minutes of the court. It states that it is made because the proceeding is against the Chief Justice of the colony for doing his duty in the execution of his office. Jeremiah Basse, a licensed attorney, one of the most prominent men in the province, was most instrumental in procuring the indictment to be found against Jamison. Promptly, so soon as the indictment was quashed, an order of court was entered disbarring Basse.

The rest of the term of Jamison as Chief Justice was uneventful. Harmony was restored between the contending parties and no disturbing cause ever interfered to prevent the peace that reigned while Hunter continued in the office of Governor. Jamison appears to have been a great student of the Bible. He delighted to quote largely from the sacred records, especially in his charges to grand juries. He was a believer in witchcraft, and thought heretics ought to be punished. But no persecution for either of these offences, as they were called by Chief Justice Jamison, ever disgraced the jurisprudence of New Jersey. He was continued in office by Governor Burnet, who succeeded Hunter in 1719. Jamison resided in New York during all the time he was Chief Justice. By this arrangement suitors and their counsel were very much embarrassed, and at the earnest solicitation of the Assembly, Governor Burnet removed him and appointed William Trent in his place.

Trent was not a lawyer by profession; but he had been a judge in Pennsylvania and had acquired a most enviable reputation. He was a Scotchman, had been a successful merchant, and was a man of excellent judgment, of good sound common sense, with not a breath of suspicion on his reputation. At the time of his appointment he was Speaker of the Assembly. His house, in which he had resided in Philadelphia, was standing a few years ago. At the time of the meeting of the Continental Congress, during the Revolution, it was used as a boarding house, and John Adams and several other members of Congress boarded there. Trent, in 1714, bought several hundred acres

of the ground upon which Trenton, the capital of New Jersey, now stands. Seven years afterwards, in 1721, he removed to this property, then called Littleworth, but afterward known as Trent's Town, and subsequently changed to Trenton. It was, however, nothing but a hamlet, there being only two or three houses there at the death of Trent, which occurred in 1724, and only nine months after he became Chief Justice. His term of office was so short that very little can be said of the performance of its duties. He was stricken down with apoplexy, and died on Christmas day. His death was thought to be a public calamity and was universally lamented. The courts of Hunterdon County, in which Trenton was then situate, had been held at that place. Trent, before his death, donated to that county the lot on which the first Court House was built.

Trent was succeeded by Robert Lettice Hooper, who was an appointee of Governor Burnet, and who took the oath of office on the 30th day of March, 1725. He was a member of the Assembly when he was appointed. There is a very great scarcity of material about this man's history, either private or official. He held the office about three years, and seems to have been universally respected.

Thomas Farmar, in 1728, succeeded Hooper. He came to New Jersey in 1711. He soon began to take a great interest in public affairs, was for many years a member of the Assembly from Middlesex, and while such member was appointed second judge of the Supreme Court. He continued to hold his seat in the Legislature even after he ascended the bench. This did not seem to be incompatible with propriety in those days, as there is more than one instance where the same person held those two offices at the same time. Farmar was one of these persons. But his continuance in the office of Chief Justice was very short, as he held it only from March, 1728, until November term, 1729, when Hooper resumed the position. Farmar became insane, and was at times so violent that his friends were obliged to confine him closely. He continued in this condition of mind for several years.

Lewis Morris was one of the most noted characters in the colonial history of New Jersey. He was at one time appointed second judge of the Supreme Court; but no record can be found that he ever took his seat on the bench. It is believed that he never did, as very soon after his appointment he was made Chief Justice of New York, and removed to that colony. He seems to have been a restless man of great ability,

and always assumed the popular side in the quarrels between Lord Cornbury and his antagonists in New Jersey. He was a member of the Council which was appointed by Queen Anne for her cousin, when he was made Governor. But Cornbury could not consent that so refractory a spirit should be a member of the board which had, in a measure, a sort of control over his movements. So Morris was expelled, and Roger Mompesson took his place. In the subsequent quarrels between the royal governor and the Assembly, Morris took a very prominent part. He was the author of the remonstrance to Queen Anne against Cornbury, and it can well be imagined that the expelled member of the Council did not spare the Governor. After his expulsion, he was returned a member of the Assembly, and had ample opportunity of revenging himself. The indictment against Cornbury, which he presented to the Queen, was a document of tremendous power and did not spare the Governor, nor did it fail to expose his meanness and entire unfitness for the position.

Daniel Coxe was an associate justice who sat on the bench with Hooper. He was appointed in 1734, and was the son of Dr. Daniel Coxe, whose connection with West Jersey and some others of the American colonies was such as to make him one of the most remarkable men of his time. He was one of the Proprietors of West Jersey, and, at one time, its governor. He was also one of Lord Cornbury's Council, and Speaker of the Assembly. A hundred years before his son became associate justice, a patent had been granted by Charles I to Sir Robert Heath, of a very large extent of territory then called Carolina. A little more than thirty years after it was granted, the patent was declared to be invalid and a few years after that, it was assigned to Dr. Coxe, who anticipated large returns from his investment. He submitted his claims under the patent to the King, who referred them to the Attorney General. After a full examination, the former decision as to the invalidity of the patent was reversed, and it was declared valid. After his death, the associate justice revived his father's claim and made several unsuccessful efforts to induce settlers to immigrate into the country covered by his patent. To accomplish this, he wrote and circulated a pamphlet which deserves more notice than has generally been awarded to it. It contained a description of the province granted to Heath, which exhibits the lamentable ignorance of the men of that time as to the geography of the continent. In his pamphlet, Coxe claimed that there was an easy communication be-

tween the Mississippi River and the South Sea which lay between America and China, by means of several large rivers and lakes, "with the exception of about half a day's land carriage." But the pamphlet is more remarkable for the proposal it made of a plan of union between the American colonies for mutual protection and defence. This plan is the same afterward proposed by Benjamin Franklin, called the "Albany plan of Union," and for which Franklin received so much credit. Franklin needs no borrowed glory and his memory can afford to allow the credit to be given to the real author of this admirable scheme. The plan was this: That all the North American colonies should have a common union, presided over by an officer to be called a Lieutenant or Supreme Governor; each colony was to be represented in a general council composed of two delegates chosen by the Legislatures of the respective colonies. This general council was to be convened, whenever necessary, by the Supreme Governor, and to it was to be confided all measures providing for mutual defence and for offensive operations against the common enemy, such as the quotas of men and money needful to be raised. The acts and proceedings of this general council were to be subject to the veto of the Governor, but he could take no aggressive action without the consent of the Council. In 1754, Franklin proposed his plan, which was almost identical with the one recommended by Coxe in his pamphlet. The justice of history demands that this New Jersey Judge should receive his due meed of praise too long withheld.

Daniel Coxe was associate justice until the time of his death, which occurred at Trenton in 1739. He was implicated, in the early part of his life, with Cornbury, in his quarrels with the Assembly, and after Cornbury's time, his conduct in the strife with Governor Hunter was not much to his credit; but his later career was such that he secured the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. His judicial duties were performed with ability and honor to himself.

Robert Hunter Morris succeeded Robert Lettice Hooper as Chief Justice. He was the son of Lewis Morris, of whom mention has already been made, and inherited some of the peculiar characteristics of his eccentric father, and much of his ability. He was in office twenty-six years, but did not burden himself much with the cares of his position. So far as accomplishments were concerned, he was perhaps as well equipped as any one of the Chief Justices who sat on the bench prior to the Revolution. He had been carefully educated, and owed

very much to the influence of a most excellent and careful mother, and enjoyed all the advantages which could be obtained at his time in the very best educational institutions of the country. He had an ample fortune, was of a very fascinating address, possessed a handsome face and person, was a persistent disputant, and one of the best talkers in the province. At first, he paid enough attention to his position to introduce some reform, to reduce pleadings to stricter rules, and to insist upon more regularity and precision in the forms of procedure. But he soon wearied, apparently, of the irksome confinement which an honest performance of his duties involved. He was a young man when he assumed, in 1738, the position of Chief Justice. In 1749, he visited England with a view, it is supposed, of securing the nomination to some office in the colonies. About that time a plan was contemplated of uniting the two provinces of New York and New Jersey, and placing in the hands of one man the office of chief magistrate. The nominal object which sent him to the mother country was to protest, at the request of the Council of New Jersey, against the proposed plan. Perhaps injustice is done him in the charge that he was covetous of political preferment. But, he was an ambitious man and tarried long in England. He certainly was a candidate for the position of Lieutenant Governor of New York. He returned after five years' absence, with the commission of Governor of Pennsylvania in his possession, so that he was not only Chief Justice of New Jersey, but, also, chief magistrate of another colony. He appreciated the incongruity of his holding the two offices at the same time and tendered his resignation of the position of Chief Justice, which was not accepted,—for what reason, does not sufficiently appear. He did not, however, hold the office of Governor for any great length of time. He received that appointment in 1754, resigned it in 1756, and returned to his duties as Chief Justice. In 1757, he again visited England. During his absence a strange state of affairs was originated. Morris held his office, according to his commission, during good behavior; but while he was absent in England, William Aynsley was appointed Chief Justice. He held the position, however, only a few months. He took his seat on the bench, 1758, but died soon after, probably in the same year. Shortly after his death, Nathaniel Jones received the appointment to the apparently vacant office. He arrived from England in November, 1759, and went at once to Amboy, where he was formally commissioned by Governor Bernard. From there he went to Elizabeth Town, where he was received with great honor.



JONATHAN DIXON.



Speeches were made by the Mayor and the new-comer, and general congratulations were exchanged. The next term of the court was held in March, 1759. Mr. Jones appeared at that time and requested that he might have the oath of office administered to him. But, unfortunately for him and his aspirations, there was another Chief Justice, in the shape of Robert Hunter Morris sitting in the place which Mr. Jones proposed to occupy. This was a dilemma which Mr. Jones found to be exceedingly awkward. However, he had his commission read, and in his argument referred to some minutes of the court when Chief Justice Aynsley was present and had taken part in the proceedings. This was certainly quite embarrassing for Morris, who had possession. But he was equal to the occasion; he produced his commission, dated in 1738, by which he was undoubtedly vested with the office. Morris referred to the condition upon which he was to hold the position; he was to have it during good behavior, and he had not been removed. Chief Justice Morris took no part in the debate which ensued, except to say that David Ogden and Charles Read would appear for him. Associate Nevill decided the case, declaring that the court could not recognize Mr. Jones as Chief Justice; that Robert Hunter Morris had the first right to the office, and that Mr. Jones must seek his remedy in another tribunal and by a due course of law. The defeated aspirant for office abandoned the controversy, and that was the last that was ever heard of the contention which at one time bid fair to become a *cause célèbre*. Mr. Morris held the office without further molestation until his death, which occurred under very sad circumstances. In 1764, he made a visit to a relative in Shrewsbury and in the evening attended a dance in the village; while dancing with his relative, he dropped to the floor and expired instantly, without a struggle.

Morris had two associates while he was on the bench; one was Richard Saltar, of whom very little can be said. When Morris attempted to resign his office of Chief Justice, upon being appointed Governor of Pennsylvania, he recommended Mr. Saltar as his successor. Samuel Nevill was then also on the bench; but, although he appears to have been much more fit than Saltar, Morris passed him by with the remark that he did not think Samuel Nevill would do; "his circumstances are so low, and he is from that reason unfit to be trusted in the principal seat of justice."

Samuel Nevill was born in England and had received a liberal education. At one time, before he came to America, he had been editor of

the "Morning Post." He had a sister, the widow of Peter Sonmans, who died in New Jersey, leaving quite an estate. Being her elder brother, Samuel Nevill inherited this estate and came to the province in 1736, to claim the property. He resided at Amboy, where his character and talents were soon recognized and respected and became a member of the Assembly, at one time being its Speaker. He espoused the cause of the Proprietors in their quarrel with the people, and led the Assembly in its long controversy with the Governor. Perhaps Chief Justice Morris was avenging his father's fancied wrongs when he wrote so disparagingly of Nevill.

Nevill was made second judge of the Supreme Court in 1748, and continued in office for sixteen years. He compiled two volumes of the statutes of the colony, which were published by authority of the Legislature. These books contained all the Acts of the Assembly from 1702 to 1752, and are almost worth their weight in gold, being greatly in demand by the Bar of New Jersey.

Judge Nevill was a man of considerable literary merit. He became the editor of the "New American Magazine," the initial number of which appeared in January, 1758. It was the first periodical in New Jersey, and the second magazine of the kind ever printed in America. Nevill wrote for it under the name of "Sylvanus Americanus." The magazine was discontinued, for want of support, in 1760. It deserved patronage, however, and was really a very creditable affair.

Judge Nevill died soon after the death of Robert Hunter Morris, and left an unsullied name.

Charles Read succeeded Morris as Chief Justice. His appointment did not receive universal approbation. Some members of the bar openly denounced it. He acted as Chief Justice only a few months, and gave way to Frederick Smyth, who was the last Chief Justice of the colony of New Jersey before the Revolution. Read, after retiring from his position at the head of the court, became second judge, which place he had previously held.

Mr. Smyth was appointed in 1764, and continued in office until 1776. During his time the trouble between the colonies and the mother country rapidly culminated. At the outset of his term of office, the Stamp Act was passed and it was charged that he had been a candidate for the position of stamp distributor. As has been stated, he exonerated himself from this charge and acting on the advice of the lawyers, assembled at his call,—that he was not obliged to aid in the

delivery of the stamps,—the result was that the court was closed. In 1772, the British schooner "Gaspée" was burned by Rhode Island Whigs. Chief Justice Smyth was appointed, in connection with the Governor of Rhode Island and with the Chief Justices of New York and of Massachusetts and the Judge of Admiralty, a committee to examine into the affair. The examination was fruitless of any result, but the appointment of this commission gave authority to the first Continental Congress to issue an address to the people, in which it was charged that "a court had been established at Rhode Island for the purpose of taking colonists to England to be tried." The lines began now to be sharply drawn between the friends of the independence of the colonies and the supporters of the mother country. Chief Justice Smyth was a decided loyalist and never refrained from fairly and openly defining his position. But he was honest in his opposition to what he deemed treasonable attempts against the regularly constituted authorities. His charge to a grand jury in Essex County afforded an opportunity to the members of that body to make some very decided and sharp replies to his strictures. It was Chief Justice Smyth who brought the matter of the "*New Jersey Tea Party*," before referred to, to the attention of the grand jury of Cumberland County, at a succeeding session of the court, and who strongly urged the finding of an indictment of the leaders, some of whom were known to be among the most respectable citizens of Cumberland County; the grand jury, however, refused to listen and ignored the bills. After the War of the Revolution was actually begun, Chief Justice Smyth removed to Philadelphia, where he died. His associate justices were David Ogden and Richard Stockton, two of the most distinguished men who ever practiced law in New Jersey.

It is a fact which has perhaps escaped the attention of historians that some of the strongest and ablest men in the profession of the law became devoted loyalists. David Ogden was one of these, and he embraced the side of the King of England from pure convictions of duty, for he was an honest man, and his decisions for his own individual guidance were based upon what he deemed just and right.

He was of a distinguished family which came to New England at an early date and removed from there to New Jersey. His father was Josiah Ogden, who was for many years a member of the Legislature from Essex County. His brother was Jacob Ogden, a physician who attained great eminence in his profession. David Ogden was born at Newark, very early in the eighteenth century. He was educated at

Yale, where he was matriculated in 1728. He then read law in New York, and after completing his studies began practice in Newark. He was not a dazzling nor a brilliant man, and could not be called a genius, but he had better qualifications than those generally accompanying genius, to equip him for a lawyer's life. He was clear-headed, of uncommon good sense, of unfailing judgment, and added to these excellent aids to success in the legal profession, the most untiring industry, unsurpassed by any of his contemporaries at the bar. Very soon, he was the acknowledged leader of the profession in New Jersey. He received an appointment to the bench, as associate justice, in 1772. No man of his time was better equipped than he for the performance of the duties of this office. His inexhaustible stores of learning, his clear perception and honesty of purpose, were qualifications which admirably fitted him for the office of judge. But he could not have had a fair opportunity of displaying his capability for the position. He was appointed in troublous times, at a period when it must have been apparent to the most casual observer that the issue between the colonies and England must soon be submitted to the arbitrament of the sword. When the lawyers refused to purchase stamps, he united with them in their action; but he was a loyalist and an honest one. When hostilities actually began and it was not safe for him longer to remain in the place of his birth, he removed to New York and resided there during the war. His convictions of duty drove him to decided action and he devoted all the energies of his nature to the success of the cause he honestly believed deserved to be successful and never despaired until the last moment of its final triumph. He busied himself most industriously with his pen. Among his productions was one which provided for a plan for the government of the colonies after their submission, which, as he expressed it, "was certain and soon to happen, if proper measures were not neglected." His plan was quite complex, but it is somewhat amusing to notice that it embraced perfect self government by the colonies through a parliament and officers chosen by the colonists, with power of taxation vested only in the Continental Parliament. Among other propositions made by Mr. Ogden was the creation of Barons from among the freeholders and inhabitants of the colonies, who were to compose a house of Peers for the American Parliament. Perhaps David Ogden might have had in his mind one inhabitant of the provinces who, he thought, would make an excellent member of the proposed House of Lords and who ought to be made a Baron.

After the independence of the Republic was acknowledged by the British government, Mr. Ogden went to England and became agent for the loyalists in the prosecution of their claims for compensation for losses they had sustained by their adherence to the King. He returned from England, in 1790, and resided in Long Island until his death, which occurred in 1800.

The other associate justice with Chief Justice Smyth was Richard Stockton, than whom no one of his time is more revered in New Jersey. He came of most excellent stock, whose representatives are now to be found in New Jersey, with just claims upon the respect of their fellow citizens. His forefathers came to New Jersey in the seventeenth century and were large landholders near Princeton, the seat of the College of New Jersey. His father was John Stockton, who, at one time, had held a high judicial position in Somerset County, and was a man of mark in his day. Richard Stockton was educated in his native village, under the very best teachers which the colony afforded. He graduated at the College of New Jersey, in 1748, and then read law with David Ogden, in Newark. He came to the bar in 1754, and then began to practice his profession at Princeton. It was not long before his power was felt and he soon led the bar in his part of the State. For twelve years he was fully engaged in a very large practice, when he visited England, where he was received with the most gratifying consideration. He remained abroad for fifteen months, and while in England was frequently consulted by members of the government and by other persons who were interested in the affairs of the colonies.

The act which most redounded to his credit and for which he should receive the gratitude of all Jerseymen was that which procured the settlement of the Rev. Dr. Witherspoon as President of the College of New Jersey. The Trustees of that institution had unanimously elected the Scotch divine to that position; and the letter to him announcing his appointment was transmitted to Mr. Stockton while he was in England, with a request that he would make a personal application to Dr. Witherspoon. He made a journey to Scotland for the express purpose, and it was due entirely to his exertions that the office was accepted. He was obliged not only to overcome the Doctor's natural reluctance to leave Scotland for an untried experiment, but also to remove the very decided repugnance which Mrs. Witherspoon entertained toward the removal. He was at last successful, after repeated efforts, and the College of New Jersey gained a scholar and divine and the colonies a

devoted friend who proved a tower of strength in the struggle with England. Mr. Stockton returned in September, 1767, was soon elected a member of the Legislature and, in 1774, was raised to the bench, taking his seat beside his old preceptor, David Ogden.

There was very little opportunity for either of these distinguished men to display their peculiar fitness for the high judicial positions they occupied. The career of Ogden has already been sketched, though very imperfectly. Stockton did not follow the lead of his former teacher, but espoused the popular cause and was as fearless and determined in his support of it as David Ogden was in his adherence to the king. In 1776, Mr. Stockton was elected a member of the Continental Congress, sitting at Philadelphia. Dr. Witherspoon was one of his colleagues, and they both signed the Declaration of Independence. That act which seems so glorious to the citizen of to-day, was then fraught with serious consequences. Mr. Stockton took part in the debates in Congress relating to the Declaration, before it was signed, and made an able speech in favor of the measure. But his prominence in this transaction rendered him liable to attack from the enemy. He had a most delightful home which lay directly in the path of the British army as it marched through New Jersey flushed with the victories of Long Island. His property was desolated and his house and premises were made the scene of rioting and willful, wanton destruction. He was driven from his estate and compelled to seek refuge in Monmouth County. The enemy followed him to this retreat, seized him from his bed, at night, inflicted upon him every species of insult and injury and, with a brutality which would have disgraced even barbarians, in a most inclement season, carried him to New York, where he was made the inmate of a jail, herded with criminals and subjected to such severe, unprecedented treatment, that Congress at last, interfered and threatened retaliation. He was, at length, released, but was so enfeebled in health by his sufferings and privations, that he soon succumbed to the result of this treatment and died in the early part of the year 1781, at the age of fifty-one. He was, for many years, one of the trustees of his Alma Mater, and one of the most eloquent of the divines of that institution, its vice-president, pronounced his funeral sermon; his estimate of the character of Mr. Stockton was given in the most touching and sympathetic utterances and with an eloquence and fervor heightened by the truthfulness which adorned his address. "At the bar," said this eulogist, "he practiced for many years with unrivalled reputa-

tion and success. In council, he was wise and firm, but always prudent and moderate. The office of Judge of the province was never filled with more integrity and learning than it was by him for several years before the Revolution. As a man of letters he possessed a superior genius, highly cultivated by long and assiduous application. His researches into the principles of morals and religion were deep and accurate and his knowledge of the laws of his country, extensive and profound. He was well acquainted with all the branches of polite learning, but he was particularly admired for a flowing and persuasive eloquence by which he long governed in the courts of justice."

He was the last associate justice in New Jersey prior to the Revolution, and of all those who adorned the bench before that event, he was undoubtedly the best.

At the Provincial Congress of New Jersey which met on the 10th of June, 1776, at Burlington, the Rev. Jacob Green was chairman of the committee charged with the duty of preparing a constitution. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and ability, was a Presbyterian minister, one of the first of his denomination who ever settled in Morris County, and preached at Hanover at the time of his election to Congress. He was not only the pastor of his people, but he was their counsellor and adviser; drew their wills, their deeds and their contracts; arbitrated their disputes and settled their estates. He was a practical man of business, as well as an earnest and devout divine. His various avocations were wittily summed up in the direction of a letter once sent him:—

"To the Rev. Jacob Green, Preacher,
And the Rev. Jacob Green, Teacher;
To the Rev. Jacob Green, Doctor,
And the Rev. Jacob Green, Proctor;
To the Rev. Jacob Green, Miller.
And the Rev. Jacob Green, Distiller."

John Cleves Symmes, afterward one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court, and another lawyer, were also members of the committee; but, it is the universal tradition that the chairman was the framer of the Constitution. By its terms the Justices of the Supreme Court were elected by the Council, as the higher body of the Legislature was then called, and the House of Assembly, in joint meeting, and could hold office for seven years.

There was little business done by the Supreme Court, or by any

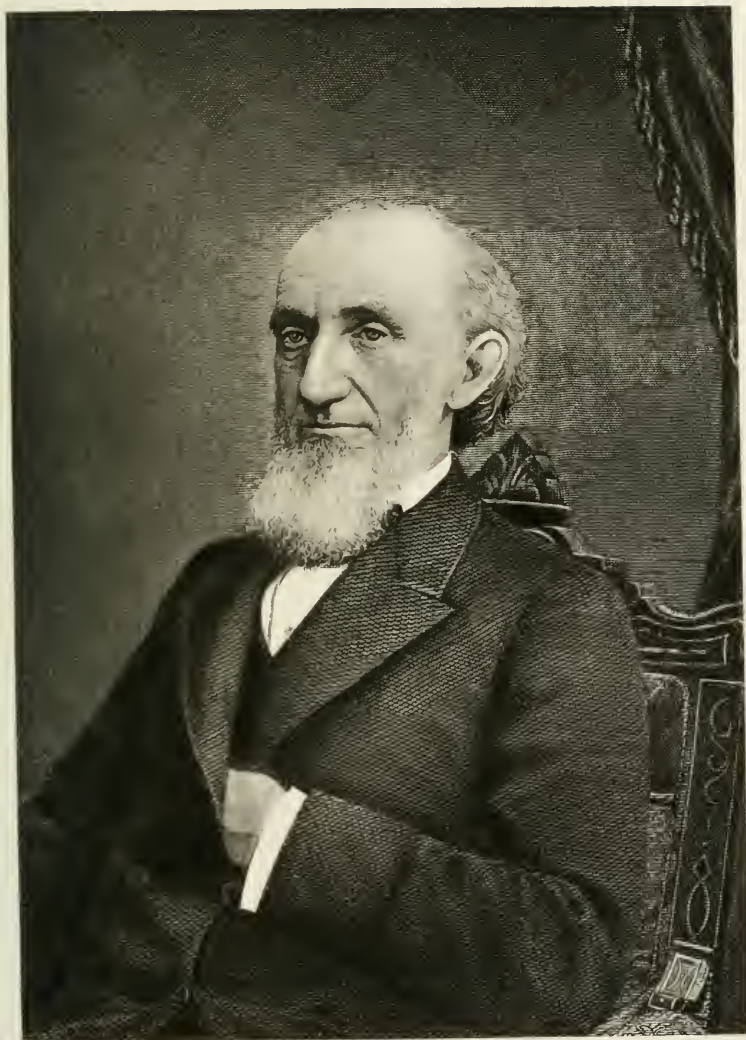
other court of New Jersey, while the war continued, except in the punishment of traitors and other criminals, confiscating estates and providing for the confinement of suspected rebels; in fact, regular terms could not be and were not always held. It became necessary, in consequence of the many irregularities in suspending terms and in other proceedings, for the Legislature to pass a statute legalizing the acts of the Supreme Court, reviving writs and other processes and giving efficiency to the tribunal as if it had regularly met.

The last term of the court held by the justices appointed by the colonial authorities was in May, 1776, when Frederick Smyth was Chief Justice and David Ogden and Richard Stockton were associate justices. The Chief Justice and Justice Ogden were the only judges then present.

The first session under the new Constitution was held in November, 1776, only one judge—Samuel Tucker—being present. He was one of the Associate Justices who had been elected in the month of September preceding. The office of Chief Justice was tendered to Richard Stockton immediately upon the adoption of the new Constitution, and he would have been unanimously elected had he not refused to accept the position.

When Mr. Stockton rejected the proffered office, it was tendered to John De Hart, a leading lawyer in Newark, who accepted in writing, but for some reason which cannot now be ascertained, did not serve. At the same time that he was elected, Francis Hopkinson was appointed an Associate Justice; but he was a member of the Continental Congress and declined to serve. This left Samuel Tucker the only judge of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Tucker was not a lawyer; but he had been much in public life and had held some most important offices. He had been Sheriff of Hunterdon County, a member of the Legislature and was President of the Provincial Congress when the Constitution was adopted. At the beginning of the war he was treasurer of the province and had in his possession a large amount of the paper currency issued by the colony. In February, he was called to an account and then asserted that the British had captured him and stolen the money during the preceding December, when Washington was on the west bank of the Delaware, resting after the terrible struggle succeeding the Long Island campaign. Mr. Tucker had obtained a protection from Col. Rall, the German officer in command of the British forces at Trenton. During



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the preceding summer, Howe, the English General, had issued a proclamation inviting the colonists to seek protection by submission to him as the representative of the mother country. Tucker had availed himself of this invitation and had sought pardon, and then, as he alleged, was robbed. His submission to the English leader was a very weak measure; his fellow citizens clamored for his resignation, and he was obliged to yield to the popular indignation. He lost favor; the accuracy of his statements as to the robbery was not only doubted, but openly questioned as untrue, and he never recovered from the disgrace. He died in 1789, still resting under a cloud which has never been removed.

Two excuses may be urged for his disloyalty to the patriot cause—one the apparent hopelessness of success, on the part of the colonists; the other, the influence of his wife, an English lady, over his actions, which, it was then believed, led him to prove recreant to his prior actions and promises. Neither excuse, however, was sufficient in the eyes of his contemporaries, as he ever afterward lived a dishonored man.

There is no report of any of his decisions, and no estimate can be formed of his ability as a judge; his career in that position was too short to enable him to demonstrate his capabilities. He was, however, a man of decided intellect and, in less stormy times, might have left an enviable memory as a member of the highest tribunal of his State.

No record of any resignation by John De Hart, as Chief Justice, can now be found; but he never served and it became necessary to fill the vacancy which had already existed too long. In February, 1777, Robert Morris was elected and immediately assumed the discharge of the duties of the position. He was a member of a family distinguished in colonial history for a century, in many directions, not only in New Jersey, but elsewhere. His father was Robert Hunter Morris, who had been Chief Justice for twenty six years, from 1738 to 1764, and had died while holding that office. Robert Morris was appointed at the darkest hour of the Revolution. Little civil business was done by the courts, but a very large volume of criminal cases engaged the attention of the judges. Terms were held regularly for about a year; grand juries were summoned and sworn and criminal business was transacted. The Courts of Oyer and Terminer were held by one or more justices of the Supreme Court, assisted by county judges who were not lawyers. Venires for grand and petit juries were issued to the sheriffs of the several counties. Under the colonial government

commissions for holding the Oyer and Terminer were sent by the Governor and his Council to the justices, as exigencies required. In the Constitution of 1776, no express authority was given to any one to issue these commissions; but an act of the Legislature was passed very soon after, which gave full power to the Governor and Council to convene the court; and, at last, after some persistence, despite the grave doubts of many excellent lawyers, the practice was fully recognized and never afterward questioned. Very soon, too, the word "Colony" was dropped from all commissions and laws and the word "State" substituted. The commissions for holding courts of Oyer and Terminer were invariably issued until 1794, when they were abolished and those courts were regularly convened in the several counties.

Chief Justice Morris was very busy in performing the duties of his office. There were no public conveyances then, and he was obliged to use his own horse in passing from county to county. A letter written by him to Governor Livingston and dated June 14, 1777, is particularly interesting, as it gives evidence of the difficulties attending the travel from one court to another; of the ignorance of the officers of the proper manner of performing their duties; of the doubts of the Chief Justice whether the court had met or could properly meet the obligation of its office in the very trying circumstances which surrounded it, and their limited knowledge of the law involved in the cases of treason submitted to them.

Robert Morris held his position for less than two years. In 1779, he resigned and retired to private life, until 1790, when, on the death of Judge Brearley, General Washington made him Judge of the United States District Court for New Jersey, which position he held until his death, in 1815. During the last year of his life he was in infirm health; and often his court, in consequence, would not be held at the regular terms. This occasioned very little inconvenience, as the business was very small and rarely required the attendance of the judge more than a day at each term.

The Associates—or as they were then called, the second and third Justices—with Chief Justices Morris and Brearley, were Isaac Smith and John Cleves Symmes. Of Isaac Smith very little can be said. He was not a lawyer; he was educated at Princeton College, where he graduated in 1758, when only eighteen years old. He then studied medicine and became a practicing physician. During the troubles with England, and as early as 1776, he strongly identified himself with

the cause of the colonies and commanded a regiment in the Continental army. He soon became distinguished as an efficient officer and ranked high as a patriot. His talents were of a very high order and he was especially noted for his wisdom and sagacity. In February, 1777, the joint meeting of the Legislature raised him to the office of second justice, and he assumed the duties of the position at once. Although he had no legal education and had never practiced law, his native ability and his untiring industry soon made him a good lawyer and he became able to decide the cases submitted to him, with judgment and accuracy. He was thrice re-elected and held the position longer than any other associate justice. In 1803, at the expiration of his fourth term, the political party opposed to him came into power and he failed to obtain a reappointment. He then retired to private life, made his home at Trenton and became the president of the Trenton Banking Company, which position he retained until his death in 1807.

John Cleves Symmes was born at Riverhead in New York, in 1742, and received a good, sound education, but never graduated at any college. In early life he was a teacher and a surveyor, but subsequently studied law, was licensed and began the practice of his profession in his native State. At the breaking out of the Revolution, he became an intense patriot, was a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, in 1776, and, in September of that year, was appointed one of two commissioners to visit the troops of the State, which were serving in New York, to learn their condition "and their disposition farther to engage in the service in the new establishment." He subsequently entered the army as Colonel of the Third Battalion from Sussex County, was present at several severe battles and aided at that of Saratoga. At the beginning of the war he was a resident of Newton, in Sussex County, New Jersey. In 1776, he was elected a member of the Provincial Congress and was put upon the Committee which framed the Constitution. In February, 1777, he was appointed third justice of the Supreme Court and retained the office until 1788. In 1784, he was sent as a delegate from New Jersey to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, still retaining his office as third Justice. In 1788, he was appointed a judge of the Federal Court in the Northwest Territory, removed to Ohio, and, in company with some other Jerseymen, attempted to purchase from the Government a tract of about one million acres of land. In this, however, he did not succeed; but, afterward,

in connection with his Jersey friends, did buy 250,000 acres between the two Miamis. This land included the present sites of the two cities of Cincinnati and Dayton. Judge Symmes had formed a plan of founding a great city at the north bend of the Ohio River, where he, himself, and his illustrious son-in-law, President William Henry Harrison, both lived, and which he purposed to call after his name. A romance is connected with the selection of the site of Cincinnati. The Commander of the United States force is said to have fallen in love with a young lady who resided where that city is now situated; and, in spite of the well laid plans of Judge Symmes, the great city of Ohio obtained its present location. He married, for his first wife, a daughter of a Mr. Tuthill. Anne Symmes, born of this marriage, became the wife of General William Henry Harrison; and thus Judge Symmes was the ancestor of Benjamin Harrison, afterwards President of the United States. Just before he removed to Ohio he married Miss Livingston, the daughter of Governor Livingston, of New Jersey, for his second wife. The author of the singular theory that the earth is a hollow ball, inhabited in its interior, was his son, who bore the same name.

Judge Symmes presided at the trial of James Morgan, a continental soldier, indicted for the murder of the Rev. James Caldwell, the "Fighting Parson" from New Jersey. Grave doubts were entertained as to the guilt of Morgan, but he was convicted and hung. The trial was conducted very fairly and with great solemnity.

Judge Symmes died in 1814, at Cincinnati, after a very active, busy life and left behind him a reputation of having been a public spirited man and one of more than ordinary ability. His Western biographer, if he have one, would claim, undoubtedly, as his chief merit, what is recorded on his tombstone, "that he made the first settlement between the Miami Rivers." There is no report of any of his decisions. His ability as a judge and his merit as a lawyer are to be inferred from the fact that after serving as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, he had acquired such a reputation that the President of the United States selected him as a Judge of the Federal Court in the Northwest Territory.

Morris was succeeded, as Chief Justice, by David Brearley, who at the time of his appointment was a Lieutenant Colonel in General Maxwell's New Jersey Brigade, to which position he had risen from a subordinate office. He was a lawyer and resided in Monmouth County, and was only thirty-four years old when elected Chief Justice. The

appointment was, in a measure, forced upon him, as he preferred to remain in the army, but gave way to the solicitations of the Legislature that he would accept the position. He seems to have been a man of great activity and of more than ordinary intellect. There is no report of his decisions, but he has left a reputation of being a faithful officer, with learning and brains, of great integrity and perfectly reliable. In 1781, the College of New Jersey gave him the honorary degree of A. M. In 1787, while still Chief Justice, he was sent as a delegate from New Jersey to the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution. He took an active part in the deliberations of that body, supported the "*New Jersey plan*" for a constitution, but signed the organic law when it finally passed. He was a member of the convention which met in New Jersey to consider the new Constitution and urged its ratification. In 1788, he was a presidential elector and voted for Washington. He resigned his position as Chief Justice, in 1789, and was succeeded by James Kinsey.

During the term of office of Chief Justice Brearley, questions involving the construction of the Constitution of the United States, then recently adopted, came before his court for discussion and settlement. An opinion had been somewhat extensively held by lawyers that the courts had no power to decide constitutional questions; that the English law should prevail, which never permitted the judges of the courts to determine as to the constitutionality of acts of the Legislature. Chief Justice Brearley grappled bravely with the disputed questions, vigorously contended for the right of the court to pass judgment on such matters and fearlessly decided that the Supreme Court had the right to construe the organic law of the country.

James Kinsey was the son of John Kinsey, a member of the Society of Friends, who emigrated from England in 1716 and settled in New Jersey, where his son James was born, in 1733. The elder Kinsey became Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, which office he held for several years until his death. James Kinsey became a lawyer and soon took a prominent part in the politics of New Jersey. He was a member of the Assembly in 1772 and became the leader of the opposition to Gov. William Franklin, the son of Benjamin Franklin, and the last Tory Governor of New Jersey. In 1774, he was elected a member of the Continental Congress, but resigned from that body in 1755, for reasons which were entirely satisfactory to his constituents. In 1777, the Legislature, by statute, required all attorneys and counselors to take an

oath of allegiance to the new Government. Mr. Kinsey refused to take this oath and was obliged to give up his practice, which was very extensive. It is supposed that he was prevented from complying with the act by reason of his devotion to the principles of the Society of Friends, of which, like his father, he was a member. In 1789, Brearley resigned, was elected Chief Justice and at the expiration of his first term of office, was re-elected, so that he held the position for nearly fourteen years. No suspicion ever attached to him as being disloyal to the cause of the colonies. Governor Livingston, one of the most ardent patriots of Revolutionary times, never doubted him and firmly believed that he was fitted for the performance of the duties of the office of Chief Justice. He was, however, not a man of broad intellect, but was well versed in the principles of law relating to real estate and accurate in legal learning. His successor, Chief Justice Kirkpatrick, who was eminently qualified to judge, paid him a very high compliment, in one of his opinions. The first book of law reports ever published in New Jersey began with his decisions. The reporter, Mr. Richard S. Coxe, was not regularly appointed, but obtained the cases and opinions he published, or the most of them, at second hand, from his father-in-law, William Griffith, who at one time was a judge of the United States Court. Chief Justice Kinsey died in 1803 and was succeeded by Andrew Kirkpatrick, who was then and had been for several years, an Associate Justice.

The Associate Justices with Chief Justice Kinsey were Isaac Smith and John Chetwood. Judge Smith has already been noticed.

John Chetwood was a lawyer of great respectability and had practiced his profession for several years at Elizabeth Town, as it was then called, now known as Elizabeth. He came from a Quaker family whose descendants have been distinguished members of the bar of New Jersey. He was on the bench of the Supreme Court for many years and filled his office to the entire satisfaction of the lawyers practicing in his court and with great honor to himself. His family was originally settled at Salem, in the lower part of the State, but subsequently removed to Elizabeth Town, where it became connected with the Episcopal Church. In 1797, Judge Chetwood resigned on account of his ill-health. He died in 1806, at the age of seventy-two.

In 1798, the Legislature, by statute, authorized the election of a third Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Elisha Boudinot was selected to fill the new office and served for a term of seven years. He was one

of the many illustrious men to whom New Jersey has given birth, and was distinguished not only as a lawyer, as a judge, and as a philanthropist, but as a firm and fast friend of the cause of the colonies and an unswerving patriot. At the very beginning of the troubles with Great Britain, he unhesitatingly espoused the patriot cause, became the Secretary of the Committee of Safety and otherwise, by active service, identified himself with the movement against the royal authority.

He was born in 1742, at the family seat known as Beaverwyck, in Morris County, obtained a good education, studied law and after preparation was licensed as an attorney and then as a counselor. In 1792, he was called to the degree of Sergeant-at-law,—a title now obsolete, but then, very much desired by lawyers in New Jersey. He pursued the practice of his profession in Newark. His undoubted ability as a lawyer and his high character soon procured for him the confidence of the community. His office was eagerly sought by young men who desired to study law; and many distinguished men of the profession, not only in New Jersey, but in New York, pursued their studies under his direction. His brother, Elias Boudinot, also a lawyer, was a member of the Continental Congress, at one time its President, and signed the articles of peace between the young Republic and England, in 1783. Elias Boudinot, however, is better remembered as the first President of the Bible Society and as a great friend of the Indians. In 1804, the Legislature repealed the law creating the office of third Associate Justice and Judge Boudinot retired from the bench. He died in 1819.

Andrew Kirkpatrick was one of the most remarkable men of his time. He was the third son of David Kirkpatrick and the grandson of Alexander Kirkpatrick, who were both born in Scotland. The grandfather emigrated to New Jersey in 1736 and became a farmer. At his death, his son David bought the farm from his elder brother and remained upon it until his own decease, in his ninety-first year. He was a strong-minded man, of sterling integrity and a staunch Presbyterian. He purposed to educate the future Chief Justice for the ministry and the young man's early education was directed with a view to the sacred calling. In fact, he spent six months after his graduation from Princeton College in the study of divinity with the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, a clergyman of the Presbyterian church. But, at the end of that time, Andrew became convinced that he was not fitted for a minister's life, determined to become a lawyer, and announced his determina-

tion to his father, who, bitterly disappointed, forbade him his home and withdrew his support. The young man was thus thrust upon the world to win his way by his own resources. But, nothing daunted, he assumed the responsibility and worked upward to his profession. His mother sent him from the home his father denied him, with a single gold piece,—a half “Joe,” the savings of many years. The young man never forgot the incident; for, years afterward, when he married, he presented his bride with a gold coin of the same kind and value, with the remark that his own father had been hard hearted to him, but that his mother had removed the sting by her unselfish gift; that, perhaps, he, too, might prove cruel, and then she would need the gold. Mrs. Kirkpatrick never parted with the coin, placed it in a wrapper and indorsed on the paper with her own hand, “a pocket piece presented to me by my husband. Jane K.” The half “Joe” has been piously preserved in the family and is now in the possession of his grandson, who bears the same name, in the original covering in which it was placed.

After thus leaving his father's house, he became a tutor in a family in Virginia, then assumed the same position at Esopus, in the State of New York, and finally went to New Brunswick, in New Jersey, and there prepared boys for college. In this way he obtained the necessary funds, was finally enabled to enter the office of William Paterson, at one time Governor of New Jersey, afterward one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and then, one of the leading lawyers of the State. Andrew Kirkpatrick was admitted to the bar in 1785 and began the practice of his profession at Morristown, where he had some relatives residing. He undoubtedly would have obtained a lucrative practice there, but soon losing his library and office by fire, removed to New Brunswick, where his commanding talents were soon appreciated. He added to his native ability, which was uncommonly great, a most untiring industry; and the combination of these characteristics with his stern integrity soon won for him a leading position at the bar, not only in his county, but all over the State. In 1797, he was elected to the Assembly from Middlesex County, but was very soon obliged to resign, so as to assume the position of Associate Justice, to which he was elected in January, 1798. He held that office for six years, and then, when the term of Chief Justice Kinsey expired, was chosen to succeed that gentleman. He was twice re-elected, so that he held the position, in all, twenty-one years.



H. C. PITNEY.



During his term he became much interested in the creating of the office of Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, and it was mainly due to his exertions that the court was invested with the power of appointing a person to fill this position. Chief Justice Kirkpatrick was instrumental in selecting William S. Pennington, as the first reporter, who was an Associate Justice and thus had ample opportunity to make the fullest reports of the decisions. His reports were published in two volumes. Then came Southard, also an Associate Justice, in two volumes, and he was succeeded by William Halsted with eight volumes. The decisions of Chief Justice Kirkpatrick are found scattered through Pennington, Southard and the first two and part of the third volumes of Halsted.

He was a man of very extensive learning, especially relating to real estate; of great acumen and power of analysis. He was not a brilliant genius nor was his mind rapid in its movements, but he rarely failed in arriving at a proper judgment in any case submitted to him. He sat frequently in the *nisi prius* Courts, or, as they are called in New Jersey, the Circuits of the Supreme Court. In the cases there brought before him he was obliged frequently to express himself extemporaneously. In all these utterances, he was lucid and direct; jurors had no difficulty in understanding him and his opinion of the legal principles involved in his charges. When time was given him for thought and he could commit his ideas to writing, he was convincingly strong. His mind was logical and its distinguishing characteristics were those peculiarly fitted for the bench.

His decision in the case of *Arnold vs. Mundy* has remained in the jurisprudence of the State as a model of research, of the most diligent study, of the closest scrutiny and of the strictest examination of the history of the legislation of the State and the legal principles involved in the case. The value of the property for which the suit was brought was very small; but the questions of law presented were of the utmost importance. The cause involved the question as to the right of owners of land on a tide-river to exclusive fishery in front of their property.

As has been already stated the lands of New Jersey had been granted by Charles II to his brother, the Duke of York. The grant was accompanied with one of sovereignty. The Duke of York, in turn, conveyed both the right of proprietorship and that of government to a body of men called the Lords Proprietors, whose successors exist to

this day. In 1702, the Lords Proprietors ceded the right of sovereignty to Queen Anne, but retained the fee of the land. Arnold, the plaintiff, owned land on the bank of the Raritan River, a tide-water stream. He had planted oysters in front of his land, in a bed between high and low water mark and claimed the right of an exclusive fishery. A fleet of skiffs with the avowed purpose of testing this right, invaded the oyster bed and dredged a few bushels of oysters. A suit was brought against the trespassers and tried before Chief Justice Kirkpatrick, at the Circuit. When the plaintiff rested his case, a motion for a non-suit was made and argued before the whole bench. The most distinguished counsel in the State participated in the debate and the most consummate skill was manifested in the argument on both sides. The questions involved required research not only into the law, but also, into the history of the State and of the mother country. The court decided that no owner could have an exclusive right to a fishery in front of his land on tide water; that when the Lords Proprietors by their patent conveyed the land originally to the plaintiff's grantor, they could only grant the fee to low-water mark, and that the people of the State had an equal right to the oysters with the owner, although he had planted the bed. The case was elaborately argued, not only by counsel but by the Chief Justice, and the rule was discharged. The opinion has been frequently criticized but never directly overruled, and the decision remains to this day the law in New Jersey. The opinion is remarkable for its great learning, its profound knowledge of the common law and its admirable judicial style.

It will be considered somewhat remarkable that Chief Justice Kirkpatrick should have had such admiration for the black letter and common law of England, when it is known that he was the author of a law passed by the Legislature of New Jersey in 1799, which enacted that no report of legal decisions, no digest nor law book published in Great Britain after 1776 should be read in the courts of the State. He was a great stickler for the old fashioned practice in pleading; knew Coke upon Littleton almost by heart and regarded with great disfavor any modern innovations upon the practice. He held the office of Associate Justice from 1798 to 1803, and that of Chief Justice from 1803 to 1824.

He married Miss Jane Bayard, the daughter of Col. John Bayard, who made a distinguished record in the Revolutionary War. Chief Justice Kirkpatrick was a man of remarkable presence and bearing, and of great personal beauty; he and his wife were pronounced the hand-

somest couple in New Jersey. In private life he was of unsullied character and in his family was unrivalled as a father, husband and friend. Some of his letters to his wife, still retained by his descendants, are full of affection. He was a public spirited man, foremost in aiding measures for the common good; of great piety and unaffected zeal in the cause of religion. He was the founder of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, connected from its foundation with the Presbyterian Church in America, and was the first President of its Board of Trustees, which position he held for many years. He took a very deep interest in his *Alma Mater* and from 1809 to the time of his death was one of its trustees. He died in 1831, at the age of seventy-five. A grandson bearing the same name was for many years President Judge of the Essex County Courts of New Jersey,—a position of great responsibility and importance, and was afterwards appointed Judge of the United States District Court of New Jersey.

During the twenty-one years that Andrew Kirkpatrick was Chief Justice, the Supreme Court was composed of a Chief and two Associate Justices. Five persons—William S. Pennington, William Rossell, Mahlon Dickerson, Samuel L. Southard and Gabriel H. Ford—were Associates during his time, all of whom, except Rossell and Ford, attained gubernatorial honors.

Among the early settlers in Newark, in 1666, was a young man named Ephraim Pennington. He probably came from the colony of New Haven, in Connecticut. He signed the "*fundamental agreements*" already referred to, which provided that no one could vote or hold land in the new Colony, unless he were a member of some congregational church; and as a home and "*out*" lots were allotted to him, young as he was, he must have complied with the necessary requirements, to entitle him to an equality with other members of the church. The quaint old English cottage which he built and which was used for nearly one hundred and fifty years as a homestead for the family, was standing until after the beginning of the nineteenth century. This young man, Ephraim Pennington, was the ancestor of a family which has given many distinguished men to the State and nation. William Sandford Pennington was his great-grandson and was born at Newark, about the middle of the eighteenth century. His mother's brother, William Sandford, after whom he was named, was a very large landholder between Newark and New York, and early in life his nephew was apprenticed to him to learn to be a farmer, with

the understanding that he was to be his uncle's heir. When the lines between Whig and Tory were sharply drawn, the uncle and his nephew found themselves standing far apart from each other; William Sandford embraced the royal cause and young Pennington was an ardent supporter of the colonies. The uncle threatened to disinherit the young patriot, if he continued in his disloyalty to the British crown, but the young man chose rather to risk losing a very large fortune than to surrender his principles. The uncle sundered the relation of master and apprentice, and young Pennington, at a very early age, entered the patriot army and joined a company of artillery. He soon attracted the attention of General Knox by his cool and intrepid conduct at an engagement, when, abandoned by his comrades, he continued to fire the cannon intrusted to him, and was instantly promoted to a lieutenancy. He took an active part in several battles, was present at the siege of Yorktown, was wounded either there or soon after and was brevetted captain. After leaving the army, he became a hatter and embarked in some commercial enterprises. He kept a diary, while in service, which is still existing in the library of the New Jersey Historical Society. Unfortunately, it covers only about a year's time. Much information can be gained from it, short as is the period it covers. He seems to have been present at the execution of Major Andre; he certainly was one of the detachment sent to Pompton to quell the mutiny of the troops of the New Jersey line.

In 1787, he was elected to the Assembly from Essex County, and, in 1801, while a student-at-law, represented the same county in the Council and was re-elected Councillor, in 1802. In 1798, he entered the office of Elisha Boudinot, as a student-at-law and was licensed as an attorney in 1802. In February, 1804, before he had been licensed two years, and prior to the time when, according to the rules of the Court, he could become a Counselor-at-law, he was made an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of Andrew Kirkpatrick to the Chief-Justiceship. Mr. Pennington, with his brother Samuel, who for fourteen successive years was a member of the Lower House of the Assembly, was a leader in the Republican, or, as it was afterward called, the Democratic party, who opposed the Federalists. This organization had very few lawyers in its ranks. Pennington was then in middle life, was a man of pronounced ability, of great good sense, of excellent judgment, was wise and sagacious; and his appointment as Associate Justice was the best

that could possibly be made from his political organization. Of course, the dominant party would make no appointment from among its opponents

Judge Pennington's selection was a necessity; it seemed like an experiment, and many old and experienced lawyers sagely shook their heads when it was announced; but he very soon convinced the bar, even the best of the profession, that he was far better fitted for the position than was feared. His native ability was good, his powers matured, his industry untiring; and the lawyers practising in his court soon learned to confide in his judgment and to respect his opinions.

In 1806, mainly through the exertions of Chief Justice Kirkpatrick, the office of Reporter of the Supreme Court was created and the judges appointed Judge Pennington to that position, which he held until his election as Governor and Chancellor, in 1813, when he resigned and Samuel L. Southard, another Associate, was appointed.

Judge Pennington was an advanced lawyer, ahead of his times and had the force of his convictions. He did not believe in enforcing the antiquated abstractions of special pleading; and although he had a great respect for the head of the court, he never failed, when he differed from his chief, to express his opinions fearlessly and decidedly.

In 1812, he was a candidate for Governor, which office then included that of Chancellor, but was defeated. In 1813, he was more successful, but the next year, was again defeated. In 1815, he was appointed by President Monroe to the office of Judge of the United States District Court of New Jersey, to succeed Robert Morris, who died, after many years of ill health. This position was almost a sinecure. There were four terms during the year,—two held at Burlington, and two at New Brunswick; they rarely lasted, however, more than a day. No grand jury was ever sworn in his court, nor were any indictments found. He held this office until 1826, when he died, at Newark, where he was born, and where he had lived all his life long, except while Governor, when he resided at Trenton. He was of an unsullied character, both as a man and as a judge, and possessed the confidence of the entire community. He was the father of a large family, among whom was William Pennington, for many years Governor and Chancellor of New Jersey, a Representative in Congress and Speaker of the Lower House at the stormiest period in the history of the Republic, just before the breaking out of the Civil War.

Judge Pennington, besides the two volumes of Reports already mentioned, wrote a small volume for the use of young lawyers,—a treatise on the small-cause courts. It was an excellent compilation, but has been superseded by more modern works on the same subject. Fifty years ago, it was found in every lawyer's library of any extent in New Jersey, and was then much quoted, being regarded as final authority on all matters of which it treated.

William Rossell was not a lawyer; but, he became, through his indefatigable zeal and by virtue of his sound intellect and great industry, quite versed in the principles of the subtle science he was called upon to expound. He was a saddler, and when raised to the dignity of third Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, had but a smattering of legal knowledge. By what fortuitous circumstance he was raised to the honor of the bench, is not now known. It was, undoubtedly, a political move. Judge Rossell belonged to the Republican party, opposed to the Federalists, and was elevated by his party when in power. He is reported to have said that the reason why he was selected was because there was no lawyer in the western part of the State, and that he had been persecuted by the Federalists. He had certainly been an active partisan, and it is probable that his appointment was a reward for political services rendered. At first his election was regarded with great disfavor and an act of the Legislature was actually passed which provided that no judge should hold a circuit in the same county for two terms in succession. Judge Rossell's ignorance of the practice of the profession, especially of the forms and modes of pleading, was so great that the lawyers were afraid to trust their cases to his adjudication. But he proved himself in the end to be a very fair judge, certainly a very impartial one, although, even while on the bench, he took a very deep interest in political affairs and was a leader in his party. In some respects he was an able judge; his good sense and sound judgment enabling him to master the principles which underlaid the cases submitted to him. He read an opinion in *Arnold vs. Mundy*, already referred to, which was sound and showed extended study and deep thought.

At the death of William Sanford Pennington, he was appointed to fill the position of Judge of the District Court of the United States for New Jersey. He died in 1840, quite an old man.

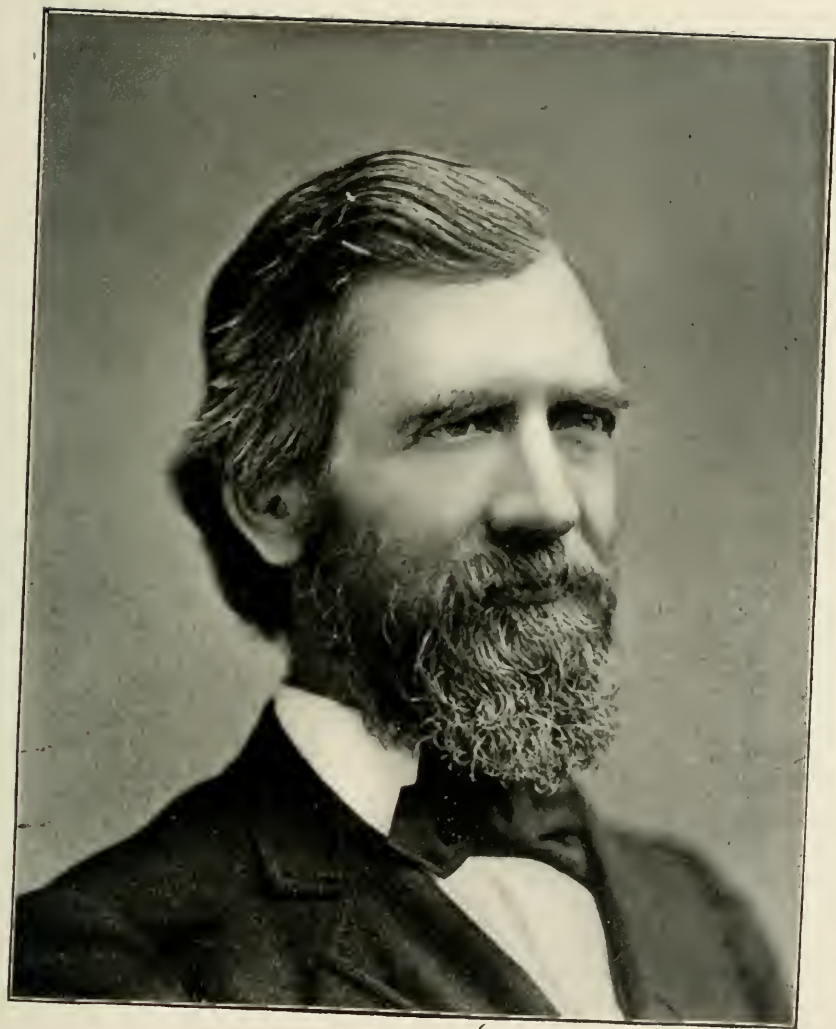
Mahlon Dickerson was a judge of the Supreme Court for two years and Governor and Chancellor for the same length of time. He was

more remarkable for his public services, as Senator and Secretary of the Navy, under General Jackson, than for those he rendered to the State as Judge or Chancellor. He was always a public man and a politician, but a politician of the better kind, free from stain. He was descended from Revolutionary ancestry. His father raised and equipped, at his own expense, a company which went into the patriot army. He was born in 1771, was graduated at Princeton, in 1789, and licensed as an attorney in 1793. He removed to Pennsylvania and was licensed there in 1797. This fact, probably, prevented him from taking the degree of counsellor in New Jersey; his name does not appear among the list of counsellors in the Supreme Court. While living in Philadelphia, he held many public positions and was an active partisan, sympathizing with the Republicans. In 1810, he came to Morris County, in New Jersey, where his father had large and very valuable possessions. In 1812 and 1813, he was elected to the Legislature from that county and while a member of the Lower House, was chosen by the joint meeting a Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Judge Pennington, who had just been made Governor. He was on the bench, however, for only two years, when he became Governor. Then, in 1817, he was elected to the Senate of the United States and was returned as Senator in November, 1822. In 1829, he was succeeded by Theodore Frelinghuysen as Senator, but by a strange combination of circumstances, was again returned to the Senate. Ephraim Bateman, who was then Senator, resigned the same year on account of ill health, and Mr. Dickerson was elected to fill the vacancy thus created, so that he held this office for sixteen years. He took a prominent position while Senator, and was identified with the Republican party, finally became attached to the Democratic organization and, in the end, supported Andrew Jackson. He was offered the position of Minister to Russia, but declined the appointment and, in 1834, became a member of General Jackson's Cabinet, as Secretary of the Navy. In 1840 he was made Judge of the District Court of the United States, for New Jersey, in the place of Judge Rossell, who had just died, and held the office for about six months. He was offered the position of Reporter of the Supreme Court, but declined it. There are no reports of his decisions while on the bench. He was not fond of the profession, and it is not probable that he exhibited any great proficiency in legal knowledge; but he was an able man and made an impartial and discreet judge. His manner was very courtly; he was a gentleman of the olden time. He never married and

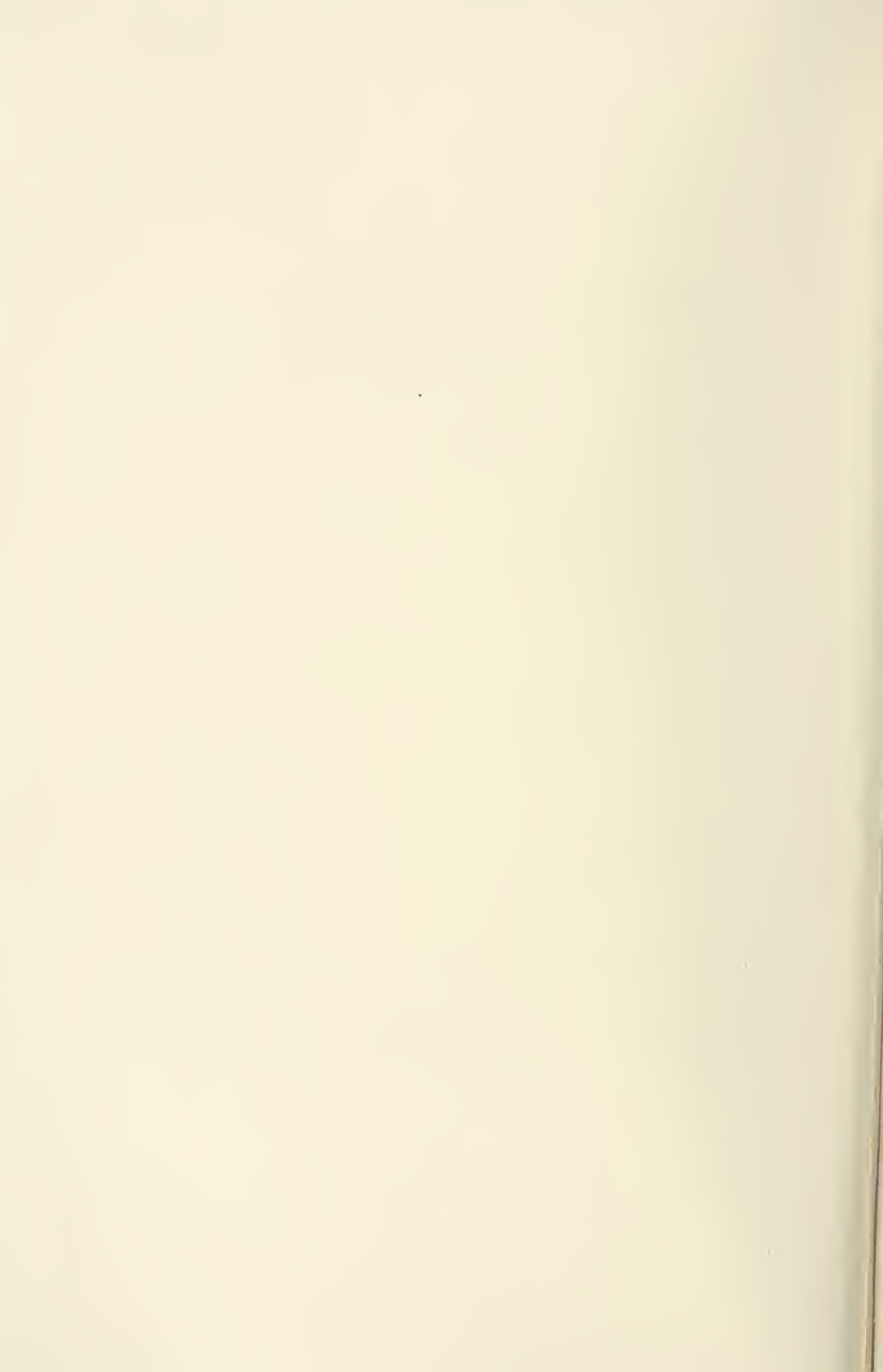
left a large fortune to his relatives, some of whom are now occupying and owning his valuable property at Succasunna. His death occurred in 1853, when he was eighty-two years old,

Samuel L. Southard was a representative Jerseyman of the better class of politicians. His position in the political circles of the Republic was so pronounced, and his utterances in public life so brilliant, that it is frequently forgotten that he was ever Governor and Chancellor, or Judge. His father was a remarkable man,—at first, but a common day-laborer, but rising from that condition by the sheer force of his native ability, he filled successively the offices of Justice of the Peace, member of the Assembly, and finally became a Representative in Congress, where he met his more distinguished son, then a Senator from New Jersey, both being members of the joint committee which reported the Missouri Compromise. The father was a representative in Congress for sixteen years,—perhaps the longest time of service in that position ever given by any citizen from New Jersey.

Notwithstanding his father's poverty, the very best opportunities were afforded to young Southard for the acquisition of an excellent education. He was prepared for college at one of the best academies in the State, and under the tuition of a thorough and experienced instructor. Here he met Theodore Frelinghuysen, his life long friend, Joseph R. Ingersoll and Philip Lindsley, who became eminent men in their different professions. At a very early age he entered Princeton College, where he again met his academic friends and graduated from that institution when a little more than seventeen years old. He was then obliged to face the stern realities of life unassisted by his father's purse. Very soon after leaving college, he taught a school at Mendham, in his native State, and in his nineteenth year made his way to Virginia and became a tutor in the family of Col. John Taliaferro, a wealthy planter living in Prince George County. Here he was treated as a member of the family and introduced to refined and cultured society, in which he met James Madison, the future President of the United States, for whom he had a high admiration. Here, too, he met the lady whom he afterward married. While engaged in his duties as tutor, he studied law and, in 1809, was licensed by the Virginia courts. He returned to New Jersey, was licensed by the Supreme Court as an attorney-at-law in 1811, and began the practice of his profession at Flemington, in Hunterdon County. His talents and industry soon secured a large clientage and he became one of the leading lawyers in



J. T. BIRD.



West New Jersey. He had not been long in Flemington before he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Hunterdon.

In 1813, the Legislature of New Jersey passed a statute which provided that Aaron Ogden and Daniel Dod should be vested with the exclusive privilege of using the waters of New Jersey for steamboats passing between that State and New York. This statute was intended as a check to an act which had been passed by the State of New York, providing that the first person who should construct a steamboat capable of a certain speed should have the monopoly of the waters of the latter State. Fulton and Livingston had been successful in acquiring the monopoly, and, in 1815, an attempt was made to repeal the New Jersey statute. Thomas Addis Emmet represented the New York applicants; Joseph Hopkinson and Samuel L. Southard spoke for Ogden and Dod. The effort of Mr. Southard secured his future success; it lost nothing by comparison with the efforts of his more experienced and distinguished rivals. It was a masterly effort and although it failed in convincing the Legislature, yet it convinced those who heard him and could appreciate such an effort, that in Mr. Southard were all the elements of a successful advocate and lawyer. At the succeeding election he was chosen a member of the Assembly and while such member, was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Mahlon Dickerson, who was made Governor. Judge Southard remained on the bench five years, and during the larger part of that time was the Reporter of the court. But his place was not on the bench. His talents were of a kind which fitted him for another sphere of action, a broader field of endeavor. He made a very good judge and lawyers had confidence in his decisions.

In 1821, the office of Senator became vacant by the expiration of the term of Senator Wilson. Strong objections were entertained against him by some of the leading men of the party to which he was attached; Mr. Southard was elected, immediately resigned as Judge and Gabriel H. Ford was chosen to succeed him.

Mr. Southard entered the Senate at a very critical period in the history of the politics of the Republic. The country was in a ferment; Missouri had applied for admission into the Union and the Lower House of Congress had refused, by a very large majority, to admit her. Mr. Clay, who was then representative from Kentucky, had moved for a joint committee. Mr. Clay was an old and experienced politician; Mr. Southard was a new member and lacked the prestige

of long service in the political field. However, he prepared a series of resolutions which were submitted to Mr. Clay, who approved of them and it was agreed that Mr. Southard should present them in the Senate. But, on the morning of the very day they were to be offered, Mr. Clay urged that the resolutions should be used by himself in the House. Mr. Southard consented and the Kentucky statesman brought the resolutions without alteration before the lower branch of the National Legislature, where they were passed and afterward received the sanction of the Senate. These were the celebrated Missouri Compromise resolutions for which Mr. Clay received so much laudation. They were the work of Samuel L. Southard, the Senator from New Jersey, who has received no credit as their author.

In 1823, he was made a member of Monroe's cabinet; the great Virginian did not forget his youthful friend, and now made him Secretary of the Navy. When John Quincy Adams was elected President he continued in the position,—a compliment to the ability and patriotism of the Jerseyman not since offered any citizen. In 1829, he was made Attorney General; in 1832, he was again returned to the Senate of the United States, re-elected in 1836 and in 1841 was appointed President of the Senate, which position, on the death of President Harrison, made him virtually the Vice-President of the United States. He died in 1842, enjoying the respect of all, even of his political opponents, one of whom, Senator King, from Alabama, made a most feeling address when his death was announced in the Senate Chamber.

Gabriel H. Ford, who succeeded Samuel L. Southard as Associate Justice, came of the very best stock in the State. His father was Col. Jacob Ford, Jr., a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary Army and a firm and decided patriot. He built and, at the time of his death, owned the Washington Headquarters, at Morristown, where Washington resided in the winter of 1779-80, and his mother was the daughter of the Rev. Timothy Johnes, the pastor for half a century, of the historic Presbyterian Church of that place. The Ford family was very influential and numerous, and the Johnses were among the very first in the county.

Judge Ford was born in 1765, graduated at Princeton College in 1784 and then studied law with Abraham Ogden, a leading lawyer at Newark, where he met, as fellow students, William Griffith, Richard Stockton, Alexander C. McWhorter and Josiah Ogden Hoffman, all afterward distinguishing themselves as lawyers. He was licensed in 1789 as an attorney, and as a counsellor, in 1793.

Reference has already been made to the county courts and to the judges of these courts as entirely unfit for the performance of their duties. The system was so vicious that the Legislature attempted to remedy the evil, and in 1818, by statute, divided the State into judicial districts and directed that a fit person should be appointed as president judge, for each district, who should be "skilled in the law." One of these districts, a very large one, composed of Bergen, Essex, Morris and Sussex, was committed to the care of Judge Ford as Presiding Judge of its several county courts. The law, however, was an unpopular one, was soon repealed and Judge Ford was legislated out of office. He was a candidate to fill the office caused by the resignation of Judge Southard, as Associate Justice, and seemed to have strong claims for that appointment. He had been long enough in the office of District Judge to give evidence of his competency to fill that of Associate Justice, and was elected, but not without very strong opposition. His opponent was Joseph McIlvaine, who received only one vote less than Mr. Ford. The election, however, was determined by the fact of locality rather than by the superior ability of the successful candidate. Mr. McIlvaine was the stronger man, the better lawyer; but, Mr. Ford was from East Jersey. Judge Ford, however, became a very influential justice, and his decisions were generally reliable, but he did not receive the full confidence of the bar. He was very conscientious and industrious, a patient listener to arguments and the most methodical man who ever sat on the bench of any court; and this precision he carried into all the details of his private business. He was a gentleman of the old school, courteous and affable to the last degree, precise in his manner of speech and in all his public service. In the performance of one part of the duties of judge, he was unrivalled, and that was in his charge to juries. He was most persuasive in his addresses on such occasions and generally succeeded in convincing his hearers. If he failed in the performance of this duty it was in his determination to convict when he thought a defendant guilty.

He filled the office of Associate Judge for three terms and retired in 1842, only induced to relinquish an attempt at re election for a fourth term by his increasing years and the consciousness that a growing deafness would soon render him unable properly to discharge the duties of the office. He died in 1849, at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

He was of an unsullied reputation, just and impartial as a judge, patient in investigation and sincerely desirous of performing his whole duty.

Charles Ewing succeeded Andrew Kirkpatrick as Chief Justice, in 1824. Kirkpatrick had rendered himself somewhat obnoxious to some of the lesser lights of the bar, who imagined that he had become arbitrary and dictatorial. It is true that he did, at times, manifest an impatience at long arguments, but it is more than probable that counsel had exhausted the case they were supporting long before they were called to order by the Chief Justice. It is reported that while a member of the bar, who afterward became an Associate Justice, was arguing some matter before the court, Kirkpatrick took his watch from his pocket, looked at it for a moment intently and then, deliberately turned its face toward the speaker. Long arguments are now prevented by a rule which limits the time of each counsel; but then, no such rule existed and no other method could, perhaps, be so well adopted to stop the deluge of small talk, which must have annoyed a man so capaciously equipped, mentally, as was Kirkpatrick. The stronger members of the bar deprecated the action of the Legislature which refused to appoint him. No one was more outspoken in denouncing this action than was Charles Ewing. He was not averse from receiving the appointment, but he was unwilling to take the office in the character of an opposing candidate to the late incumbent. He objected to any change, even if he himself were to benefit therefrom; and it was only when he ascertained that there was no chance of his predecessor being retained that he consented to accept the position. The change, however, resulted in the concurrence of all parties in the sentiment that there was no fitter successor to Andrew Kirkpatrick than Charles Ewing.

His grandfather was distinguished for his bravery at the battle of Boyne-water, where he fought for King William, who rewarded him for his courage and devotion by presenting him with a sword. The son of this friend of King William came to New Jersey in 1718, and settled in Cumberland County, where he married a Miss Boyd, who became the mother of the future Chief Justice, her only son, who was born in 1780. He graduated from Princeton College a first honor man, entered the office of Samuel Leake, an eccentric lawyer, and, in due course of time, was licensed as an attorney and then as a counsellor.

Charles Ewing was fully equipped for the performance of his duties as the head of the Supreme Court and brought to the bench fitting

qualifications. He had been educated in the office of a lawyer who was a great lover of the black letter English law and the pupil fully shared with his master in his admiration for the old teachers. He was a lawyer by instinct and loved his profession, its studies and its practice. He had no liking for any innovations of modern times and viewed with much jealousy any interference by the Legislature with the settled principles of the common law. Yet, he was broad minded enough to appreciate any improvement and did not hesitate, if his judgment approved, to adopt readily and heartily any change which might prove a benefit to the jurisprudence of the country. A case was decided in his court where he dissented from his two associates and insisted upon an abrogation of an old common law rule. This was a great surprise to the bar at the time, but it carried out the idea that Chief Justice Ewing was not so wedded to old rules that he could not change them for better ones. His mind was naturally inquisitive and he was never satisfied with any mere cursory examination of subjects brought to his attention. A very large part of the business of the Supreme Court consisted in considering cases brought from justices of the peace by *certiorari* or otherwise. Many of these involved small amounts; but this made no difference with Chief Justice Ewing; if there were any principles of law in the case—and he was sure to ascertain if there were any—his scrutiny was as searching and exhaustive as if there were millions at stake. In his investigations he never rested until every possible authority had been examined and all doubt removed. His patience was untiring and he listened apparently unwearied, to the arguments of counsel, however prolix and uninteresting. His earnest and honest endeavor was to learn the real merits of the case. His great honesty of purpose and integrity of action were striking characteristics of his nature. His character as a citizen was unsullied by a stain and in his action as a judge, he was possibly too strict in avoiding even the appearance of evil. He refused to receive any fee unless it was unmistakably and in express terms allowed by the statute. The salary of the judges then was very small and the expense in attending the different circuits was very large. Lawyers who could afford it were in the habit of inviting the judges to their houses while attending court. But Chief Justice Ewing invariably declined their invitations, so as to avoid the appearance of partiality. He was an excellent scholar and a close student of other subjects than the law. In the relations of private life he was all that could be desired and left behind him a most enviable record.

Mr. Ewing held the position of Chief Justice for one term of five years and was then re-elected without opposition by the political party opposed to him, no one, in fact, being named as competitor. In 1832 less than a year after his re-election, he was stricken down by cholera and died, to the great regret of all parties. He died as he had lived, a firm and decided Christian.

Among the many cases decided by him, perhaps the most remarkable was that of *Hendrickson vs. Decow*; it was one which certainly elicited the greatest interest and attention. A very large element of the population of South Jersey was then, and is now, made up of Quakers. This sect, then and still, comprises among its members some of the very best citizens of the State, but had been hopelessly divided into two great bodies called the Hicksites and Orthodox. The division was well marked and clearly defined and the quarrel between the two parties had assumed that rancor and discord to which religious contests too often descend.

A controversy arose over a mortgage which was subjected to foreclosure in the Court of Chancery. Both parties claimed the fund and it was finally submitted to the Chancellor to decide the true ownership. That official had been counsel for one of the parties and could not hear the cause. He called to his aid Chief Justice Ewing and Associate Justice George K. Drake, and the cause was tried before them, as advisory masters. It was argued by the most distinguished counsel and in the most elaborate manner. A week was consumed in the argument and the testimony filled two large octavo volumes. Questions of law, of fact and of theology were discussed; the government of the Quaker denomination was examined and every possible argument which the acutest intellect and the profoundest learning could dream of were brought into the cause. When the day of decision arrived, a most impressive scene was witnessed. The court room was crowded with quiet, undemonstrative Quakers, who sat, apparently, imperturbable, with their hats on, but divided into two unmistakably antagonistic bodies. They attempted to retain their stoical calmness, but in vain; compressed lips, gleaming eyes and twitching features fully evinced the tumult which surged within their breasts. As the time approached for the delivery of the opinions, the silence became almost painful, only interrupted by the rustling of the paper held by the judges. The Chief Justice first read his decision, written in the purest and best English, in his usual calm, clear and deliberate tone, incisively enun-

ciating his view of the law which governed the case and discussing the facts involved. His opinion was masterly and convincing and could by no means be misunderstood; it was the pitiless, cold, logical argument of a judge dealing with problems of law, but couched in such courteous tones and manner that even the defeated party could find no quarrel with it, nor with the man who pronounced it. Not so, with Judge Drake; he was equally clear and definite, but his opinion went further than the Chief Justice's and decided not only the principles of law involved in the case, but discussed the theological questions which divided the two religious bodies and so exasperated the Hicksites, who lost their case, that they revenged themselves by taking the most efficient means to prevent his re-election when his term expired.

When the result was announced, the most interested spectators rose and quietly shaking one another's hands in their usual quaint fashion, Hicksite with Orthodox, left the room.

George King Drake, an Associate with Chief Justice Ewing, was born in Morris County, on the 16th of September, 1788. He was the son of Col. Jacob Drake, a patriotic officer in the Revolutionary army. His mother was a near relative of Mahlon Dickerson, who has already been noticed, and the widow of George King, a member of one of the most respectable families of Morris County, after whom Judge Drake was named. He received his early education under the Rev. Anzi Armstrong, who, at one time, was the preceptor of Samuel L. Southard and who had, in his time, as pupils some of the most distinguished men of the Republic. He entered Princeton College in due course of time and graduated from that institution in 1808, having for his classmates, Bishop Meade, of Virginia, George Wood, and Judge Wayne, of the United States Supreme Court. Immediately after graduation, he entered the office of Sylvester Russell, a leading lawyer in Morristown, was licensed as an attorney in 1812, as a counsellor, in 1815 and in 1834, was made sergeant at-law. So soon as he was licensed, he began the practice of his profession at Morristown. His practice steadily increased and he won and secured the confidence of the community by his strict integrity and commanded the respect of the bar and bench by his superior talents and close attention to the interests of his clients. In 1833, he was elected a member of the House of Assembly, was twice returned by his fellow citizens of Morris County to the same position and became the Speaker of the House during the last

two years. While a member of the Legislature, in 1824 and 1825, he was made Prosecutor of the Pleas for Morris County, and in 1826, still a member of the Legislature, was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Judge Rossell. While holding this office, and to meet the wishes of the members of the bar in the southern part of the State, he removed to Burlington, where he remained while on the bench. At the expiration of his term, the Hicksite Quakers combined with the political party opposed to him and elected enough members of the Legislature to prevent his re-election. His defeat was deprecated by all parties, except those who were determined to be revenged upon him for doing that which he deemed to be his duty, and no one more strongly condemned that action than did the gentleman who succeeded him and who only consented to accept the office when he ascertained that his predecessor could by no possibility be re-elected. Judge Drake was tall and rather slender, but with a commanding presence. He was a clear-minded thinker and a good lawyer; he was not a brilliant man, but a man of excellent judgment, possessing a discriminating intellect of more than ordinary powers, and easily grasped the salient points in a case. His opinion in the great Quaker cause, to which reference has already been made, is perhaps as good an example of his mode of reasoning and ability as any other which he decided. He returned to Morristown after his term expired and resumed the practice of his profession; but his long absence from his former clientage interfered very materially with his success. His health had suffered from a very severe attack of rheumatism, from which he never entirely recovered. In the spring of 1837, he imprudently rode on horseback from Morristown to Succasunna, was seized with pleurisy and died at the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. Woodruff.

Joseph C. Hornblower, who succeeded Chief Justice Ewing, in 1832, was the first and only citizen born in Essex County who ever held that office. He was the son of Josiah Hornblower, an Englishman, who came to New Jersey in early youth, and settled at Belleville and who was a man of learning and a surveyor, of great public spirit, identifying himself especially with the educational interests of the community. He became a member of the Legislature and of the Continental Congress, was a justice of the peace and a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Young Hornblower, in boyhood, was of a weak physical constitution and could not therefore avail himself of all the advantages then offered for obtaining a superior education, but whatever could be



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done for him in that direction, was carefully afforded him. He finished his studies in the Orange Academy, at that time one of best conducted and most celebrated institutions of learning in the State and of which his father was one of the trustees. John McPherson Berrien, prominent in Southern politics, at one time Senator and at another, Attorney General of the United States, was a fellow student at this institution. Mr. Hornblower, after leaving the Academy, was employed in New York by his brother-in-law, in some mercantile enterprise, but very soon determined that he was fitted for a different life. He accordingly entered the office of David B. Ogden, afterward a celebrated lawyer in the city of New York, and after a course of five years' study, was licensed as an attorney, in 1803, became a counsellor in 1806, and subsequently, sergeant-at-law. It is said that Mr. Ogden had so high an appreciation of the merits of his student that he offered him a partnership before he had finished his term of study.

At the time when Mr. Hornblower began the practice of his profession, Newark was a long straggling town of perhaps 5,000 inhabitants. Its history had extended during a period of a little over a century. The old puritanic feeling and sentiments which dominated its first settlers was still there, almost as strong as ever. Mr. Hornblower was physically a man of feeble health, not fitted for the severe struggle of life among a stern and pitiless people. He could only hope to succeed by the sheer force of his mental ability, but his success was assured almost from the very beginning. His competitors in the race, then in active business life in Newark, were no mean antagonists; some of them were the very best lawyers in the State. But he proved himself equal to the task and soon became a successful practitioner. In one line of his profession he was particularly eminent, and that was in the trial of causes and in addressing juries. He spared no pains to fit himself for the discharge of his duty as an advocate and became one of the ablest at the bar of New Jersey.

In 1832, Chief Justice Ewing died and Mr. Hornblower became one of the leading candidates for the office. By this time his position as a lawyer and an advocate was established. There were, however, those who objected to his appointment and, perhaps, with good reason. He was a man of impulse, too quick in arriving at a conclusion and too apt to permit his judgment to be swayed by his emotions. When once interested in a cause, he made it his own; his client was the only injured party and his eyes were closed to any arguments except those

which aided in the establishment of what he considered the right. These characteristics which certainly did exist, more or less, in Mr. Hornblower's mental make-up, were urged as strong objections to his appointment and they were all that could be established; but, to those making them, they were deemed insuperable. Notwithstanding the opposition, he was elected; and, while it is certain that he erred in the directions indicated by his opponents, yet his success as Chief Justice was almost phenomenal. He was too impulsive and would frequently form incorrect judgments by yielding to first impressions; but the impulses of his generous nature were so correct that he rarely failed, in the end, of doing entire justice. He was a learned lawyer, fertile in intellectual resources and of marvellous industry; his inquiring mind was not satisfied with mere cursory examination, but would return again and again to the scrutiny. His pride of opinion was great, but not obstinate; he was willing to be instructed and, if in error, the nobility of his nature taught him how to acknowledge his mistake and make all needed reparation. He was a close student and supplemented by research and industry, added to his native vigor of mind, what he had lost by the lack of educational advantages. His intellectual characteristics, manifested through his whole career, were quickness of perception, alertness in grasping the main, prominent features in a case and a readiness of expression. Ideas seemed to come too rapidly, so rapidly, sometimes, as to obscure his mental vision and prevent a proper appreciation of the real issue; but, his sober second thoughts and his willingness to listen and yield to logic and argument, prevented him from making any great mistakes. A notable instance of this feature in his character was manifested in the proceedings connected with the trial of a man named Thomas Marsh, indicted for murder. A building had been burned and two human lives sacrificed. By the statute of New Jersey, this offence was a capital one. Marsh had been tried and convicted at a term of the Oyer and Terminer in Essex County, held by Justice Whitehead. During the trial, his counsel became unmistakably insane. A motion was made for a new trial and Judge Whitehead called to his aid Chief Justice Hornblower, who heard the argument on the motion. He wrote an opinion denying the new trial; Judge Whitehead remonstrated and presented such arguments to his chief that he was induced to reconsider his opinion. The new trial was granted and Marsh was acquitted.

Chief Justice Hornblower settled the law in New Jersey in two most

important particulars,—one, relating to challenges of jurors and the other, governing the defence of insanity. Eliphalet M. S. Spencer had been indicted for murder and Chief Justice Hornblower presided at the trial. He prepared in advance an opinion on the subject of challenges, and, as the clerk was about to call the jury, announced this opinion. He decided that there could be no challenge to a juror because he had formed or expressed an opinion in the case, before the trial, unless it appeared that the "*opinion expressed was out of ill will or malice toward the party.*" This opinion was approved by the full bench of the Supreme Court, after solemn argument. It is certainly contrary to the practice, as it obtains to-day, in many other States. If Chief Justice Hornblower's law, as laid down by him in Spencer's case, governed judges elsewhere, the miserable spectacle would not so often be witnessed when days and sometimes weeks are spent in seeking for an incompetent jury. In the same case he also declared two opinions,—one of which is settled law in New Jersey, and the other open to criticism. One was his definition of that kind of insanity which ought prove a sufficient defence in indictments for crime. He summed up his opinion on that point in these words, in his charge to the jury: "If the evidence makes it clear to your minds, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the prisoner at the time, *was unconscious that he ought not to do it*, he is to be acquitted; but, if not, then he cannot be acquitted on the ground of insanity, *whether he was partially insane or not.*" He utterly discarded the idea of moral insanity and by his charge did not leave the prisoner a ghost of a chance for acquittal upon that ground. He was equally emphatic when he addressed the jury on the evidence which proved the intention of the defendant to commit murder. He held that the prisoner was guilty of murder, if, at *any moment of time* before the deed was committed, he intended to take the life of a human being; that it was not even necessary that the act should be the result of a previous determination, but that it was murder in the first degree if at the very moment the knife was plunged in the heart of the victim or the pistol fired, the intention was formed to take life. He made many other important decisions, settling disputed principles, some of which were overruled by his immediate successor; but, as a general rule, his opinions have remained unquestioned. He served two terms of office and retired from the bench in 1846.

He became a member of the Constitutional Convention which formed the Constitution of 1844, and took an active part in the deliberations

of that body, being very influential in shaping its action. In 1841, the College of New Jersey conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.; and after he had left the bench, the same institution attempted to establish a law school, and made him one of the professors; but the school was not successful and Mr. Hornblower, in a measure, resumed the practice of his profession. He did not meet with the success which might have been expected from his great experience and undoubted high order of talent. He delivered some lectures in the law school at Princeton and was not an idle man.

He took a great interest in the public questions of the day, was an ardent politician, supporting in his young manhood, the Federalist party, then the Whig, and when the Republican was formed threw himself, with all the forceful impulses of his nature, into that organization. He died in 1864, in his eighty-seventh year.

He was an easy and fluent writer, and his opinions, as printed, all bear the evidence of his strong, impulsive nature. He wrote well, logically and strongly; if any criticism were made upon his decisions, so far as literary merit is concerned, it would be that they sometimes lacked compactness and precision, were frequently disconnected and seemed the result of a yielding to impulse and not to logic and argument; but his style was correct and often eloquent.

He left quite a family; one of his daughters married Judge Woodruff, a judge of one of the Federal Courts of New York; another married Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; and one of his sons was a distinguished divine in the Presbyterian Church and at one time a professor in the Alleghany Seminary.

In 1838, the number of the Justices of the Supreme Court was increased from three to five. John Moore White was one of the two additions to the court. He was born in 1770 at Bridgeton, in Cumberland County, studied law with Joseph Bloomfield, was admitted as an attorney, in 1791, as a counsellor in 1799, and became sergeant, in 1812. His education was quite limited, being that which was acquired by an ordinary English course. He began the practice of his profession at Bridgeton, but removed, in 1808, to Woodbury, where he ever after lived. He made himself fully acquainted with the legal principles relating to real estate, was a good surveyor and was able to try in an able manner any cause in which the boundaries of land came in question or where the title to real estate was involved. His rank at the bar, however, was not high,

but his practice was large and lucrative and he was considered a safe counsellor. In his early practice, the Attorney General deputized counsel in the different counties to try criminal causes and Mr. White acted as Deputy Attorney General for many years, in his own county. In 1822, this practice was abrogated by a special act of the Legislature, which provided that the prosecutors should be appointed by the quarter sessions; but this act was repealed the next year and the appointment of these officers vested in the joint meeting of the Legislature. The constitution of 1844 provided that they should be nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. In 1833, Mr. White was made Attorney General and held the office for five years. He prosecuted the pleas in several counties, as was then the custom, and made a very successful officer. He preferred this position to that of Associate Justice; but, in 1838, the Legislature gave the office of Attorney General to another and made him Associate Justice. He accepted the office rather reluctantly, believing, and not hesitating to express the belief to others, that he was not fitted for the position. However, he performed the duties of the place intelligently and, generally, with success. He failed in one particular, and that a most important one; his charges to juries were neither strong nor were they calculated to aid them in the discharge of their duties. He was a conscientious man and aimed always at doing just what was exactly right; his honesty, certainly, never failed him. At the expiration of his term of office, having passed his three score and ten years, he retired into private life and died at the age of ninety-one years.

That short-sighted and wicked blunder, known in history as the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, gave to this country a body of immigrants of the very best character, who have added greatly to the prosperity of the nation. Among those Frenchmen who were driven from their homes and who sought refuge in Holland, was a family named Ryerse. It soon assimilated itself with the cold and phlegmatic Hollanders to a certain extent, but it never lost many of its French characteristics. From this Huguenot family there came a representative to America in the person of Martin Ryerse, who settled on Wallabout Bay, in Long Island. Here, he married Anetie Rapelje, the first white child born in Long Island,—a fact which the Canarsie Indians recognized by donating to her a large tract of land. Martin Ryerse had four sons born to him by this marriage. Three of them went to New Jersey and settled in different parts of the State, one of them finding a

home in Hunterdon County. The family name, by this time, had been changed to Ryerson. From this son who went to Hunterdon County was descended the father of Thomas C. Ryerson, who was born on his father's farm at Myrtle Grove, in Sussex County, in the month of May, 1788.

Young Ryerson had at first only the usual advantages of the common education then afforded by an ordinary school in the country. But when he was sixteen years old, he began preparing for college, and in 1807 entered the junior class in Princeton College, where he graduated in 1809. He then became a student in the office of Job S. Halsted, in Newton, where he remained for four years,—that being the required term of studentship, whether the student was a graduate of college, or not. He practiced his profession at Hamburg, Sussex County, until the year 1820, when he removed to Newton. In 1825 and until the year 1827, he was a member of the Council from Sussex County, and, in 1834, was elected an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. He was not a candidate for the office and objected strongly to the removal of Justice Drake, of whom he was a warm personal friend. But the Hicksites, who were determined to prevent Drake's re-election, ascertained that he could be defeated with the aid of the members from Sussex County. They therefore nominated Ryerson, without his knowledge and against his consent, as he had urged the reappointment of Judge Drake. But the opposition arising from the Quaker prejudice against him was so strong that Mr. Ryerson received the vote of a caucus of the Democratic party. The majority of that party in joint meeting was large; but one member from Sussex and other Democrats refused to stand by the caucus nomination and Mr. Ryerson was elected by a very small majority. This was not due to any doubt of his ability and capacity, but to the feeling that it was wrong that an honest and capable judge should be punished for doing his duty. Ryerson was not aware of his election until he was notified of it by his friends in Trenton, and even then, he would not accept until he received a letter from Judge Drake, in which he urged him to take the position, "*and that promptly.*" The arguments used by Justice Drake were successful and Thomas C. Ryerson was sworn into office, as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in February, 1834. He did not, however, hold it for a whole term, but died while in office, in 1838.

Judge Drake, in his letter urging his friend to accept the office, rejoiced that the place would be filled by one who would so act that all

might still confide "in the independence and integrity of the court." This prophecy was fulfilled to the letter. Judge Ryerson was an officer of the strictest integrity and of great independence. He was a first-rate lawyer, well equipped for the performance of the duties of his office. He was not quick in his perceptions, his mind partaking of that characteristic of the true judge, which enables its possessor to think well, judge wisely and determine correctly. He was peculiarly discriminating, his perceptions were judicious and his conclusions sound and reliable. He was not content with his first impression of a case, but required, or rather, perhaps, determined to give his thoughts time to form a determination which would be logical and judicial. He was a man of untiring industry, of great candor and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, both public and private. His personal tastes and habits were simple and unostentatious. He was well pleased with sprightly talk and had, himself, a fund of anecdote which he delighted to give his friends. He died at the early age of fifty, his death, in all probability, being hastened by the great industry which ever filled his life.

William L. Dayton was the youngest man who ever sat on the bench in the Supreme Court and, like Samuel L. Southard, was so well known in the political circles of the Republic, that he is not often remembered as a judge. He was born in Somerset County, in 1807, from a most respectable family which had given several prominent men to the service of their country. One of these was a general in the Revolutionary army and another was a member of the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution, afterward a Speaker of the House of Representatives and subsequently Senator from New Jersey. Young Dayton had the best opportunities for obtaining an education which the country could give, in his time. His academic course was pursued under the tuition of celebrated teachers and he was graduated at Princeton College, in 1825. Neither his academic nor college life gave promise of his future greatness. He was rather dull, slow in comprehending his studies, while in academy and college. He entered the office of Peter D. Vroom, one of New Jersey's most accomplished lawyers, as a student-at-law; was licensed as an attorney in 1830 and as a counsellor, in 1833. He removed to Freehold, Monmouth County, and remained there until he was appointed judge. He was not of robust health and at one time was quite slender in person; and perhaps, this physical defect had some influence over his mental activity. He required strong impulses

to rouse him to action. He was not what might be called an indolent man; his mind, certainly, was alert enough, but he did not, by any means, exert his full powers on every occasion, and might be described as an unequal man; some times, exhibiting great powers of intellect, especially when obliged to act, think and speak independently; at other times, disappointing his friends. But he had within himself the elements of greatness, when fully aroused, was equal to any emergency and competent to grapple with the abstrusest principles.

A lucky hit brought him prominently into notice as a lawyer, in the early part of his practice in Freehold. He was retained to defend a client indicted for an assault and battery, and fearing that the defendant could not be acquitted on the merits of his case strove to find some technical point on which to base an argument to quash the indictment. He ascertained that the grand jury had not been legally summoned, moved to quash the indictment, and his motion was sustained. The result was that every indictment found at that term was dismissed. This, of course, brought him very speedily into public notice; clients flocked to his office and his practice soon became very large. Political honors were early accorded to him. He was naturally an ambitious man, and rightfully so; for he was a born politician and was fitted for public life. Such natures as his must necessarily find their true position and whatever trammels may surround them, or obstacles oppose, the end is sure and certain.

Monmouth was overwhelmingly Democratic; young Dayton was a Whig, and it seemed a forlorn hope for any of his party to seek the overthrow of the opposing organization. But this was just the task which suited Dayton's inclination. In 1837, he was nominated by his party as its candidate for the Council. This placed him at the head of his ticket and he succeeded not only in securing his own election, but that of his fellow candidates. A new field of endeavor was opened to his aspirations and in this arena, he was destined to gain his greatest glory, to win his brightest laurels. He was a young man, untried as a legislator; just thirty years old, he had never been in office. But he at once became the leader of his party in the Legislature, and prominent in every movement in the Council. It soon became patent to thoughtful observers that the proper sphere for a man of Mr. Dayton's consummate abilities was in the domain of politics, and here began a career of almost unexampled activity and brilliant success. Mr. Dayton was a broad-minded patriot, of high resolves and noble aims. He



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never descended to the low arts which too often characterize those who seek political preferment. He never did a mean act; he never sullied his life by baseness.

It was while he was in the Legislature that the Circuit Courts of the various counties were established and the success of the plan was mainly due to his exertions. Alexander C. M. Pennington, a leading lawyer from Essex County, was a member of the Assembly while Dayton was in the Council, and prepared and presented the statute which provided for the adoption of this admirable system. Mr. Pennington was an acute-minded lawyer and fully competent to prepare such a law as was required for so radical a change in the jurisprudence of the State. Mr. Dayton was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Council and was charged with the duty of reporting and acting on the new statute. Doubtless it received his strictest scrutiny and, in all probability, was improved by his additions and amendments. He heartily approved of it and it became the law of the land. The result has fully demonstrated the correctness of Mr. Dayton's judgment. The Courts of Common Pleas have been almost entirely abandoned by suitors who were obliged to seek redress by resort to civil suits. The Circuit Courts have received the fullest confidence of lawyers and their clients; even the Common Pleas have been remodeled and lawyers of standing and learning placed at their head. One defect in the admirable system exists: The judges who are assigned to the larger circuits, with their duties in the Supreme Court and in the Court of Errors and Appeals, added to those of the County Circuits, are overworked men.

In 1838, while a member of the Council, Mr. Dayton was made an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. He was then just thirty one; but soon manifested, notwithstanding his youth, his fitness for the position. He remained on the bench until February 18, 1841, nearly three years, having been elected on the 28th of February, 1838; then, he resigned and returned to his profession. The moving cause of his resignation was understood to be the fact that the salary of the office was not sufficient to meet the wants of his family. In the succeeding year, the death of Mr. Southard, then Senator, opened a door to the ambition of Mr. Dayton. He was commissioned to the vacant office by William Pennington, then governor, in the interim of the Legislature, and was elected by that body in its following session, to fill the vacancy. He entered the Senate at a critical period in the history of

the Whig party, to which he was attached and which had elevated him to office. General Harrison, who had been inaugurated in 1841, as President, had died and John Tyler had succeeded him. It was soon evident that Tyler intended to prove a traitor to the party which had elected him Vice President and Mr. Dayton found himself almost immediately obliged to grapple with the embarrassments environing his party in consequence of this defection. It was no easy task; and the new Senator was at once plunged into difficulties which were intensified by the treason of the Vice President and the very evident fact that the Whig party was fast losing its hold upon the power which the election of Harrison seemed to assure to it. His situation was most embarrassing; but his cool head, his equable temperament, his calm foresight and great ability enabled him to avoid the great dangers which would certainly have overwhelmed a more inferior man. He spoke but seldom, only when occasion demanded and then demonstrated that though so silent, he was equal to any emergency. He very soon impressed himself upon his fellow senators and was placed upon important committees. At the formation of the Republican party he took an active part in shaping and moulding its policy and became influential in that organization. In 1856, he was nominated as Vice President, with General Fremont as President. The ticket was not favorably received by the thoughtful men of that party, many of whom were of the opinion that it would have been much better if the names had been reversed. No one, however, whose judgment was worth anything, thought that the ticket would be successful; and it was not, but through no fault of the nominee for Vice President.

His term of Senator expired in 1851 and the Democratic party being then in power, he was succeeded by Commodore Robert F. Stockton. While in the Senate, he measured swords with some of the greatest men in that body and did not hesitate to try his strength even with Daniel Webster. He lost nothing by the inevitable comparison between his efforts and those made by his antagonists in the debates.

In 1857, he was appointed Attorney General by Governor Newell, his competitors for the appointment being Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, afterward Secretary of State, and Cortlandt Parker, one of the most distinguished lawyers the State ever produced.

In 1860, Lincoln was elected President and the eyes of every New Jersey Republican turned toward Senator Dayton as a proper member of his Cabinet. Lincoln would have appointed him, but for the reason

that he believed that under the circumstances other States than New Jersey had greater claims upon him in the selection of the members of his political family. But he determined to appoint him to such a prominent position as would show his appreciation of his merits and abilities. To use his own words; "I then thought of the French mission and wondered if that would not suit him. I have put my foot down and will not be moved. I shall offer that place to Mr. Dayton." He did offer the place to Mr. Dayton; it was accepted, and he found himself in the possession of the most important and embarrassing embassy in the gift of the President. Paris swarmed with emissaries of the Confederacy; the Emperor of the French was more than half inclined to favor the Southern government and to recognize it as an independent sovereignty. He had already acknowledged that the Confederacy was entitled to the rights of belligerents.

With consummate tact and with far-reaching foresight, Mr. Dayton thwarted the plans of the Southerners and finally succeeded in inducing the French Government to adopt a policy which materially crippled the Confederacy and aided greatly in forcing the result.

Mr. Dayton lived long enough in Paris to secure the confidence and respect of the Emperor and of his court and to render the most inestimable services to his own government. He died very suddenly, on the first day of December, 1864, before the war closed, but at a time when it required very little sagacity to understand that the end of the great struggle was near.

Mr. Dayton's service on the bench was short; it extended over a period of only three years. But, it was long enough to teach his fellow judges and the members of the bar that he was a safe judge, to whom the interests of suitors might be intrusted with perfect safety. He was not a learned lawyer; he rather trusted to the strong common sense of his nature for aid, than to the learning which could be obtained only from study. Still he was sufficiently acquainted with the principles of law gained from books to equip him for the performance of his duties as judge. He had the uncommon faculty of seizing the salient points in a cause and of using them with great ability in reaching a conclusion. He disdained technicalities and refused to be governed entirely by mere forms. His broad-minded and capacious intellect must secure some fact, some principle, in a cause submitted to him, worthy of his observation. He was dignified and impartial, easy of access, pleasant and agreeable to all who approached him. Few citizens

ever filled a higher place in the respect and admiration of his native State than did William Lewis Dayton.

Daniel Elmer succeeded, by the appointment of the joint meeting, to the position vacated by the resignation of William L. Dayton. He came from one of the most influential families of Cumberland County where numerous branches of that family are still to be found. He was the fifth Daniel, in regular descent from the first of that name who emigrated to New Jersey from Connecticut early in the eighteenth century and became pastor of a Presbyterian Church at Cohansey. Other members of the family were distinguished as patriots in the Revolutionary army. It is claimed that the first settler in this country was a descendant of the Aylmer who was a tutor to Lady Jane Grey, afterward Bishop of London, who changed the name to Elmer.

Daniel Elmer was born in 1784, at Bridgeton, in Cumberland County. His father, who was in very moderate circumstances, died when his son was only eight years old, and young Elmer was obliged to struggle for his livelihood. Fortunately he found a generous friend in his grand-uncle, Dr. Ebenezer Elmer, of Revolutionary fame, who provided for his young relative, but could not give him all the advantages of a collegiate life. His education was such as he could acquire in the common schools of his time, but his natural activity and industry enabled him to obtain by study the necessary equipment for his profession. He was employed in the clerk's office of the county while he pursued his studies in the office of General Giles of Bridgeton, who was not only clerk of the courts, but also a practicing attorney. The young student lost nothing by this experience; his service in the clerk's office made him acquainted with the routine of the practice and brought him in contact with citizens from all parts of the county. In this way, Mr. Elmer was enabled to secure a large part of his clientage, after he was licensed. He finished his studies in 1805, after a course of five years, then required by the rules of the Supreme Court. In 1808, he received his counsellor's license, and in 1828, was made a sergeant-at-law. The removal of John Moore White to Woodbury was of material service to Mr. Elmer, in his practice. He, himself, at one time, contemplated a removal to another field; but, fortunately for his future, he relinquished the idea and remained at Bridgeton, where he lived all his life. He very soon obtained a large practice, but it was not of a character greatly to extend his knowledge of the abstruser principles of the law. His business was largely that of a collection lawyer and his studies

were necessarily confined to such cases as he was compelled to try, arising from that character of business. He was not a well-read lawyer, in the acceptance of that phrase as applied to the knowledge of legal principles gained from general study. He examined all the cases within his reach applicable to any suit he might have in hand. This, of course, did not fit him to grapple with every question which might meet a judge in the discharge of the varied duties of his office, but it did prepare him admirably for any case in which the principles of mercantile law were involved. In 1841, he was made an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Judge Dayton. He was not a candidate for the position; but he was a Whig in politics, and that party was in power. Daniel Elmer was a man of influence and a respectable lawyer; it was shrewdly surmised at the time, that political reasons entered into the action of the Legislature which elevated him to the bench. It ought, however, be said that he was not a politician, scheming for office. He took the position rather reluctantly, for more reasons than one; one of which, perhaps, was the consciousness that his training at the bar had not fitted him for the full performance of the duties of judge. He certainly did not come up to the requirements of the position, but made a very respectable officer. His opinions, while not evincing any great learning, are marked by good sense and sound reasoning.

His ability as a lawyer and a judge was fully tested in the trial of Singleton Mercer, who was indicted for slaying Hutchinson Heberton. The offence was committed on the ferry boat plying between Philadelphia and Camden. Heberton was charged by Mercer with having seduced his sister and was murdered in revenge for the wrong. The trial created intense excitement; Mercer was defended by the ablest counsel and public sentiment was strongly in favor of the defendant. Judge Elmer presided in the Oyer and Terminer, assisted by lay judges. He soon ascertained that the feeling which so generally pervaded the community had reached his associates on the bench. The defendant was acquitted, notwithstanding a strong charge from the head of the court.

In 1844, the Constitutional Convention was convened and Judge Elmer was honored by being sent as a delegate from Cumberland County. After the Convention had finished its labors, he was obliged, in consequence of failing health, to resign his office as judge. His great activity of life induced an attack of apoplexy from which he never recovered. He died in 1848, universally respected.

James Schureman Nevius became an Associate Justice in 1838. He was born in Somerset County, in 1796. His ancestry, both paternal and maternal, were to be found among the patriots of the Revolution. He graduated from Princeton College, in 1816, was licensed as an attorney in 1819, as a counsellor in 1823, and was appointed sergeant-at-law, in 1837. After he was admitted to the bar, he resided and practiced his profession at New Brunswick. At the death of Judge Thomas C. Ryerson, he was elected an Associate Justice, which position he held for fourteen years. In 1852, the office was in the gift of the Governor, under the new Constitution. That officer, when Judge Nevius's term expired, was opposed to him in politics; and, according to the custom of those days, the Governor selected a gentleman of his own political party to fill the vacancy. Fortunately for the jurisprudence of the State, that custom is not always followed; and to this, in some measure, is due the high character of the judiciary of New Jersey. Judge Nevius was a highly respectable judge and many of his opinions were very strong. There was, however, no judge on the bench so often found dissenting from the other judges and the bar did not place the fullest confidence in his decisions. He had the honesty to avow, and sometimes very pointedly and strongly to express, his adverse sentiments.

He will always be remembered by the few who now survive his time and recollect him, as the fun-loving judge, full of wit, quick at repartee, abounding in anecdote and always the life of any circle, wherever he might be found. His love of humor sometimes placed him in most unpleasant positions. This story is told of him: He was on a North River steamboat and stepped up to the office to pay his fare. Between him and the captain stood, as he supposed, a well-known friend, with his back toward him. His supposed friend had laid his pocket book in front of him while he was settling for his fare. The Judge passed his hand over the shoulder of the owner of the pocket book, seized it and quietly passed it behind his own back. His consternation may be imagined, it certainly cannot be described, when the face of an entire stranger was disclosed. Expostulation, explanation and entreaty were all in vain. The stranger demanded that the thief be instantly arrested and held in custody until he could be delivered to the proper authorities for punishment. Fortunately, some mutual friends were present, who, after enjoying the situation at the expense of the practical joker, caught in his own trap, explained mat-

ters, and the judge was released from his embarrassing position, but it is very doubtful whether the lesson learned on this occasion taught him caution. His love of humor never deserted him and nothing delighted him more than to gather with friends and pass away an hour with quirk and jest. With all this love of mirth, he was a man of dignity and could, whenever circumstances required it, preside at a court with the solemnity befitting the high office.

Upon his withdrawal from the bench, Judge Nevius removed to Jersey City and attempted to resume his practice there; but he was not successful. His health soon failed and he died in 1859.

Ira Conduct Whitehead was a Morris County man, born near Morristown, April 6, 1798. In early youth he showed a strong bias for literary pursuits. His father was a farmer, of rather moderate means, but, anxious that his son should become a professional man, gave him every possible advantage. He was prepared for college at the Academy at Morristown, under the care of an able and successful teacher whose memory still survives in that town as a most distinguished educator. Mr. Whitehead entered the junior class at Princeton College, in 1814 and graduated in 1816, with a creditable record. Among his classmates were some very distinguished men,—McDowell, Governor of Virginia; Judge Nevius, of the New Jersey Supreme Court, already noticed; Senator Butler, of the United States Senate; Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio; President McLean, of Princeton College, and others. After graduating, Mr. Whitehead taught school for two years, part of that time in the Academy where he, himself, had been a pupil. He then entered the office of Joseph C. Hornblower, afterward Chief Justice of New Jersey, and was licensed in 1821 as an attorney, and in 1824, as a counsellor at law. He began the practice of his profession at Schooley's Mountain, having his office in the building called the Heath House, well known as a place of fashionable resort. He remained here for a short time only, perhaps for two or three years, when, at the request of George K. Drake, afterward Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, who was then in full practice at Morristown, he removed to that place and entered into partnership with that gentleman. From that time until his death he continued to be a resident of Morristown.

The partnership with Mr. Drake did not continue long. Mr. Drake was appointed justice in 1826, when, of course, the business connection between the two gentlemen ceased. Mr. Whitehead very soon

gained the respect and confidence of the community by his great integrity and secured a very large clientage by strict attention to business and devotion to the interest of his clients. He had no particular specialty in his practice,—country lawyers could not become specialists,—but his services were very often required by his numerous clients, as trustee, executor and guardian. For these positions he was peculiarly equipped, being a careful, prudent man, of great business capacity and thoroughly trustworthy. On the third day of November, 1841, the term of Judge Ford expired and Mr. Whitehead was elected to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench. He assumed the duties of the position at the time when there was an array of the ablest and most brilliant lawyers that ever practiced at the bar of New Jersey; in fact, no abler lawyers ever existed anywhere. These men appeared before him and argued their causes. In many respects, this was an advantage to the new judge. He had the benefit of their wisdom, of their experience and of their great abilities. But it was a severe ordeal for him. He must measure swords with these expert gladiators in the mental arena.

His first experience in a murder trial was a most peculiar and exceedingly trying one,—the case of Thomas Marsh, already noticed in the sketch of Chief Justice Hornblower. The counsel for the prisoner—a father and son—were two of the ablest men at the Essex County bar. The father had been an opposing candidate for the nomination of Judge, and was very much exasperated by his defeat. He was an impulsive, high-spirited, quick-tempered man. Influenced by his zeal for his client and, perhaps, actuated by other motives, he gave way to his passion and indulged in a course of conduct which obliged the Judge to order him into arrest for contempt of court. No one regretted the circumstance more than did the offending lawyer, for with all his faults, he was a high-toned, honorable man. The forbearance, the dignity and Christian bearing of Judge Whitehead were remarkable and, under the circumstances, it was a most trying ordeal. Before the close of the trial and during the summing up of the testimony by the senior counsel of the prisoner, he manifested unmistakable evidence of aberration of mind. This placed the Judge in the most delicate position. The manner in which, through the whole trial, he had met the difficulties of the case had elicited universal respect, but here was a new dilemma, to meet which there could have been no possible preparation. It was met, however, in a manner which only increased the admiration of those



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present. Marsh was convicted; the verdict was satisfactory, so far as the guilt of the prisoner was concerned, although the evidence against him was entirely circumstantial. But the Judge was not satisfied. The defendant had not had the benefit of all the appliances for defence which he ought have had and his sense of justice was aroused.

The sound common sense of Judge Whitehead made him a very valuable addition to the bench. His opinions were always carefully prepared after the most patient investigation and research and were always regarded with great respect. The earliest delivered by him was in the case of *Den vs. Allaire*, which was a most important case, involving many intricate and abstruse principles of law. The cause was argued by the most eminent counsel in the country. The opinion of the court, which was unanimous, was delivered by the Judge, and showed an immense amount of labor and a thorough examination of the subject.

All cases presented to Judge Whitehead received the most patient and industrious investigation and his decisions, found in the reports, only serve to increase the respect due to a learned and laborious jurist and impartial judge.

He continued in office only one term; when that expired, the Governor of the State was a Democrat and, although greatly desirous of reappointing Judge Whitehead, yielded to the demands of his party, and a Democrat succeeded.

The Judge returned to his practice in Morristown and met with considerable success, but having secured a competency sufficient for his simple habits of life, finally accepted a seat on the bench of the Common Pleas of Morris County, where he served for one term. He then retired from active practice, confining his business to the care of the many estates of which he was executor and trustee. A few years before his death he suffered from a slight attack of paralysis and finally died of apoplexy, in 1867.

Thomas Preston Carpenter was born in 1804, in Gloucester County, N. J. In 1845, Governor Stratton nominated him for an Associate Justice and he was confirmed by the Senate. The circuit over which he presided was one of the largest and most important in the State. He was an able lawyer and his opinions commanded the respect of the bar. The style of his writing was peculiarly smooth and classical. He was a fine scholar and found time, notwithstanding the onerous duties of his office, to keep himself informed on all the literary topics of his time.

He served but one term, and after that expired, returned to his practice, which became large and remunerative. He died in 1876, perhaps as well known as any other citizen of New Jersey. An extended sketch of him appears on page 15, Part II, of this work.

The Randolph family of New Jersey has been one of the most distinguished and influential in the State. It has given to the country many men who have aided the Republic in times when citizens of wisdom and nerve were needed. Among those who sprung from this race and who have been foremost in the politics and jurisprudence of this State was Joseph F. Randolph, who became an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in 1845. He was born in New York City, in 1803, was admitted to the bar, in 1825, and began practice in Monmouth County. He was not a graduate of a college, but hardly needed the culture gained in any university, as he was an enthusiastic student and reader. His father was a clergyman and died just about the time his son was expecting to enter college. By this event he was burdened with the responsibility of caring for others; and his generous nature responded to the call, although it deprived him of a cherished intention.

Early in life his abilities as a lawyer became appreciated and he received, when quite a young man, the appointment of Prosecutor of the Pleas. For six years, from 1837 to 1843, he was a member of Congress. In 1838, when the election of representatives gave rise to the famous "Broad Seal War," he was the only Whig candidate who was certainly elected and consequently took his seat without opposition. In 1844, he became a member of the Constitutional Convention, in which body he was very influential and where he exerted himself to secure as perfect an organic law as possible. In 1845, he was appointed an Associate Justice and was continued in office for one term of seven years. As a lawyer and judge, he was laborious in his search for every point in the cases submitted to him, and his conclusions were generally sound and correct. His opinions were sensible, well reasoned out and the result of an honest and severely industrious search for every principle involved in the cause. His natural literary taste, aided by his studies and reading, was of material use to him in the preparation of his opinions.

In 1855, he was one of those selected by the Legislature to revise the statutes. While on the bench he delivered an opinion in the case of *Gough vs. Bell*, which settled the law in New Jersey on the subject of riparian rights. This opinion was strenuously opposed at the time;

but, it is law at present, and it is believed will remain so for all time to come.

The College of New Jersey offered him an honorary degree, which he declined. This honor was well merited, as Judge Randolph became known as a scholar of more than ordinary merit. After he left the bench he resumed his practice in Trenton with very great success, but finally removed to Jersey City, where he died in March, 1873.

Henry W. Green succeeded Chief Justice Hornblower, in 1846. This eminent jurist has occupied the two highest judicial positions in the courts of New Jersey. He was born near Trenton, in 1804. After receiving the most careful preparation, he entered Princeton College and graduated in 1820, at the unprecedentedly youthful age of sixteen. He was a born lawyer, and in no other profession could he possibly have attained such eminence as he did as Counsellor, Chief Justice and Chancellor. After graduation he entered the office of Charles Ewing, afterward Chief Justice. Very little is known of his life as a student, but it can well be imagined how master and pupil must have been drawn together. The young man was always sedate, sober and studious; his distinguished teacher was the greatest jurist of his time and amply equipped to direct such an inquiring mind as that which he must have found in his youthful scholar. Young Green was an enthusiastic student and delighted to dig and delve in the abstruse questions presented to him in the many cases which came to the office in the extensive practice of Mr. Ewing. His term of scholarship was much longer than was required by the rules of the court, as he did not attain his majority until 1825, and could not have been licensed as an attorney until he was twenty-one years of age. In that year he became an attorney-at-law and three years later, a counsellor. He came to the bar fully equipped to meet all the requirements of his profession, by a sound legal knowledge, and by an intimate acquaintance with the many abstract principles of the science of which he was to become a most brilliant exponent. The courts soon learned that in the young advocate was one who was prepared to grapple with any case submitted to him and his fellow members of the bar feared him as a most formidable antagonist. He shortly became a leading counsellor and advocate at the capital of the State and was employed in almost every cause of importance which came before the courts. His practice was very largely made up of arguments in cases of an appellate character before the highest tribunals of the State. In sub-

mitting his argument, it was remarked by older practitioners, that he never lost sight of any point in the case which in any way aided him or his client and it was once jokingly said of him that in preparing a case for argument on a *certiorari* he would present at least fifteen points, one of which, and perhaps, the last, would be conclusive, and the others not at all tenable, but, that he argued all alike.

He was a Whig of the old school, and his party hoped to strengthen itself by inducing him to become a candidate for office. So, in 1842, he consented to run for the Legislature and was elected by a large majority. But he had no taste for any other life than that of a lawyer, and ever after declined any candidacy for office, except such as was connected with his profession. In 1844, he was made a member of the Constitutional Convention, in which body he exercised a masterful influence and aided in directing and moulding its deliberations. In 1846, the term of office of Chief Justice Hornblower expired and all eyes were turned towards Henry W. Green, as the man, above all others, fitted for the place. He was not a popular man; his manners were austere, and repulsive to many for their severity; he was a moody man, at times genial and condescending, at others, repellant and severe,—so that his appointment was not due to any wave of popular favor. He was eminently fitted for the place of Chief Justice. Not a breath tarnished his fair name; he was of the strictest integrity, a profound lawyer, a learned jurist, of a quick, alert mind, capable of the closest analysis and able to grasp every point involved in a suit, whether counsel referred to it or not. Many an astute lawyer, after arguing a case before the court, imagining that he had exhausted argument, was quite astonished and somewhat mortified that he had not discovered points which the Chief Justice, in his emphatic manner, would state in his opinion. His decisions were regarded with great favor by the bar, were rarely overruled by an appellate court and have been frequently quoted with commendation by English courts. His language was clear and lucid and of the purest English; his sentences compact and forceful. His charges to juries were models, easily understood and rarely antagonized.

He remained in office for fourteen years, two full terms, and then, Governor Olden, one of the wisest men who ever occupied the gubernatorial chair in New Jersey, elevated him to the position of Chancellor. He filled the Chancellor's place for nearly a full term, when ill health forced him to resign and he died in 1876.

He was of remarkable and dignified presence, full six feet in height, erect and finely formed. He was not calculated to attract the crowd; his nature was moulded in too noble a form to delight in the society of any other than the intellectual and cultured. He rarely unbent himself from his dignity and reserve, except with a few favored intimates. But he was a grand man, of the noblest qualities, both mental and physical; he heeded the demands of the community upon him as a citizen and was earnest in many good works, especially those of a substantial, enduring nature. The cause of education received firm and decided support from him in many directions. He was largely interested in the success and in the affairs of his Alma Mater and in the Princeton Theological Seminary. For many years he was a Trustee of Princeton College and for a long time previous to his death, had been President of the Board of Managers of the Seminary.

Elias Boudinot Dayton Ogden was the son of Aaron Ogden, who, in his time, was one of the most prominent citizens of New Jersey, filling an important office in the Revolutionary army and after the war was over, becoming a lawyer of large practice, a United States Senator, then, Governor and Chancellor, besides occupying many other less important positions. His son, who became an Associate Justice and who was generally known as Dayton Ogden, was born at Elizabeth Town, as it was then called, in 1800. He graduated from Princeton at the age of nineteen and immediately began the study of the law. He was licensed as an attorney, in 1824, as a counsellor, in 1829 and was made sergeant at-law in 1837, being the last lawyer in New Jersey who ever received that appointment. When he was licensed, he selected Paterson as the place where he purposed to practice and immediately opened an office at that place. Paterson was then a small, struggling town on the Passaic River, near the falls on that stream. It was fast rising into importance from the growing number of its factories. Young Ogden found many competitors for public favor, but soon placed himself among the best advocates and secured a large clientage. Paterson was then included in Essex County and the lawyers there resident were obliged to go to Newark, the county seat, to attend court. Very soon after receiving his counsellor's license young Ogden was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas, the most important office of the kind in the State. He performed the duties of the position with great assiduity and evinced talents of more than ordinary character. The criminal business of the county was very large and required a great

part of the time of the Prosecutor for the proper discharge of his duties. It necessarily obliged him to be at Newark four times each year, away from his office and ordinary business. But while Mr. Ogden never failed in the performance of his whole duty, as Counsel of the State, he succeeded in retaining all of his private practice; his numerous clients never complained of his inattention to their interests. He was a most industrious and careful practitioner and ever responsive to the calls of present duty. He filled the office of Prosecutor for two terms, with great ability.

The political party with which he affiliated very early recognized his abilities and required his services in the Legislature, to which he was twice elected.

In 1844, when the best talent in the State was needed and was selected from both political parties for the Constitutional Convention, he was made a member of that important body.

In 1848, he was appointed an Associate Justice and was reappointed in 1855. These appointments were made by governors of his own political faith; when his second term expired, the executive of the State was politically his opponent, but that governor was Charles S. Olden. He honored himself and Judge Ogden by breaking through the trammels which had hitherto restricted the actions of the governors of New Jersey and limited them in the selection of judges to men of their own party, and he reappointed Judge Ogden.

Judge Ogden was not a man of commanding talents, nor was he a genius; but he was a man of good sound judgment and of sterling common sense; a painstaking, conscientious judge; genial in his intercourse with the members of the bar and all who approached him, and during his long term of office, secured the confidence and respect of the whole community. When his last term expired, he removed to Elizabeth and occupied the homestead of his father, Gov. Aaron Ogden, where he was born and where he died, in 1865.

His opinions were sensible, prepared with care and were evidently the result of a full examination. Among them was one, in which he denied the right of judges of a State court to interfere for the release of a prisoner held by the judgment of a Federal court.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer, was the son of Ebenezer Elmer, a surgeon in the Revolutionary army and came of the very best stock in Southern New Jersey. He was born in 1793, at Bridgeton, Cumberland County, where he always resided. He was educated at the University of Penn-

sylvania. After leaving that educational institution, he entered the office of his relative, Daniel Elmer, who afterward became Associate Justice of whom notice has already been given. He was licensed in 1815, as an attorney and as a counsellor, in 1818. He began practice at his native place and it soon became large and extended into the adjacent counties. It was considered, in his day, almost the duty of every young lawyer to go to the Legislature. He was not an exception to this rule, but became a member of the Lower House for four successive terms, from 1820 to 1823, and during the latter year was speaker of the Assembly. In 1824, he became Prosecutor of the Pleas for his native county, and several times performed the duties of that office in Cape May County. During that time he was also District Attorney of the United States for New Jersey. There was very little business requiring his attention in this last-named office. He, himself, in speaking of the court, says that he and the son of the Judge, who was the Clerk, together, were unable to persuade the Judge to keep the court open more than a day each term. In 1843, he was elected to Congress and served one term. In 1850, he was made Attorney General of the State, but held the office only two years, as, in 1852, he was appointed an Associate Justice, which position he held for fifteen years. He was a respectable judge, not remarkable for great breadth of mind in his opinions, but they always showed care and research and his course as Judge commanded universal respect for his conscientious discharge of the duties of his office. His opinions, though favorably received, were not considered as reliable as those of some of his fellow judges. He was a public spirited man and supported many of the philanthropical projects of the day. The crowning feature of his character was his strong religious bias, which pervaded his whole life and was carried by him into all its relations.

He was quite an author, contributing occasionally to the literature of the New Jersey Historical Society, of which he was for many years an enthusiastic member. He compiled a book of legal forms which was largely used by the profession, and also made a valuable digest of the laws of New Jersey. This work has reached its fourth edition; but the later editions have been called "Nixon's Digest" having received many additions from his son-in-law, the Hon. John T. Nixon. He wrote a history of Cumberland County; but, the most important of his published works, he called "The Constitution and Government of the Province and State of New Jersey, with biographical Sketches of its Governors from 1776 to 1845."

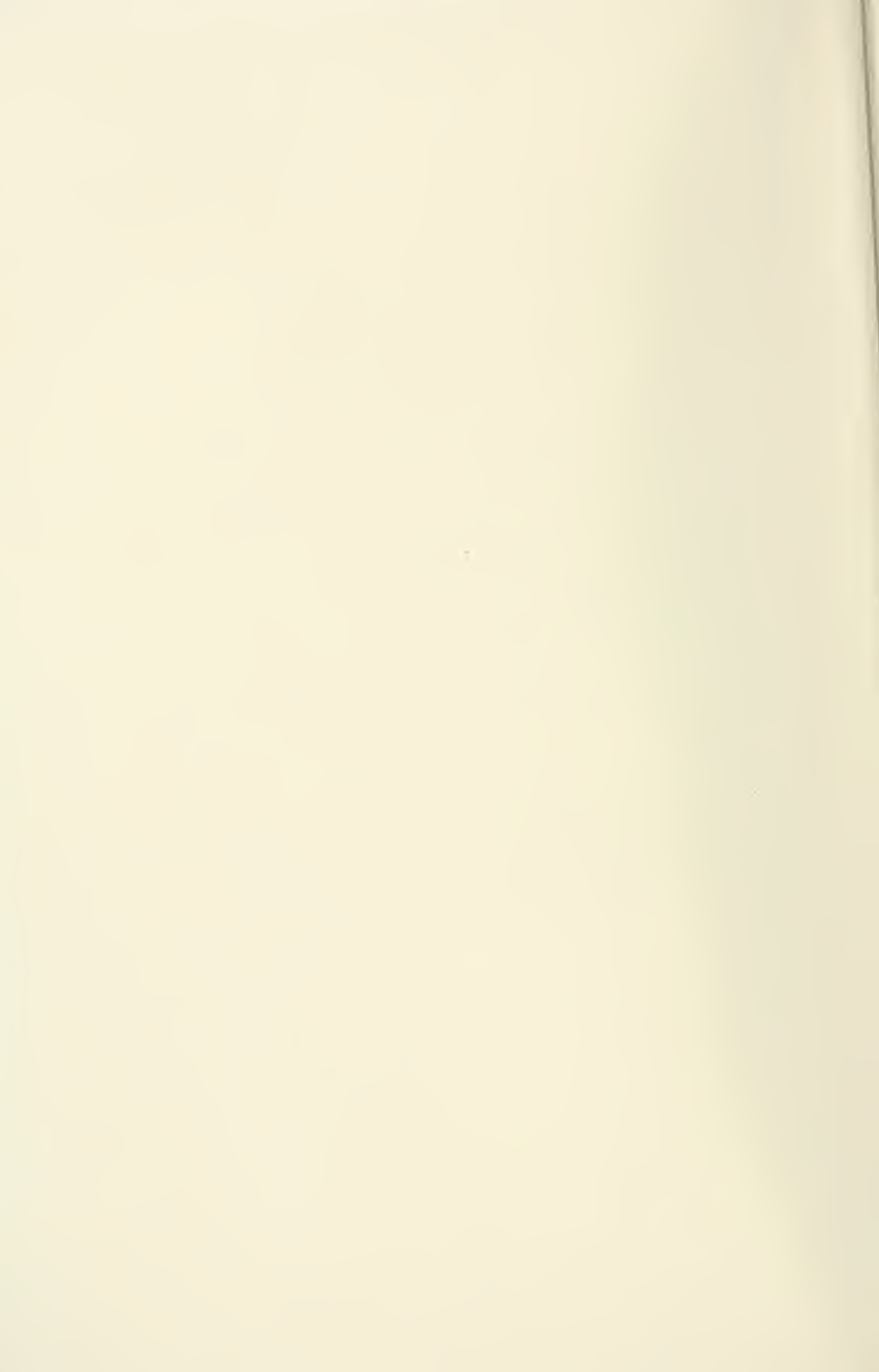
He received the degree of LL.D. from Princeton College, in 1865. In 1869, he retired from active life and died at Bridgeton, well advanced in years.

Stacy Gardiner Potts was a Jerseyman by descent through several generations from original settlers in the country in the seventeenth century. The first immigrant of the name, was a Quaker from England, with whom came Mahlon Stacy. The two families intermarried, and thus, the name of Stacy found its way into the Potts family. Mahlon Stacy was a large landholder and bought several hundred acres on both sides of the Assanpink and partly fronting on the Delaware. In 1714, he sold this land to Col. William Trent, for whom Trenton was named. The grandfather of Judge Potts, also called Stacy, owned the house where Col. Rall, commander of the Hessians quartered in Trenton, was living at the time of the battle there, December, 1776, and where he died. This house was standing a few years ago—a quaint two-story stone edifice, with small windows and double front door.

Stacy G. Potts was born in 1799, at Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania. His father was the owner of extensive tracts of land in that State, but his heart seemed turned toward New Jersey. When young Stacy was only nine years old, he and his father travelled, on foot, to Trenton. The lad was pleased with the place and declared that he was determined to spend his days there. He was taken by his grandfather, who was Mayor of the town, and educated by him. The youth early showed an inclination for literary studies and indulged his taste to the utmost by the use of such appliances as were afforded him. He was apprenticed to a printer, by some means obtained access to a bookstore and so indulged his thirst for reading. He also became a member of a debating club and thus improved his style as a speaker. In 1821 he became editor of a newspaper published at Trenton. By these various means, he acquired an excellent literary style and remedied to a great degree the defects of his early education. While engaged in his editorial labors, he entered the office of Richard Stockton, with whom he remained a short time and then became a student-at-law with Garret D. Wall, with whom he continued his studies until he was licensed, in 1827, as an attorney. In 1830, he became a counsellor. Following the custom so well observed, at that time, by young attorneys, he became a candidate for the Legislature, was elected and, at the expiration of his first term, re-elected. He seems to have been satisfied with these political honors, as he never again sought office of that kind. In 1831,



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he was appointed Clerk of the Court of Chancery. This had not been a very lucrative position in the hands of his predecessors; but Mr. Potts not only elevated the office in character, but made it remunerative. He held this place for ten years. During the time he was clerk, he compiled an excellent book of chancery practice, much needed at the time and suited to the then present state of equity procedure. It is, however, superseded by another book more fitted for the improved state of the practice. Although not a graduate of any college, Princeton conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M., in 1844.

The statutes of the State were badly arranged in the Digests which had been published, and in 1845, he was appointed, with Peter D. Vroom, Henry W. Green and William L. Dayton, Commissioner to revise the laws. The gentlemen with whom he was associated were at the front of their profession and Mr. Potts would not have been made one of this board, if he were not fitted for the task. He was intrusted by his fellow commissioners with the most laborious and, by no means the least important, duties assigned to them. In 1852, he was nominated Justice of the Supreme Court, which position he held for one term, and was assigned to a circuit which was one of the largest and most important in the State. Judge Potts's opportunities for acquiring a practical preparation for performing some of the duties of his new office had been few. He had very little equipment for the criminal jurisprudence committed to him; but, he was quick to learn and his mental force enabled him, almost intuitively, to master the abstruse legal principles of the causes which came before him. His plain, practical common-sense was of very great service to him and he soon became an accomplished jurist. His opinions were marked by his strong bias for justice. Perhaps his ten years' constant intercourse with equity jurisprudence led him in this direction. It is evident that his desire was to learn what the law ought to be, rather than know what other judges had held, in similar cases. He was a simple-minded man, always looking straightforward for a result which would do justice to all, and seeking to find what was right, in the cause before him.

At the close of his term, he was quite enfeebled in health, and, in fact, had never been an entirely healthy man. He then withdrew from active life, to enjoy the comfort and solace to be derived from books, of whose society he was ever fond. He was a kind-hearted, benevolent man, philanthropic in his nature, and interesting himself in charitable institutions. He took a deep interest in the common schools

of the State and, at one time, drafted a law, which was passed by the Legislature, revolutionizing the school system then in existence. He died at Trenton, universally regretted, in 1865, after a protracted illness.

Daniel Haines, during his lifetime, filled many important positions in the political and judicial history of New Jersey. He was born in the City of New York, in 1801, and came from ancestry known for its sufferings in the War of the Revolution. Stephen Haines, his grandfather, had made himself obnoxious to the British, by his patriotic services in the cause of the colonies. One dark night, some English soldiers led by Tory refugees from Staten Island, surrounded his house, made him prisoner, carried him to New York and confined him in the infamous "Sugar House." After the battle of Monmouth he was exchanged for a British officer. Elias Haines, the father of Daniel, was then a lad of eleven years of age. His mother, Mary Ogden, was the daughter of Robert Ogden 3d and the niece of General Matthias Ogden and Gov. Aaron Ogden, all three of whom were well known patriots of the Revolution.

He was educated at Princeton College, where he graduated in 1820 and, immediately after graduation, entered the office of Thomas C. Ryerson, then a leading lawyer at Newton, Sussex County, afterward an Associate Justice. He was licensed as attorney in 1823, as a counsellor in 1826, and was made a sergeant in 1837. He began practice at Hamburg, Sussex County, in the midst of a large agricultural community, but in a small country settlement. Here he secured a clientage of the very best men of the county, who respected him for his integrity and admired him for his sound, sensible methods of business.

Political parties, in the early days of his practice, were not equally divided, in Sussex County; the voters of that county were, overwhelmingly, friends of General Jackson, one or two townships voting solidly for him. One of these two townships was that in which young Haines resided. He shared in the universal enthusiasm and strongly espoused the chieftain's cause. In 1839, he was brought prominently forward as a candidate for the position of member of the Council, as the State Senate was then called. He was rather averse from accepting the nomination, but it was deemed important that a man of talent and influence should represent the county, as a subject of great importance to the community was to be agitated before the Legislature. He was nominated and, of course, elected by a very large majority. This

election was the means of bringing forward the young and obscure lawyer from his unknown home in the mountains of Sussex and eventually of landing him in the governor's chair—the only instance of the kind known in the State. In 1840, the "Broad Seal War," already referred to, was waged in New Jersey. The very best minds in the State were enlisted in the argument of the Whig party, which sustained the Governor, and young Haines was obliged to measure weapons with these men, practiced and skilled in the mental arena. He lost nothing by the contest and was not forgotten by his party. In 1843, the Democrats obtained the ascendancy, and he was elected Governor. While the result of this election was greatly due to his character and talents, it is very doubtful whether he would have been successful if the Whig party had not been divided. Be that as it may, he was elected and elected, too, because he was a man of integrity and ability. Then, the office of Governor carried with it that of Chancellor and the incumbent was elected by the Legislature, from year to year. He was continued in office until the inauguration of his successor, and would have been re-nominated, after the passage of the new Constitution, had he not declined. While he was Governor, he strongly urged, in messages and by his personal influence, two very important measures,—one, a rearrangement of the common school system, so that it could be systematized and receive a permanent support; the other, a constitutional convention. He was successful in the convention, and his advice and recommendation for the other measure, although for a time rejected, took root and, in due season, were followed. In 1847, he accepted a nomination for Governor, then elective, under the new Constitution, by the people, and for a term of three years. The position was now removed from the judiciary and its holder obliged to confine himself exclusively to the performance of the duties of the executive.

Governor Haines's opinions, as Chancellor, fill one volume of equity reports, were prepared with the greatest care and regarded with high respect.

At the expiration of his term of office as Governor, when last elected, he returned to Hamburg and resumed the practice of the law with very great success.

In 1852, he was nominated by the Governor as an Associate Justice, was confirmed by the Senate and took his seat on the bench in the month of November, of that year. He retained the office for two full terms, of seven years each. He brought to the position great experi-

ence as a trial lawyer, having been generally employed in every important cause tried in Sussex County, while practicing at the courts of that county; a skilled knowledge in the common law science of pleading, a learning which was strengthened by years of ardent and unremitting study; a stern determination to do his whole duty as a judge without fear or favor; a strict integrity; a character untarnished by a charge of fault; a kind and courteous manner; a willingness to listen and a broad-minded appreciation of right and wrong. No judge ever sat on the bench who had less of prejudice in his composition, or who was freer from passion.

He filled many positions of prominence not connected with either political or judicial affairs. He was appointed a commissioner to select a site for an insane asylum and was a member of the first board of managers of that institution; he was also appointed a commissioner to select a site for a home for disabled soldiers and was one of the first trustees of that organization. When the Legislature established a reform school for juvenile delinquents, he was selected as one of the Trustees, was the first President of the Board and held that position for many years. He took a great interest in prison reform and was appointed one of the commissioners to examine the systems of State prisons in New Jersey and elsewhere. In 1870, he was sent to Cincinnati as a delegate from New Jersey, by its Governor, to a National Prison Reform Congress. He represented the United States at the International Convention on prison discipline and reform which met in London in 1872, was Vice President of the Convention, and presided over some of its sessions in Middle Temple Hall. While abroad, he received marked attention from English Judges and other distinguished men of different countries. For many years he was a Trustee in Princeton College. He lived to a green and honored old age and died at his home in Hamburg.

If Peter Vredenburg had been born in New York City, he would have ranked among the Knickerbockers of Gotham. His birth-place was Readington, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and he came of a goodly German parentage. His father, whose name he bore, was a physician. Young Vredenburg graduated at Rutgers, in 1826, was licensed as an attorney, in 1829, and began practice at Eatontown, in Monmouth County. This obscure village was too circumscribed for a man of his abilities and he very soon removed to Freehold, the county seat of Monmouth, where he ever after resided. In 1837, five years

after he became counsellor, he was made Prosecutor of the Pleas and was continued for fifteen years in the position. He soon took a high rank in the profession and the leaders of the bar, who, perhaps, were at first disposed to regard the young attorney with some contempt, learned that in the Prosecutor of Monmouth they had an antagonist worthy of their highest respect. His manner of performing the duties of this office of counsel for the State, in criminal cases, not only soon gained him clients, but also the respect and confidence of the community. No man at the bar of New Jersey ever surpassed Mr. Vredenburg in ability to grasp and understand, almost intuitively, the salient facts in a cause. His power of analysis and of marshalling the testimony of witnesses was wonderful; and if, after fully examining the case, he was satisfied that the defendant was innocent, he not only did not press the case, but declared to judge and jury his honest convictions. But, on the other hand, woe to the defendant whom he believed to be guilty. If he thought the defence was tainted, in any way, by fraud, or was dishonest, he was merciless and no earthly power could turn him from a pursuit, keen and sure of the criminal. He was capable of weaving a web of circumstances around the defendant which ended in a complete and swift overthrow of the best-laid and acutest plans to secure an acquittal. He impressed juries with his entire honesty of purpose and they learned to follow his leadings because they knew that if he were doubtful of guilt, he would plainly and frankly tell them so. In addition to this keen perception of the workings of human nature, he possessed great eloquence; his was the quiet, calm eloquence of power and truth urged before his hearers, who appreciated an honest struggle for the right and were prepared to do what justice demanded. An examination of the reports of decisions in both common law and equity courts will reveal the fact that very soon after he came to the bar in Monmouth, he argued almost every case of importance from that county before the higher tribunals of the State. He left the office of Prosecutor with a character established for great honesty of purpose and as possessing one of the very best legal minds in the State.

In 1855, he was appointed an Associate Justice by Gov. Rodman M. Price, who was opposed to him in politics, but rising superior to the trammels of party, in this instance, selected the very best material he could find to fill the place. At the end of his first term, Governor Olden reappointed him, so that he held the office for fourteen years.

His decisions were regarded as able and held in very high esteem. His power of analyzing human testimony, of reconciling inconsistencies in evidence, of marshaling facts and showing their relation to each other, were never surpassed by any judge. The celebrated Meeker will case gave full evidence of his power of mind in all these directions. This cause occupied the time and attention of the courts of New Jersey for many years. It involved a large amount of property and was fought with the greatest pertinacity. The ablest counsel in the State were employed on one side or the other. The cause came up before the Supreme Court on a motion for a new trial, and its report occupies over one hundred printed pages. Judge Vredenburg was intrusted by the court with the examination of the evidence in the cause and the work was well done. From the conclusions at which he arrived there was no escape; his deductions were forcible, his logic was irresistible and the reader rises from a perusal of his opinion amazed at his power and astounded at the apparent knowledge the Judge seemed to have of the motives, the wishes, the fraud and chicanery, the untruthfulness or the honesty of the witnesses.

He had a fund of quiet humor, sometimes rising to the height of absolute and pure wit. He rarely exhibited this in any of his utterances on the bench; but, sometimes, could not resist the impulse to break through the dignity of a judge and indulge in his natural propensity. A slight touch of this appeared in the decision in a bastardy cause. The putative father, who was the appellant, objected that the Quarter Sessions had seen fit to change the order of Justices and had not either overruled or affirmed. In commenting on this, the Judge remarked: "I find the Justices of Monmouth, in general sessions, in 1795, relieving the township by fining the mother and putative father for the use of the poor, and in two cases, in 1701, varying their order, in one case by adding ten lashes on the bare back for having a white child, and thirty lashes, in the other, for having a mulatto; so that the prosecutor should deem himself fortunate that the session instead of diminishing his fine, had not enlivened the proceedings by inserting some of their old variations."

Judge Vredenburg was on the bench when the civil war broke out. He was a believer in the Republican party and, of course, supported the war. In Monmouth County, there were many ardent Republicans and some citizens who favored secession. A few fiery patriots, who could not brook any deviation from the strict line of the duty which,

in their opinion, was due to the government, resented some demonstrations in favor of the rebels and proceeded to extremities which were not sanctioned by the law of the land. They presumed on the known political proclivities of the Judge, but soon learned, to their cost, that he was not and would not be swerved from the discharge of his duty by any considerations. In his cool, quiet, but decided and forceful manner, he charged the Grand Jury against these infractions of law, and soon taught the hot-headed patriots that they must obey the law of the land. For this wise and fearless action he was denounced in unmeasured terms by some whose folly ran away with their wisdom; but calmer and soberer second thoughts convinced the thinking community that the Judge was right and he soon stood higher than ever in the confidence and respect of the people.

When his second term expired he resumed the practice of law; but his health soon failed and he was obliged to relinquish his business. His son, who bore his name, an able and courageous young officer, was killed during the war. This terrible loss increased the malady which seemed to be sapping his health. He sought a more genial climate, hoping for restoration, but in vain; he died at St. Augustine, Florida, in 1873.

The Ryerson family has given to the State many distinguished men whose lives have added lustre to the history of New Jersey. Of these, no more honored name is to be found than that of Martin Ryerson. He was the son of the Hon. Thomas C. Ryerson, who has already been noticed. The original ancestor, who settled on Long Island, was called Martin Ryersé, and the name Martin has been uninterruptedly kept up by the family, since his time, but they have long since changed the name to Ryerson. Martin Ryerson, who was an Associate Justice, was born at Hamburg, Sussex County, in 1815. His mother was a daughter of Gov. Aaron Ogden, a hero of Revolutionary times, and he was her eldest son. He received an excellent preparatory education and being a very apt and diligent scholar was enabled to enter Princeton College at a very early age, from which institution he graduated in 1833. He became a student in the office of his father, at Newton, but desiring a more extended opportunity for obtaining a knowledge of the practical part of the profession, he removed to Trenton and became a student in the office of Garret D. Wall, a leading member of the bar in the State and finally finished his studies in the office of Governor Pennington, at Newark. He was licensed as an attorney, in 1836, and as

a counsellor, in 1839. He at once opened an office at Newark and, although finding himself confronted with some most formidable rivals, he was soon in the foremost rank of advocates and secured a numerous and respectable body of clients. He very soon, however, removed to Newton, in his native county, and there practiced his profession with very great success. With the exception of a few years, he resided at Newton, during the rest of his life; those few years while he was justice, he spent in Trenton. In 1849, he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, at a time when an election to that body was an honor, when men of character and talents were selected for the position. He found there Edward W. Whelpley, who was afterward Chief Justice and who was Speaker of the Assembly. In 1844, he was a member of the Constitutional Convention and aided materially by his wisdom and good judgment in the perfecting of the Constitution prepared by that body. In 1855, he was made an Associate Justice, but he held the position only three years, when he was obliged to resign, in consequence of ill health. In 1873, his reputation as a sound jurist had become national and he was made one of the judges of the Alabama Commission, but, after a service of two years, was obliged to resign from that body. He was often called upon to serve his State in positions where talents of a peculiar order were required, but, in the latter part of his life, when these honors came oftener, was obliged to refuse them all. He died on July 17, 1875, at his residence, in Newton.

When in full practice, it is said that he prepared himself for the trial or argument of a cause by first writing out his adversary's brief and then demolishing it by his own; and those who had an opportunity to judge declared that the opposing brief as it came from his hands for this purpose, was generally better and stronger than the one actually written by his adversary. In the trial of a cause, he was a formidable opponent, and seemed always prepared for any and every point which could be brought against him. His mind was peculiarly clear, calm and judicious. No man, probably, ever sat on the bench with a cooler head and a better balanced mind. He was in every sense a model judge. His opinions were always listened to with the greatest respect. If there were any one feature of his mental fabric more prominent than any other, it was his great energy of character. Notwithstanding his continued ill health, he was enabled, through his indomitable energy, to accomplish wonders. His correspondence, especially during the civil war, was enormous; he was not a politician



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in the ordinary sense of that word, but a high-minded, whole-souled patriot, and impelled by his love of country, was constantly devising plans by which to serve the Republic, and these plans were universally acknowledged to be the very best which could be concerted. He was a man of enthusiasm in whatever he undertook and never engaged in any enterprise without first maturely considering all the arguments for and against it. Once having given it the benefit of his support, he threw himself into the matter with all the force of his nature.

Edward W. Whelpley was a Morris County man, born at Morristown, in 1818 and descended from the very best ancestry in New Jersey. His father was William A. Whelpley, a practicing physician of great talent and high character; his mother was a daughter of Gen. John Dodd, of Bloomfield, in Essex County, New Jersey. The Dodd family has given some most remarkable men to New Jersey, in all the ranks of cultured, educated society,—as lawyers, college professors, clergymen, scientists and men of business. It is noted for one characteristic which seems to be inherent in all its members,—a taste and talent for mathematics.

Young Whelpley was prepared for college at the schools in his native place, which were of a very high order, entered Nassau Hall, at Princeton, very early in life and graduated at the age of sixteen. His friends then thought him too young to begin study for any profession and he taught school for about two years, when he entered the office of his uncle, Amzi Dodd, one of the most prominent lawyers in Newark. This relative died before his studentship expired and he finished his studies with Amzi Armstrong, one of the acutest-minded men who ever practiced at the bar of New Jersey. He was licensed as an attorney in 1839, and as a counsellor, in 1842. He first opened an office in Newark, where he remained only a year or two. The Hon. Jacob W. Miller, of Morristown, in 1841, was elected to the Senate of the United States and needing some one to take charge of his large practice, offered Mr. Whelpley a partnership. The offer was accepted and the young attorney at once removed to Morristown, where, almost with a bound, he reached a very high place at the bar. There were then in Morris County some of the brightest legal minds in the State. It would have been very difficult for a young man to have met such astute-minded men and to have held his own against them, had he not been well equipped both by native talent and by

study; but young Whelpley was equal to the exigencies of his position and was able to cope successfully with his older and more experienced brethren.

It was not long before his fellow citizens, appreciating his worth and fully understanding what an addition he would make to the law-making power of the State, called him from his practice to the duties of a legislator. He had given them a signal evidence of his ability in the direction of political affairs. He was a politician, but in the best signification of that word and took a deep interest in the politics of the Republic, keeping himself informed on all the stirring questions of the day.

A large public meeting of the adherents of the political party to which he was opposed was attended by him. The principal speaker was a gentleman older than Mr. Whelpley and a man of large mental capacity who afterward rose to one of the highest judicial positions in New Jersey. He was rather profuse in his challenges for contradiction to his statements and Mr. Whelpley took advantage of the speaker's defiance and propounded several questions to him. After a few interruptions of this kind, the orator intimated that his questioner should have an opportunity, after he had finished, to reply. At the close of his speech, he gracefully turned to Mr. Whelpley and said: "Now, sir, if you wish, you can be heard." The circumstances and the occasion impelled a reply. With pale cheeks and compressed lips, but with blazing eyes, he ascended the platform. His opponent was too much of a gentleman to permit any interruption, or there might have been trouble. Fortunately for Mr. Whelpley, there were some citizens present of his own way of thinking, who sustained him by voice and cheers. At first, they were dismayed, somewhat fearful that the young man could not successfully meet the arguments of his shrewd and talented antagonist. But he was not long on the platform, before both friend and foe were convinced that he was master of his subject. The result was that his effort was of such a character that the meeting dispersed overwhelmed by the arguments of the man thus unexpectedly thrust upon it, and young Whelpley became the acknowledged leader of his own party in the county. He was eagerly sought for as a speaker at all important meetings of the party to which he was attached and so soon as the proper opportunity came, was nominated, in 1848, a member of the Assembly from Morris County. He served twice in this responsible position, being elected Speaker during his

second term, but never again became a candidate for political honors, applying himself diligently and resolutely to his profession, in which he became eminent and very successful.

In 1858, Martin Ryerson resigned his office of Associate Justice and the Governor selected Mr. Whelpley to fill the vacancy. This selection was acknowledged by all to be exceedingly proper and one of the best that could be made. He held the position until 1861, when Henry W. Green, then Chief Justice, was made Chancellor, and Judge Whelpley was selected as the head of the court, to succeed Chancellor Green. Very soon after he was raised to this responsible post, he was seized with that terrible malady, Bright's disease, from which he never recovered. He, however, continued to discharge the duties of the high office to which he was so recently elected, until about two months before his death. In the month of February, 1864, in the prime of his manhood, in his forty-sixth year, he died, after the most intense suffering, calmly and bravely meeting his end, the approach of which he had known for months.

After this brief and imperfect sketch, it is well to pause a moment and think of his shining virtues, his great intellect, his many-sided character and his noble nature. View him from any standpoint, as a man, as a citizen, as a lawyer or as a judge, he was admirable.

He was in every respect a great lawyer and possessed nearly, if not quite, all the characteristics of a consummate jurist. He was a clear thinker, of a cool, dispassionate judgment, with a power of analysis which enabled him to grasp all the facts submitted in any case, giving them their due weight and their appropriate relations. He had an acute and intuitive perception of the principles of legal science, which never failed him and a perfect control of himself which kept him entirely free from any prejudice and forced every faculty of his nature to submit to intellectual leadership. His habits of close thought and logical reasoning gave him a great mental grasp, which enabled him to gather up all the legal principles involved in the cases before him and apply those principles with unerring effect. His arguments were compact, lucid and convincing. He had strengthened all these mental gifts by severe study and intellectual training nor had he disdained the lighter studies found outside of his profession.

In addressing juries, he seized every salient fact in evidence, marshalled all the testimony so that it was presented, connected in all its parts, to the mental vision of jurors with such irresistible vigor that

they were forced to admit its power. He was a great orator, not dependent upon grace of delivery, magnetic voice and gestures; but his diction was admirable, his words well selected, always appropriate never redundant; his style forcible; rarely impassioned; but he was able, if he chose, to rise to great heights of eloquence. He met the requirements of the intellect and of the judgment and never stormed the heart with appeals for sympathy. He was always listened to by jurors: they could not help listening,—he commanded the attention, even of the dullest of them. But, it was before the bench that he shone the brightest and it was in that arena that he won his highest renown. The judges listened to him with the profoundest respect and never failed to award him their greatest admiration, even if they did not agree with him.

In two cases before the Court of Errors, the highest appellate court in the State, he accomplished what no other lawyer, before his time or since, has ever been able to do. In both cases, he carried his appeals by inducing the lay members to vote with him and overrule the law judges. One of these cases was so interesting and peculiar that it deserves a passing notice. A mortgagee found it necessary to use his mortgagor as a witness in court. Under the old common law then in force, the mortgagor could not be used as such witness if he were pecuniarily interested in the event of the suit; so, a release of the fullest character was executed under seal, and delivered to the mortgagor. The bond and mortgage were assigned and a foreclosure begun in the Court of Chancery. The mortgagor pleaded the release and the Chancellor held that the assignee of the mortgagee could not go behind that instrument; that it was a perfect answer to the foreclosure and that the bill must be dismissed. The complainant appealed and on the decision five of the lay judges voted to reverse the Chancellor, overruling the law judges, and the decree dismissing the bill was reversed.

He had some characteristics as a practicing lawyer, which deserve notice. He was always fair in his treatment of his brethren at the bar. No technicalities were ever resorted to by him, to the personal disadvantage of other attorneys; he never lost sight of the rights of his clients nor of his duty to them; but, he scorned to secure these rights by doing an injustice. He never favored a litigious suitor; he honored his profession too highly, loved it too well, to make it, or its appliances, subservient to the malice, or to the freaks of those who sought his services. In the conduct of causes, he did his whole duty to his clients,

but never by any unfair means. If he could succeed only by a resort to measures which had even the semblance of unfairness he would rather suffer defeat than be successful. As a counsellor, he was wise, prudent and honest. He never urged a client to litigate doubtful claims.

He was ambitious for judicial honors and when they came to him, they found him ready to face the responsibilities of the position, because he knew what was in him and appreciated his own capabilities and knew that he was fully prepared. He was equipped by study, by severe thought, by constant discipline and by a training of mind and heart which fitted him for the place. He was a born judge and by his mental constitution and moral attributes was fitted for the place; but ever made his heart subservient to his mind. His judgments were based upon results reached through his intellectual efforts, and yet, no man had a higher appreciation or a keener intuition of the demands of true morality and of that high-toned moral sense which should characterize the judge, in all his decisions. Above all other considerations this question most influenced him in all his judicial acts: Is it right?

His personal appearance was imposing; he was full six feet in height, with clear cut-features, a full dark eye, dignified in manners, but approachable to all. While so intense a student of profound legal principles, he was an eager reader of general literature and kept himself fully abreast with all the topics interesting to such a mind as he possessed. His memory, which had an iron grasp, enabled him to retain all that he studied, worth remembering.

When death came and struck down this shining mark, the citizens of the State, of all classes, were moved with one common sorrow; the great men of New Jersey crowded to his funeral and surrounded his bier with grief-stricken hearts. In token of their respect, the courts adjourned their sessions, after the unanimous passage of resolutions embodying the highest encomiums of the deceased judge; the Legislature, in both its branches, attested by resolutions, their appreciation of his worth and appointed special committees to attend the funeral. By one common consent, it was acknowledged that a great man had fallen.

William S. Clawson was elected an Associate Justice, in 1859, but was in office less than two years, so that his opportunities for the display of his abilities as a judge were few and very little can be recorded of him.

He was born in 1816, at Woodstown, New Jersey, where his father was a distinguished physician for many years. His early education was gained in the schools of his native village, but he was prepared for a collegiate course, at Lawrenceville. He entered the college at Newark, in Delaware, where he remained for two years and then joined the junior class in Princeton and graduated in 1838. After graduation, he became a student-at-law in the office of Francis L. Maccullough, one of the leading lawyers of Salem and was licensed as an attorney, in 1841, and as a counsellor, in 1844. He spent some years of his early manhood in agricultural pursuits and so, did not become prominent at the bar as early as he would otherwise have done had he devoted his whole time to his profession. Mr. Clawson, soon after he was licensed, opened an office in his native town, where he continued to live until his death. His practice must necessarily have been limited, as Woodstown was a small, straggling country village, of less than a thousand inhabitants, situated ten miles from Salem, the county-seat. It had no mechanical nor manufacturing interests and the community in and around the town was composed mostly of farmers; consequently very little litigation could have arisen. His father was an influential man; a brother, who also lived at Woodstown, was a leading citizen in the county and became a member of Congress. The young attorney had therefore the benefit of this family influence, which must have aided him materially. He could not, however, have succeeded as he did, were it not that his native ability and integrity of character supplemented all outside aid. He became so prominent in his profession that, in 1847, when Richard P. Thompson, who had been Prosecutor for Salem County, was appointed Attorney General, he was selected to fill the vacancy thus caused in the Prosecutorship. He performed the duties of this office ably and diligently and so satisfactorily, that, in 1859, Governor Olden selected him as an Associate Justice. The appointment was made in deference to a demand that some representative from that part of the State where he lived should be placed upon the bench and Mr. Clawson was the choice of those who seemed most to have a right to be heard upon that subject. The first judicial district composing the extreme southern counties was assigned to him. He died in June, 1861, in the second year after his appointment.

It was generally supposed that he was a victim, with so many others, to the mysterious and insidious disease which attacked many of the guests of the National Hotel at Washington, who attended the inaugu-

ration of President Buchanan. Mr. Clawson was one of these guests and never after this visit to Washington, was in his ordinary health.

He was not a great lawyer, nor, perhaps, would he have been equal to the task of performing the duties of an associate justice in a large and important circuit, nor of grappling with the varied and complicated legal questions which are so constantly arising from the ramified and perplexing relations of the business of the present. But he was a man of excellent judgment, and sterling integrity. He brought to his office a determination to do his duty and his whole duty. If industry, honesty and strict attention to the duties of his position, combined with fair abilities, were all that was necessary to have made a good judge, then, William S. Clawson succeeded.

It must be remembered, when criticising him and his efforts as Judge that during all the time he was in office, a slow and lingering disease was carrying him to an early grave and that he should not be weighed in the same balance with other men with strong, vigorous physical natures.

John Van Dyke was born at Lamington, in New Jersey, early in 1807. His father, a farmer of moderate means, was a descendant of one of the many Germans who settled in that part of the State in the beginning of the eighteenth century. He could not afford his son the advantage of a classical education and so, the youth was forced to content himself with such training as could be gained in the schools of the day and of the place and that was none of the best. But he made the most of his advantages by application and industry and when released from parental rule, finding himself with no other means of obtaining a livelihood than continuing the life which had, up to that time, been spent on his father's farm, he put to use the acquirements he had gained in school and became a teacher. He engaged in this occupation for a very few years, and then went to New Brunswick, a green, country lad, with no family or other influence to aid him in the struggle. He felt acutely his want of classical training and appreciated the effect it might have on his professional life, if he should choose one. But he was energetic and had confidence in himself and his future. In 1832, he entered the office of James S. Nevius, who was then one of the prominent lawyers of Middlesex County and afterward an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and was licensed as an attorney, in 1836 and as a counsellor, in 1839. In 1841, George P. Mollison, one of New Brunswick's lawyers, and then Prosecutor for Middle-

sex County, was appointed Attorney General. Mr. Van Dyke, at that time, was associated with Mr. Molleson in practice, and when that gentleman became Attorney General, sought to succeed him in the Prosecutorship. He was successful and held the office for one term. He was diligent in the performance of his duties and gained a reputation which materially aided him in his professional career. During the time he held the office, a terrible crime was committed in New Brunswick, which created the greatest excitement. A man named Peter Robinson murdered Abraham Suydam, the President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of New Brunswick and a very prominent citizen. Robinson was indicted, tried and convicted. The trial was a remarkable one. Robinson was defended by able counsel and full opportunity was given to the young Prosecutor to show what there was in him. He was put upon his mettle and appreciated the possibilities there were for him in the case. He represented the State and conducted the prosecution with the aid of the Attorney General. His manner of conducting the trial, especially his peculiar ability in marshalling and presenting the facts to the jury, gave promise of the young man's future.

In 1847, he was elected to Congress and served for one term. It was at a stirring time; the country was then at war with Mexico and sharp and stormy debates agitated Congress. Mr. Van Dyke took part in these debates and, at one time, offered a resolution relative to the war which provoked comment and some sharp criticism. While serving as a representative, he met William A. Newell, afterward Governor, and became very intimate with him. In 1859, Newell became Governor of New Jersey, and in the distribution of offices, did not forget his friend and fellow-Congressman. Van Dyke was ambitious for office, but he aspired to that of Attorney General. Newell had the faculty of disappointing his friends and Van Dyke was not the only one of them whose fair hopes were blasted by the failure of the Governor to respond to what seemed just claims upon his friendship. Mr. Van Dyke undoubtedly felt himself better qualified to perform the duties of adviser of the State than those of Judge; but Newell appointed him associate justice and he accepted, taking his seat on the bench in 1859.

He was not well equipped for this position; he had not the legal learning nor the judicial mind, nor the analytic power, which are requisite to the character of a good judge. But he did have other attributes which were equally essential. He had great industry, untiring



Gilbert Collins



energy and an earnest desire justly and faithfully to perform the duties of his position. His mind was a growing one; it had the power of expansion and he became, before the term of his office expired, a sound, excellent judge. He had one faculty, which, perhaps, he derived from his German ancestry. He could dig and delve into the mines of legal lore, and he dug and delved for his own satisfaction and to aid himself in arriving at a proper conclusion. During the first year or two, while on the bench, he wrote very few opinions; but, after he fairly felt himself at home, began to assume the full responsibility of his office. He did not always agree with his brethren, and when he disagreed, did not hesitate to put himself on the record, even though he stood alone. He had one faculty, in which he had very few, if any, superiors, and that was the power of grouping the facts of a cause together and presenting them to a jury with very great power. His style was plain, unvarnished, with few graces of oratory, and his diction was not elegant; but he overpowered the judgment of his hearers and forced conviction by his masterly skill in this direction. This faculty enabled him, while on the bench, in the trial of causes before him at the Circuit, to enlist the attention of jurors and enable them to perceive the salient, governing facts in the case. He remained on the bench for one term and at the expiration of his office, removed to Minnesota, where he died.

George H. Brown was so short a time on the bench that but little can be said of him as a judge. During his term of office, he was suffering from the effects of an insidious disease, which prevented him from displaying to the full his capabilities for filling the position for which he was so well equipped.

He was born in 1810, in Somerville, the county-seat of Somerset county. His father, the Rev Isaac Brown, D. D., was a clergyman and a teacher, the principal of a large and flourishing school at Lawrenceville. He was prepared for college under his father's immediate personal supervision and graduated from Princeton, in 1828, when only eighteen years old, and then assisted his father in the Academy. But, he was ever determined to be a lawyer and two years after graduation became a student in the office of Thomas A. Hartwell, a practicing attorney at Somerville. Desirous of obtaining the very best legal education that the country afforded, he left Mr. Hartwell's office and entered the Law School Department of Yale College, where he remained a sufficient length of time to fit himself for examination for

license as an attorney-at-law, in 1835. In 1838, he was licensed as a counsellor, after he had been engaged in the practice of the profession at Somerville for three years. He remained in that place the rest of his life, engaged in his profession, until he was appointed an Associate Justice, in 1861. The opportunities for a successful practitioner at Somerville were not large, but Mr. Brown from the very first secured the best clientage in the county and was soon found among those who led the bar. Before his appointment as Justice he had received many honors, political and otherwise, at the hands of his fellow citizens. Although quite a young man at the time of the Constitutional Convention, he was considered worthy of a place in that conservative body; and when the Constitution, the work of that Convention, was adopted, Mr. Brown was the first Senator from Somerset, under the new Constitution, elected in a county where the majority of voters was politically opposed to him and which a preceding Legislature had weighted with territory containing a vote which it was presumed would prevent the election of any candidate of his political belief.

In 1850, he became a member of Congress, but was not returned at the expiration of his term. He did not relinquish his practice while in Congress, but retained as much of it as possible; when he surrendered political life and gave his whole time to his profession, he had very little difficulty in securing a return of his many clients. He continued to practice at Somerville until 1861, when, at the elevation of Judge Whelpley to the Chief Justiceship, Governor Olden, who rarely erred in his appointments, selected him to fill the vacancy thus created. But, at that time, the fearful disease which finally caused his death had a firm grip upon him. This disease developed itself very soon after he became an Associate Justice and he felt it to be his duty to resign, but yielded to the solicitations of his numerous friends at the bar and elsewhere, who urged him to remain. He was over-persuaded, and reluctantly retained his position against his own better judgment, but soon learned that it would be impossible for him properly to discharge the duties of the position. He finally resigned and, soon after, died, in the very prime of his life and when it seemed that he would become most useful to his State and his fellow-citizens.

The Woodhull family in New Jersey has been remarkable for the piety of its members. It has given to the State many distinguished clergymen, whose memory still lingers in the churches. One of these, the Rev. John Woodhull, D. D., was pastor for forty-five years in the

historic Tennent Church, near Freehold, and another was settled over several parishes in the State. The Rev. Nathan Woodhull, D.D., held a very advanced place among the clergy of his denomination in the lower part of New York. Yet, strange to say, the family, or at least, some of them, claim as their ancestor a warrior of rude Norse stock, who came with William the Conqueror, from Normandy and aided him in the conquest of England. It is well established that the family, for a long period, was settled in Northamptonshire, in England, and that Richard Woodhull came thence to this country in 1648, settled in Setauket, L. I., and from him came the founder of the family in New Jersey. The Rev. Dr. John Woodhull, mentioned above, was the first of the name in Monmouth County, where he was settled over the old church the year after the battle of Monmouth was fought, and from him descended George Spofford Woodhull who was born near Freehold, Monmouth County, and was the son of John T. Woodhull, M. D., an eminent physician of that county. The family was long identified with the society and interests of Monmouth and gave tone and character to its people. The grandfather of Judge Woodhull, the Rev. John Woodhull, D. D., who ministered so long over the Tennent congregation, by his talents and blameless life, exerted a great influence for many years not only in Church but in State. It was under such influence and amid such surroundings that young Woodhull passed his early life and was prepared for his useful and busy career. He received a careful preparation for college at home; but to fit him more perfectly, was sent to the Academy at Princeton, where he pursued the curriculum specially adapted for entrance to the college in that place, which he entered in 1830 and was graduated with honor in 1833. He became a student in the office of Richard S. Field, then practicing at Princeton, afterward Judge of the United States District Court of New Jersey, and was licensed as an attorney, in 1839 and as a counsellor, in 1842. Immediately after graduation he opened an office at Freehold and soon gathered around him a very respectable clientage. Family influence, of course, largely aided him, but it would have been of little use to him, after a short time, if his own talents and character had not been such as to command respect and invite confidence.

Atlantic County had been taken from Gloucester and made an independent organization. This opened a new field of operations for a young attorney and in 1850, Mr. Woodhull transferred his office to

May's Landing, the capital of the new county. Very soon after this removal, the Governor made him Prosecutor of the Pleas for Atlantic. He performed the duties of the position so entirely to the satisfaction of the Governor that that official, although opposed politically to Mr. Woodhull, made him Prosecutor for the adjoining county of Cape May. He held the positions for two terms, a period of ten years, being re-appointed by another Governor, also opposed to him in politics.

In 1866, he was made Associate Justice by Governor Ward, and, at the expiration of his first term, was reappointed by a Democratic Governor, although he was a very pronounced and active Republican. He held the office of Associate Justice for two terms, fourteen years in all, retiring from the bench in 1880, having removed his residence to Camden, in 1862, where he died in 1881. Before his death he was tendered a position on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Judge Woodhull was an exceedingly conscientious judge, avoiding at all times and upon all occasions any possible interference with the just performance of his official acts. He brought to his office an appreciation of the honor which attached to it and of the manner in which its responsibilities should be met. He was unswerving in his stern determination to do his whole duty, first learning what that duty was; and yet, he was one of the most popular judges who ever dignified the bench. This was due to his kindly nature and his courteous manner. He was firm, but his firmness never became sternness nor less urbane when dealing with his brethren of the bar. If, in his view, duty forbade him to refuse a motion, the counsel who lost could make no complaint of the manner in which his motion was denied. He was well equipped for his high office by diligent study and the experience he had gained in his large practice.

Judge Woodhull was a fair representative of the best class of country lawyers who sometimes make the best judges. He had been obliged to attend to all kinds of cases and this had given him a large experience in the class of suits coming before the courts of his extensive and influential district, largely agricultural in its interests, with some manufacturing establishments.

He does not seem to have written many opinions during his term of office; but those reported show great labor in preparation, are sound and expressed with logical conciseness. He was zealous in the performance of every duty assigned to him; was self-poised without conceit and independent in thought, without the assumption of vanity,

He presided at several very important criminal trials, two of which might be classed among the *causes célèbres* of the State. In one of these he set aside the verdict of the jury, which was very rarely done in the criminal jurisprudence of New Jersey.

Judge Woodhull's personal appearance was very prepossessing. He was six feet high, gracefully formed, with large, gray, sparkling eyes, and carried himself erect and in a most dignified manner, but easy and free from all affectation. He was the most unselfish of men and delighted in aiding the deserving and doing kindnesses to all. It may truly be said of him that he was an upright, capable and conscientious judge.

Joel Parker had in his lifetime a national reputation, not as a lawyer, nor as a jurist, but as a politician and patriot, and it will be impossible in speaking of him, to overlook his political record. He was born November 14, 1816, in Freehold Township, Monmouth County, and his family had long been known in the history of that county. His ancestors were among the men who aided their country in Revolutionary times, at the risk of their lives and with the loss of property. His father was an honored citizen of Monmouth, having filled many official positions, and his grandfather was an officer in the Continental army and served with distinction. Like many other eminent Jersey men, young Parker was educated at the Academy at Lawrenceville. He graduated from Princeton, in 1839, and then became a student-at-law in the office of Henry W. Green, afterward Chief Justice and Chancellor and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He opened an office immediately after being licensed, in his native place, and resided there until his death. Like most other young attorneys, he had a natural ambition for a political life and, until he was seated on the bench, always seemed to have a predilection for politics. But with him this taste did not arise from a grovelling greed for office, but it was the outcome of a high-toned, noble-souled patriotism. He often declined office—much oftener than he sought it; in fact, office sought him, he never solicited it.

In 1844, he threw himself with all the energy of his determined nature into the presidential contest and being an attractive speaker, was in great demand at political meetings. In 1847, he was elected to the Assembly, where, although he was the youngest member in the House, the position of leader of his political party was unanimously conceded to him. It was during this session of the Legislature that he

distinguished himself by his efforts to equalize taxation by the passage of a law taxing personal as well as real estate. Whatever may be said of the measure, and its merits are certainly debatable, it is undoubted that the law could not have been passed but for his persistent exertions. At the expiration of his term he refused a nomination to the State Senate and turned his attention to the care of his rapidly increasing practice.

In 1852, he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Monmouth County. During his term of office, his ability to advise and appear for the State was fully tested. A murder of unusual atrocity was committed; James P. Donnelly, a young man well connected, was suspected as the murderer, was indicted and tried. His relatives and friends were lavish in their expenditure of money and indefatigable in their efforts to save him from the scaffold. Joseph P. Bradley afterward of the Supreme Court of the United States, ex-Governor Pennington and Amzi C. McLean conducted the defence. Two of these were then of national reputation; the other, a leading lawyer of the county and no mean antagonist. The cause was tried as only a cause could be tried by such counsel; every point was contested, every fair and honorable advantage seized, which could aid in the defence. William L. Dayton, then Attorney General, was associated with the prosecution; but the preparation and management of the case, the arranging of the testimony, and the examination of the witnesses, were all intrusted to the prosecutor. The trial lasted nine days; the evidence was largely circumstantial, but, notwithstanding the efforts of his distinguished counsel, Donnelly was convicted and the trial has become one of the *causes célèbres* of New Jersey. The case went to the Supreme Court and from there to the Court of Errors, on numerous exceptions. It was a desperate battle; the defence was fighting for life, the State for justice and the protection of its citizens. Mr. Parker followed every step in the appeal with pertinacious zeal and marked ability and gained a high reputation at the bar for the manner in which he performed his duty. His opportunity came and he seized it. The appeal was unsuccessful and Donnelly was executed. The result of the trial was warranted by the evidence and no doubt was ever entertained by any disinterested observer of the entire justice of the verdict of the jury.

In 1854, Mr. Parker was named throughout his district as a prominent candidate for Congress, but decidedly refused to allow his name to be used. In 1858, public attention was again directed to him in connec-

tion with the same position; but, although an independent man, even in politics, he was loyal to his party, which was then in a peculiar position in the State, and, as he deemed that his nomination might possibly create dissension, he again declined. In 1856, he was first prominently named as a suitable candidate for Governor. He refused the honor, named Col. William C. Alexander as a proper person to receive the nomination, and in pursuance of this suggestion, Col. Alexander was nominated. In 1859, when the people of the State were discussing nominations for the same high position, he was again named, but again positively declined.

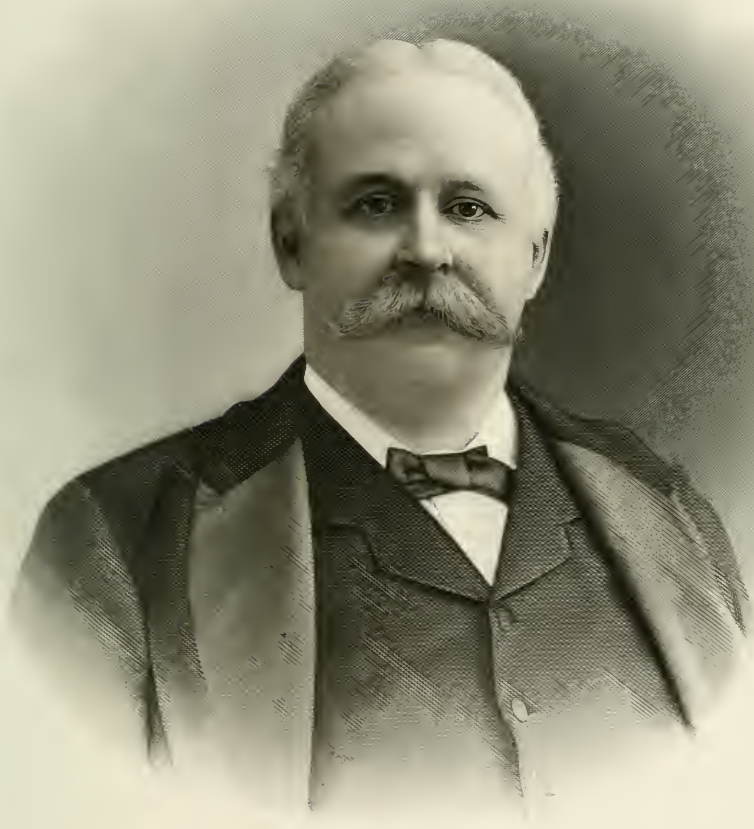
In 1860 Mr. Parker espoused the cause of Stephen A. Douglas, in his candidacy for the presidency. A curious state of political affairs then existed in New Jersey. There were three Democratic electoral tickets then in the field, representing the three Democratic candidates. A fusion was advised by the leaders of the party, headed by the State Executive Committee; but Mr. Parker opposed any fusion and, in his own straightforward way, argued that his candidate was the true representative of the party. A compromise, however, at the very last moment, was effected; all the Democratic electoral tickets were withdrawn and one substituted in their place, with three Douglas electors and two of each of the other candidates. Mr. Parker was one of the Douglas electors, all three of whom were elected.

During all these agitations he was steadily gaining clients and largely increasing his practice. He was peculiarly fitted to obtain and hold the esteem of those who intrusted him with their business; his plain, unaffected manners attracted their attention; he was a man of the people and always easy of access. His care and industry preserved their interests; his integrity invited their confidence and his success secured their respect for his opinion and faith in his judgment. His strong common-sense, one of his best characteristics, aided him materially in deciding as to the best course to be pursued in doubtful cases.

While thus bidding his time, interesting himself in his practice and protecting the interests of his clients, there loomed up in the future mighty events which forecasted for him a glorious place in the history of his State and nation. Clouds of disturbance began now to lower ominously in the political horizon. Joel Parker was a Democrat, through and through, every inch of him; but his patriotism rose above party. He deprecated any movement which seemed to commit the

people of the North to measures interfering with what citizens of the South considered their property, secured to them by the law of the land. He would have consented to peace, sacrificed much to secure its continuance, but he would not sacrifice the Union, nor honor, nor the life of the Republic. So, up to the moment when what he deemed rebellion broke out and the Union and the consequent life of the Republic were at stake, he was earnest and decided, firm and unalterable, in his efforts to avert war. But when war came, he uttered no uncertain sound; he wavered not a moment, but with all the force of his energetic nature, threw himself into the contest on the side of the Union and of the Republic. At the outbreak of the war he was appointed Major General of the militia of the third division, comprising the counties of Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean. Charles S. Olden was the Governor, a man of consummate ability, of unerring judgment and an intense Republican; and Joel Parker was a pronounced Democrat. But the Governor knew his man and did not hesitate to nominate him to the Senate for this most important position; that body promptly confirmed the nomination and it was the very best selection that could have been made. General Parker seemed ubiquitous; he convened public meetings and addressed them; roused the patriotic spirit of the citizens to fever heat; organized uniformed companies and impelled them to enlist; he promoted volunteering and raised more men for the Federal army than any other man, more, probably, than any other ten men. He upheld Governor Olden in his support of the administration in its efforts to terminate the war. He did not stop to inquire into the merits of the controversy; the time to do that had long since passed.

In 1862, he was nominated for Governor by the Democratic Convention and elected by the triumphant majority of 14,600;—the largest ever before given in New Jersey for any candidate. Now began a career unparalleled in the history of the State. He became the great "War Governor,"—a name which clings to his memory and by which he is better known than by any other of his numerous titles. His administration was successful beyond expectation and is full of historic events which have made it famous. He saved the citizens of the State from draft; he cared for the wants of the soldier; he established a bureau for them where they might obtain correct information from home and friends and through which they might transmit letters and money to their families. He not only provided for the wants of the



Norm Kirkpatrick



soldier in active service in the field, but also for the wounded and sick in ambulance and hospital. When Pennsylvania was invaded by Lee and Philadelphia was threatened, before the citizens of that State had recovered from their fright, or had raised a single company of men to defend their homes and firesides, thousands of Jersey troops, impelled by Governor Parker's magnetic influence, were marching through the great city to its relief and on to Gettysburg. The country rang with his praises; President and Governors, Congress and Legislatures, vied with one another in attesting to his ready patriotism and alert action in the cause of the Union. He made the name of Jerseyman glorious. These were but a few of his exertions during the war, and not the best and most enduring are here recorded.

While thus active and energetic in supporting the war, he was frank and outspoken in the expression of his views of certain measures connected with the conduct of the contest. He did not believe in the amnesty proclamation, he condemned the Emancipation proclamation; but, while he disapproved and condemned, he did not falter for an instant. The war must be sustained; the administration, even if not right in adopting some measures, must be supported; rebellion must be quelled; the Union must be preserved, at whatever risk or sacrifice. So, he kept on and never wavered; peace must come; the seceding States must return and resume their friendly relations. Until all that was realized, not a single measure could be abandoned which would aid in accomplishing such desirable ends. If it cost the government its last dollar and the country its last man, the war must go on until honorable peace was gained and the Republic saved. Thus argued this indomitable patriot and he worked as he talked.

In 1868, the delegation in the presidential convention from New Jersey nominated him for President and voted for him on every ballot. In 1871, he was induced to accept a gubernatorial nomination and was elected, although he had positively declined in 1866, at the termination of his first term as Governor, to be a candidate for any office. He retired at the end of his second term with the commendation of all parties, having been most successful in the discharge of the duties of his office. In 1875, Governor Bedle nominated him as Attorney General and the Senate did him the honor to confirm the nomination without the usual reference to a committee. He held this position for a few months only, and then resigned it to attend exclusively to his practice. In 1880, he was nominated and confirmed for Associate Justice. In

1887, at the expiration of his first term, he was again nominated to the office and again confirmed.

In estimating Judge Parker as a jurist, it must be remembered that his habits of life and thought had not been such as to equip him fully for the position to which he was elevated. His practice had been large and he had acquired a great experience; but he had been a public man and had devoted a large part of his life to the public service and in a field of labor where his mind and thoughts had been otherwise directed than to the study of the science of law. Under such circumstances, his intellect could not have had that ready grasp of abstruse legal principles so necessary in a judge who is called upon to decide on a moment's reflection during the hurry of a trial. But when Joel Parker became Justice, with his usual honesty of purpose, he determined to understand his duties and knowing them to do his whole duty. A more painstaking, careful man never assumed the ermine. He was not a technical judge; while at the bar, he had despised that narrow-minded manner of seeking victory in a cause by the elevation of trifles at the expense of honesty and justice. This habit of thought he carried into his discharge of duty as a judge. What he sought was principle; the real question with which to grapple, with him, both as a lawyer and as judge, was; What is right? He was aided materially by his innate love of justice, by his nice perception of the delicate shades of right and wrong, by his strong common-sense and his admirable judgment of human nature gained by his contact for so many years with all sorts and conditions of men. He was not a genius, nor a brilliant man, but he had qualifications which, in the long run, made him a better judge than if he had possessed more shining qualities. He was cold and dispassionate, calm and deliberate, patient and cautious. He was a good listener, except when fraud and chicanery were manifest and then, he was impatient and restive. He had no patience with a litigious party, nor with one who hoped to succeed by technicalities, or who was prosecuting a suit from ill will or for purposes of revenge. His opinions were carefully prepared and were evidently the result of investigation and study. In his circuit he was idolized, especially by the younger members of the bar; kindly by nature, he was courteous to all; generous and frank, he was accessible to all who sought for aid or for sympathy or for advice. Perhaps no words can better describe his judicial character than those used by one of his eulogists after his death. "As a judge, he was painstaking, faithful and sagacious."

He died suddenly at the house of a friend, in the city of Philadelphia, from apoplexy, January 2, 1888. His death was mourned as a common loss. The courts, not only of his own circuit, but all over the State, passed resolutions of respect for his virtues; societies and civic bodies met and gave their testimony to his worth.

These sketches have thus far referred to the dead: hereafter, they will discuss contemporaneous judicial officers, most, if not all of them, being still living and many of them in active life. The rule, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*, is often too generously applied and it is a delicate task to direct attention to the peculiarities of those whom we are in the habit of meeting in the daily walks of life—to criticise, either favorably or adversely, those who have won the respect and admiration of their fellow citizens. "With charity for all, with malice towards none," with a profound esteem for every present member of the court and an ever increasing pride in the administration of justice in New Jersey and in its judiciary, the task is assumed of characterizing those who are now or have lately been the honored members of the Supreme Court.

The legal tribunals of the State, have always been worthy of the highest commendation; its judges have been fearless, incorruptible and able. Especially can this be said of its Chief Justices, in whose selection, since the Constitution of 1776, no mistake has ever been made.

Mercer Beasley was no exception to this rule. He was in office for nearly thirty-three years. His nomination has always been made by a Governor from his own political party, but, it would have made little difference, after his first term, what were the politics of the Governor or Senate, as he would undoubtedly have been renominated, in any case.

He was born near Trenton, in Mercer County, in 1815, and had an excellent ancestry. His father was a distinguished Episcopal clergyman, rector, at one time, of a parish in Trenton and for several years President of the University of Pennsylvania; his mother was a near relative of Isaac H. Williamson, so long Governor and Chancellor of New Jersey. He was educated at Princeton and after leaving college soon began the study of law. He had peculiar advantages as a student, as part of his clerkship was passed in the office of Samuel L. Southard and the remainder, under the charge of Chancellor Isaac H. Williamson. He was licensed as an attorney in 1838, as a counsellor, in 1842, and selected Trenton as a location for his office, where he resided until his death, in February, 1897.

At the time Mr. Beasley began practice there were to be found in Trenton some of the best lawyers in the State. Their names have but to be mentioned to secure at once a recognition of their ability. Most of them had more experience in their profession than had the young attorney. At first, he seems not to have been ambitious of securing position as a leader of the bar. For several years his name is not in the book of reports, but when once it did appear, it was fully evident that a mind of uncommon strength and brilliancy was exerting its influence in the legal tribunals of the State and from that time he assumed his proper place.

The kind of practice which seems to have very largely occupied the attention of Mr. Beasley, equipped him for the performance of the duties of a judge sitting in Bank; so that, when he became Chief Justice, he brought to the office a great experience in the examination of cases usually submitted to appellate courts. Whether it fully prepared him for the trial of causes in the circuits, is perhaps doubtful. But whatever may have been his lack of experience, at the outset, in that direction, he afterwards became a consummate trial judge.

Long before he was selected for the head of the court, he had rightfully secured the reputation of being one of the best special pleaders at the bar. He always delighted in this intricate part of the practice; it was still, in the early days of his professional life, a substantial part of a lawyer's education, but had now given way to the demands of improvement, and was rarely used. It may seem strange to those who know the Chief Justice's dislike for technicalities, to learn of his early and continuing love for what seems the most technical part of the practice. But special pleading, in the opinion of such lawyers as he, was a science, subject to rule and capable of being reduced to mathematical precision.

He lost nothing by his apparent idleness during the first few years after he was licensed. He was not an idle man; his after life showed that he must have been industrious, storing his mind with treasures of legal lore which could have been gained only by severe and thorough research. About ten years after he came to the bar he began his career of success as an advocate before the three great courts and from that time until he was made Chief Justice was always in demand. There were few causes of importance before the courts at Trenton in which he did not appear. His acknowledged ability, his great experience in the examination and argument of cases before the higher

tribunals of the State and his peculiar fitness for the position were so prominent that when Chief Justice Whelpley died, all eyes were turned to him as a fit successor to that distinguished man and in less than fifteen days after the death of his predecessor he was nominated and confirmed. He assumed the position on the 8th of March, 1864; was again nominated and confirmed in 1871; then, in 1878; for the fourth time in 1885, and was once more appointed in 1892. His selection, each time, met with the approval of all classes. He first sat in the Court of Errors in the March term of 1864 and rendered the first reported opinion of that term. The case was one in which an important question of practice arose: Whether writs of error were the appropriate remedy in certain cases? The cause involved principles which demanded from the judge an examination of the history of writs of error. The Chief Justice was necessarily obliged, in the delivery of his opinion, to exhibit his great learning, which he did in a most masterly manner. Every opinion delivered at that term, which has been reported, was prepared by him. This early manifestation of industry was a promise of his future which was fulfilled. The books of reports show abundantly that there has been no more industrious member of the court than he and that he did his share of the work of the two tribunals of which he formed so important a part and was so conspicuous a member.

The circuits over which the Chief Justice presided were not the most important in the State, although some weighty causes, both civil and criminal, were tried before him. But his true place was not in these tribunals

There was not the same opportunity there for him to exhibit his real capabilities as in courts where argument and logic are more predominant and where he could listen to debate between the master minds of the bar. In the dignified quiet and repose of those higher tribunals he could calmly hear and, with leisure for reflection and time for thought, decide the important issues submitted to him. His written opinions are strong and vigorous, learned and pointed and display a firm grasp of all legal subjects involved; but they are sometimes somewhat obscure and need close observation and the strictest attention to fully grasp the meaning. There is a marked difference between the Chief Justice's written decisions and his charges to juries; his opinions abound with uncommon words not unfrequently coined from his own fertile brain. His charges to juries were models of directness

and simplicity, easily understood and always directly to the point. They struck the heart of the subject like the ball which his keen eye and firm hand sent, with unerring aim, from his favorite rifle. His grasp of mind and reach of thought coupled with his profound learning enabled him to comprehend the abstrusest legal principles and it was not uncommon for him to base an opinion upon a point in a cause not touched or noticed by the most astute counsel. He did not disdain to use for his leisure moments the lighter literature of the day, and was an omnivorous reader. His favorite amusement was found in his workshop, where, with the keenest tool, with chisel and lathe, his skillful hand fashioned artistic carvings in wood. The bar of his native State were justly proud of their Chief Justice and never feared to intrust the interests of their clients in his hands. Not a breath of suspicion ever tarnished his fair name and he stands among his peers with an enviable record as a judge and citizen.

Joseph D. Bedle and Van Cleve Dalrimple were associate justices with Chief Justice Beasley. Governor Bedle, for he held both offices of Governor and Judge, was born at Matawan, Monmouth County, in 1831. His ancestry was of English stock, but he could trace his lineage back through citizens of New Jersey for more than a century and a half. His father was prominent in Monmouth County, having been a Justice of the Peace and a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for several years. Young Bedle acquired his education in an academy at Matawan, once known as Middletown Point. Very early in life he became a student-at-law in the office of William L. Dayton, who has already been referred to in these sketches. He does not seem to have finished his whole course with this gentleman, but to have attended a law school in New York, for some time, and then to have prepared himself for admission in that State in the office of Thompson & Weeks, at Poughkeepsie. In 1852, he was admitted as an attorney and counsellor, in New York. But he was not satisfied with his prospects in that great Commonwealth, for, very soon after being licensed there, he returned to New Jersey, finished his course as a law student with Henry S. Little and was licensed by the Supreme Court as an attorney, in January, 1853, and as a counsellor, in 1856. He opened his office, at first, at Matawan, but only remained there for two years, when, seeking a larger field, he removed to Freehold, the capital of the County. Here he soon secured a large business, which, in time, became very lucrative. In 1865, Governor Parker proposed to

him that he should accept the position then vacant, of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. After some deliberation and much hesitation, he consented and was commissioned, on the 23rd of March, 1865. The circuit assigned to him was a very large and important one, comprising the counties of Hudson, Passaic and Bergen, in which were the populous cities of Jersey City and Paterson. The circuit has since been found to be too large for one judge and has been divided. Judge Bedle, upon being commissioned, changed his residence to Jersey City, so as to be easily reached by the lawyers who might necessarily seek him in the performance of his official duties. His manner of meeting the responsibilities of his high position was so admirable that at the end of his first term he was renominated and again confirmed without any opposition; in fact, with the approval of all classes of the community. During his first term, his name was mentioned in connection with a candidacy for Governor, but without the slightest action of his own. During his second term, in 1874, he was again named in connection with the office of chief magistrate of the Commonwealth and received a unanimous nomination from the Democratic Convention. He had not sought the nomination, and did not decline, but put himself in the dignified position that he would do nothing to aid his election. He was a judge of the highest tribunal in the State; as such judge, it was not proper that he should descend from his position and become an active seeker for the suffrages of the people. So, he refused to resign as judge and would take no part in the canvass. Many doubted the wisdom of his decision and argued that he should resign and become an active partisan. But he was right in his high-minded resolution and the people appreciated his determination. He was elected over one of the most popular men in New Jersey, by a very large and triumphant majority. His administration as Governor was able, vigorous and marked by prudence and patriotism and he retired from the office, at the expiration of his term, more firmly than ever entrenched in the admiration and confidence of his constituents.

He was one of the youngest judges who ever sat upon the bench, being only thirty-four years of age when nominated. It could not be expected that he would manifest, as a judge, that profundity of learning, that grasp of thought and that rich experience which can only be gained by long years of practice. Judge Bedle took his seat on the bench in the June term of the year 1865 and rendered his first decision at that term. It was given in a not very important cause, but there

was enough in it to put the young judge upon his mettle and he fully satisfied his friends of his ability to grapple with such cases as might be submitted to him. His next opinions were given at the November term of the same year when he rendered several upon the matter of taxation,—a subject which had been and was still a *vexata questio* with the court. The law in several particulars was settled by these decisions and the members of the court unanimously concurred with him.

His opinions, while not profound nor abstrusely learned, are able, strong, vigorous and convincing and have received the confidence of the bar. His mind was active and he soon learned that to be excellent as a judge he must combine sound argument, quickness of perception, a keen appreciation of the true facts of every cause, with an ability to analyze and promptly select and seize upon the salient points and principles involved in the cases presented to him. He was a just judge, with one abiding rule,—to ascertain the right in a suit and then dispense justice so that the right might be protected. He was afterwards in full practice in Jersey City, doing a very large and lucrative business and was counsel for many important corporations. He was one of the most genial of men impressing his kindness of heart upon all who came in contact with him. He died October 21, 1894.

Van Cleve Dalrimple was born in Morris County, in 1821. His father was Joseph Dalrimple, a man long in public life and foremost in his political party. He was for several years a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. The family, as its name indicates, was of Scotch descent, and traces its genealogy, for several generations, through a Morris County ancestry up to the original Scotchman who first settled there. Judge Dalrimple when quite a lad, determined to become a lawyer, pursuing an academic course in Morristown, industriously employing all the appliances within his reach in the direction of the bar. At the age of nineteen he entered the office of Henry A. Ford, then a lawyer in full practice, in Morristown, and, in due course, became an attorney, in 1843, and a counsellor, in 1847. Immediately upon being licensed he opened an office in Morristown and early acquired a very respectable clientage. His rise at the bar was remarkable for the celerity with which it was gained. Morris County has always been distinguished for its accomplished lawyers with whom it was no easy matter to grapple. But Mr. Dalrimple fearlessly entered into the contest and bravely worked his way with heavy odds against him. He



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accomplished all this by dint of perseverance and energy, accompanied with untiring industry in the study of the principles involved in causes which were placed in his hands, with great care in the preparation for trials and unswerving fidelity to the interests of his clients. He gave scrupulous attention to all business intrusted to him.

In 1852, he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Morris County, which position he held for five years. In 1866, he was nominated and confirmed as an associate justice and, at the expiration of his first term, was renominated and again confirmed. He brought to the performance of his duties as judge, a cool, dispassionate judgment, great patience, wise deliberation, patient investigation, great learning and the most important characteristic of a judge, a discrimination between right and wrong. His circuit was not one of the most important; but, it was no sinecure and required great industry and unremitting activity to perform well the responsible duties of his high position. Judge Dalrimple was equal to the situation and met the approbation of all who practiced in his courts.

When Judge Dalrimple took his seat on the bench the strictness of the common law was yielding to a new order of thought and practice, and the Courts were relaxing the iron grasp, which, through their subservience to mere forms, had for centuries been fastened upon the jurisprudence of the country. In many of the States new codes of law were established, in too many instances, those sanctioned by the wisdom and experience of centuries being rejected. In New Jersey, the partition wall interposed between equity and the severity of the common law was still preserved, the dogmas which custom and the decisions of courts had formulated being still recognized as wise and just; yet there was a disposition in the legal tribunals of the State to interject into the administration of justice an alleviation of the hardships imposed by a strict construction of these dogmas. Judge Dalrimple aided in these efforts and, in his decisions, always inclined to the new order of things. He did not stand in the way of the progressive movement, and his opinions fully demonstrate that his mind had outgrown the bonds which an old fashioned common-law practice too often imposed upon the lawyer educated in the old schools.

The opinions of Judge Dalrimple are regarded with great respect by the bar. When he retired from the bench, he did not return to active business, but, having acquired a moderate competence, sufficient for his simple tastes, spent the remainder of his days in dignified quiet.

Unfortunately for the community, as well as for himself, he had for many years, been afflicted with rheumatic gout, which seemed inexorable and so crippled his hands and feet that he was laid aside from intellectual labor. He had a taste and fondness for literature of the highest order, and, if he had retained his physical strength would undoubtedly have benefited his kind by his intellectual ability to instruct and interest.

Judge Dalrimple gained a character for the purest integrity while at the bar and on the bench, and carried with him into his enforced retirement the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens.

When the term of Daniel Haines, as Associate Justice, expired, it devolved upon Marcus L. Ward, then Governor of New Jersey, to find a fit successor. Governor Ward was a conscientious man, loved his native State, and anxiously sought for the fittest man. To his astonishment, one or two leading lawyers to whom he tendered the nomination for the vacant position, declined the honor; but, he was still more amazed when many members of the bar named an attorney practicing in the small town of Belvidere, as the man best equipped to fill the place. The Governor had never heard of this able lawyer and knew nothing about him. But this was not remarkable; the chief magistrate of the State had had very little to do with lawyers; he knew all about soldiers, and could name without much thought or hesitation the best fighters in the war which had just closed, for he had been a firm and fast friend of the boys in blue. He soon became satisfied that this lawyer from Belvidere, thus recognized by members of the bar as fully fitted for the office, although unknown to him and to fame, was the man for whom he was seeking, and so, on the 15th of November, 1866, David Ayres Depue was commissioned, after being duly nominated and confirmed, as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; and no better nomination was ever made.

Judge Depue is of Huguenot descent; his original ancestor, Nicholas Dupui, as the name was then spelled, came to this country from Artois, France, in 1662, and settled in New York on the site of the present Produce Exchange. His great-great-great-grandson, Benjamin, descended from two other Benjamins, and an Abraham was the father of Judge Depue. Nicholas Dupui, a grandson of the original Nicholas, lived at Minisink, on the Delaware, during the last century, and was prominent in the colonial records of New Jersey. Judge Depue's father removed from New Jersey to Mount Bethel, Northampton

County, in Pennsylvania, where the future judge was born in 1826. In 1840 he returned to Warren County in New Jersey, not to the home of his ancestors, but to Belvidere, the capital of the county, bringing his son with him. Young Depue had a careful father, who determined that he should receive the very best education that could be obtained. Accordingly, he gave him the benefit of a thorough academic course, in preparation for a college training. In pursuance of this plan, the young man was placed in Princeton College, where he graduated in 1846. In less than ten days after graduation, young Depue entered the office of John M. Sherrerd, then one of the leading lawyers of Belvidere. A very warm friendship sprang up between preceptor and student which continued until the death of Mr. Sherrerd. This friendship was so strong on the part of the student, that his only son was named after Mr. Sherrerd. This son, very soon after his admission to the bar, was made Assistant U. S. District Attorney.

Judge Depue was licensed as an attorney in 1849 and received his counsellor's decree in 1852. He remained for about a year after being licensed, in Mr. Sherrerd's office; then, following the advice of his friend and instructor, that he should become independent and fight his own way, he opened an office in Belvidere and soon gathered around him a circle of warm friends and admiring clients. He had not been idle during his clerkship, but had applied himself industriously and carefully to the study of the law, not alone as the means by which he was to earn his bread, but from a pure love for the science. After he began the practice of the profession, he did not allow himself to be drawn aside by the ambition so common to young lawyers, of acquiring political honors. He was a born lawyer and delighted in delving into the abstruse principles of legal science. He did not study law simply to use it for the present exigency, nor to prepare himself for future contests, but because he loved its abstract ideas and revelled in its metaphysics. He soon led the bar in his part of the State, and became known as a highly accomplished lawyer, an astute counsellor and a powerful advocate. So, when, in 1866, he became an Associate Justice, he brought to the office an unusual preparation for the proper performance of its duties. He did not seek the nomination and could, in no sense, have been considered a candidate. In fact, he wrote to Governor Ward, when he heard that his name was mentioned in connection with the position, that he was not an applicant for the nomination. So soon as he was appointed, he removed to Newark where he

has ever since resided. His circuit, at first, comprised the counties of Essex and Union, by far the most important in the State; Newark, the largest city in New Jersey, being in Essex, and Elizabeth, an important town, in Union.

It is almost impossible to do justice to the characteristics of this illustrious man. For more than thirty years he has been the Circuit Judge of Essex County. For a large part of that time that county has comprised the whole of his circuit. Union was long since placed in that of Judge Van Syckel. From the first term of court held by him, Judge Depue fastened himself upon the affection and confidence of the people and they have never swerved from their loyalty to him. They believe in him; his word is law, his judgment is conclusive, his opinion implicitly trusted; juries have an abiding faith in his utterances. It is sometimes amusing, after a wearisome trial, when lawyers have badgered them with their conflicting views and the time has come for the judge to give his opinion of the case, to watch the jurors and see them start from their listless position and become all alive. They seem to say: Now, we shall get at the right of it; now, we can learn what is our duty; their eyes kindle, their faces are all aglow, and, as the words drop in measured tones, each strong, and driven home by inexorable logic and convincing argument, they see clearly their duty in the case and the law involved. If there be one quality of Judge Depue's mind more marked than another, it is his ability to set the facts of a case before jurors and apply the law with exactness to those facts. He is so cool, so dispassionate, so free from prejudice, so impartial, that they know they will be fairly and honestly dealt with, and that they will not err if they follow his lead.

It is charged by some that he is restive in the trial of causes. Perhaps the charge is partially true; but it is the impatience of genius chafing at the dullness of inferior minds, at the waste of time in the platitudes of mediocrity, or, at unnecessary delay. He is always fair, never impatient, when the case demands care and examination. But his quick, alert mind sees the end from the beginning and he regrets that valuable moments should be wasted in delaying a result which he had already learned was inevitable. So, his impressive: "Proceed gentlemen!" means that it is not necessary to spend breath in endeavoring to postpone that which is already determined, or to establish that which is so easily demonstrable.

Judge Depue took his seat on the bench at the November term of

the year 1866, but, of course, could take no part in delivering opinions, except such as were oral and could only listen to arguments. His first opinion was given at the March term, 1867. It was a case of *quo warranto* arising upon the school law of the State. The cause was not of any great importance, but it received, as did every case submitted to him, a thorough and searching examination. His opinions are always exhaustive and he has the faculty of ascertaining every point there is in a cause.

In 1873, his first term closed, and he was renominated by Governor Parker, who, although politically opposed to him, yet appreciated the importance of retaining him in the judiciary of the State. In 1880, he was again nominated, this time by a Democratic Governor, and confirmed. His third term expired in 1887, when he was again made an Associate Justice, and again in 1894. These reappointments were just tributes to his impartiality, ability and integrity. He has, since his appointment to office, never swerved a hair's breadth from the strict line of duty; when on the bench, he knows no friend or foe and is swayed by no motive other than the earnest, overwhelming desire to do justice to all. His keen discrimination and quick intuition enable him to discern at once what is the true path of duty and he never fails to follow it.

With all his mental acquisitions, his intellectual ability and his profound learning, he is a man of simple and unaffected manners and is easy of access to all, no matter how poor or humble. He is a great reader and delights especially in biography; his tastes are scholarly and lead him to the highest order of literature. He dearly loves the society of friends and will unbend himself with them in his leisure moments, indulging in humor and the discussion of lighter themes than those connected with abstract legal principles. Two colleges in New Jersey have conferred the degree of LL.D. upon Judge Depue,—Rutgers, in 1874 and Princeton, in 1880.

Early in the last century there came to New Jersey many emigrants from Holland. Among these Hollanders was a family named Van Syckel, which settled in Hunterdon County. Some of the descendants of this family are still prominent in the community and are distinguished citizens of that county. A small hamlet has received the name—Van Syckel's Corners—which is an index of the influence they exercised in the county. These immigrants were a sturdy race, fearing God, obeying the laws and exerting a powerful influence over the community by their honesty and intelligence. They were fit repre-

sentatives of the Dutch of two centuries before, who, under the leadership of William the Silent, with high souled courage and an ever-abiding faith in their righteous cause, were enabled to defy Spain and successfully resist the power of the greatest empire then known.

Bennet Van Syckel was the fourth in descent from the original Dutchman of the name who came to New Jersey and is the third son of Aaron Van Syckel, one of the very best citizens who ever lived in Hunterdon County. Judge Van Syckel was born at Bethlehem, April 17, 1830. He was prepared for college by the Rev. John Vanderveer, at Easton, Pennsylvania, and was graduated at Princeton, in 1846. After graduation, he entered the office of Alexander Wurts, of Flemington. Mr. Wurts was a very excellent lawyer and young Van Syckel must have enjoyed great advantages for acquiring a practical knowledge of the profession, in his office. He was licensed in 1851, and received his counsellor's degree in 1854. Flemington was the county seat of Hunterdon County and some of the best lawyers were to be found there. Young Van Syckel had the ambition to place himself in the front rank of his profession. It was an honest ambition, born from a knowledge of his own ability and faith in himself. He opened his office at once, at Flemington, where he knew that he must meet counsel of more experience than himself and who had for years a firm hold upon the community. His great zeal in the cause of his clients, his exactness and care in the conduct of business and in the preparation for trial, his knowledge of legal principles, his indefatigable energy and his unblemished character for integrity soon won for him a reputation which he fully deserved and which secured a large clientage. If he excelled in any one department of his profession, it was in his intimate acquaintance with those principles which governed the law relating to real estate.

In 1869, he was made Associate Justice, was reappointed in 1876, again nominated in 1883 and again in 1890, and entered upon another term in 1897. His performance of the office of Justice has proved so satisfactory to all persons interested in the jurisprudence of the State, that each reappointment has met with universal approbation. Judge Van Syckel took his seat upon the bench March 2, 1869, and delivered his first opinion in the Court of Errors at the succeeding March term, and in the Supreme Court, at the June term of 1869. The case in the latter court involved some very nice principles of constitutional law arising upon the Constitution of 1844. The opinion delivered by Jus-

tice Van Syckel was so excellent and so convincing that the bar readily concluded that the right man was in the right place.

The characteristics of Judge Van Syckel's mind are quickness of perception, alertness of decision and a prompt grasping of the salient features of a cause. The reports of cases in the courts where he sits fully demonstrate his ability and industry.

His circuit is composed of Union and Ocean counties. He is a good trial judge; his decisions are rarely overruled and have secured the confidence of the lawyers who practice in his circuit.

He is a man of great moral power and acts conscientiously and firmly from the force of his convictions. He does not keep his finger upon the pulse of public opinion, but fearlessly follows the strict path of duty. His course, in Union County, in pursuit and punishment of pool sellers and gamblers, fully demonstrated that he was determined that offenders against the law should receive their full deserts. With such men as he on the bench, New Jersey will never lose its hold upon its reputation for strict and impartial justice.

The Scudder family has been prominent in New Jersey for several generations. During the Revolution it furnished many men for the patriot army, both as privates and as officers. It has always been influential for good from the character of its individual members, especially in Mercer County, where many of the name are still to be found. In the early history of the colony and during the War of Independence the family was most numerous in Essex, but in after times, it found its way to the neighborhood of Trenton, where it gave tone and character to the community. Edward W. Scudder was born from this race, at Scudder's Mills, in Mercer County, near Trenton, in 1822. He graduated at Princeton, in 1841; then entered the office of William L. Dayton, afterwards Minister from the United States to France. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and made counsellor in 1848. So soon as he was licensed, he opened an office at Trenton and almost immediately secured a large practice of the very best character. The scrupulous care which he gave to the interests of his clients, his great industry and integrity secured the entire confidence of a large clientage. His name soon appeared as counsel in the reports of both common law and equity courts and quite frequently in many important cases.

He was not an aspirant for political honors, but in 1863, was elected to the State Senate from Mercer County, for a term of three years and was President of that body during the last year of his term of service.

In 1869, he was appointed an Associate Justice and was thrice re-nominated, the last time in 1890. He died February 3, 1893. He assumed the duties of his office in March of the year of his appointment and rendered his first decision in the Supreme Court at the November term and in the Court of Errors at the June term of the same year. His first opinion was delivered in an important case, in which a large amount of property was at stake, involving questions of law relative to specific performance of an agreement to convey. It was in the Appellate Court on an appeal from the Chancellor. Judge Scudder met the complications of the case and unravelled the antagonisms of the evidence with great ability, showing himself fully competent to meet the requirements of his high office. From that time until his death he was a prominent member of both tribunals.

Judge Scudder has been an addition to the strength and dignity of the bench. He represented there the moral force which always attends the presence of a good man, of a conscientious and upright citizen and of a God-fearing, intelligent Christian. He was not a man of impulses, nor of moods; his temperament was equable, he was peculiarly free from prejudice and always impartial. The impelling force of his character as judge was his strong, keen sense of the right; he never disregarded precedents nor set aside principles, nor did he overthrow well-settled decisions. His great desire, his controlling impulse, was to learn the right. To do entire justice between man and man, to so interpret the law and apply it that wrong should be remedied and equity prevail, was the main spring of his action. He impressed himself upon the communities, where he presided at the circuits, as a painstaking, conscientious and industrious officer; diligent in the protection of the interests of the citizen, strict in the administration of justice, swift in the punishment of criminals, but ever tempering the stern demands of an outraged law with mercy, and, above all, as a just and unbiassed judge. His judgments were sound and bear the test of severe criticism; his opinions were marked by a clear, lucid style, forcibly expressed, and bore traces of research and labor. He reasoned well, expressed himself strongly and forcibly and was always evidently swayed by a strict adherence to duty. His character as a jurist and as a citizen may be summed up in one single, homely phrase: It was all rounded.

Manning M. Knapp was born in Sussex County, in 1823, and was licensed as an attorney in 1846, and as a counsellor in 1850. He began his practice at Hackensack, the county town of Bergen, where he always resided.



H. M. NEVIUS.

Bergen County is and always has been largely an agricultural county, and its citizens mostly of Dutch descent. The first immigrants of this stock came to the new county in the early part of the seventeenth century and were soon followed by large numbers of the same race. At first, the settlements were on and near the Hudson River, but they gradually spread into the rich valleys of the Hackensack and the other streams intersecting the county, and there, these Hollanders built their quaint, substantial dwellings. As their substance increased, they jostled one another in their various interests, but, being law-abiding, sought remedy for real or fancied injury in legal measures. They were phlegmatic in their temperaments and sluggish in all their movements, but tenacious of their rights and once aroused, never let go their grip. These characteristics made them the most stubborn of litigants. A Bergen county lawsuit was a synonym for a long and bitter legal battle. In the beginning of the present century and down almost to 1850, the old lawyers from Newark regularly attended each term of the court in that county, and rarely failed to be retained in some important cause. The conditions of trade and of commerce materially changed, however, after the revulsion of 1837, and the volume of legal business was much diminished before Mr. Knapp came to the bar. Besides, Bergen had parted with a large part of its territory in the formation of Passaic and Hudson counties. The courts, nevertheless, were kept busy and lawyers were needed to bring suits, conduct trials and protect the property and interests of their clients.

The chances of success for the young lawyer, when he opened his office at Hackensack, seemed problematical, but he succeeded and obtained a large practice. The stolid and slow citizens of Bergen were discriminating enough to understand and appreciate the merits of the rising attorney and intrusted him with their business. His practice increased and extended into the higher courts.

In January, 1875, he was nominated and confirmed as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and took his seat at the February term, but does not seem to have rendered any opinion at that time. His first opinion, as Justice, was delivered in a case upon appeal to the Court of Errors, from an equity decree, involving some questions relative to the law of fixtures. Judge Knapp's argument was exhaustive, has received the approval of succeeding courts and settled the law in the State. The reports from that time until the time of his death fully show that he was alive to his responsibilities as Jus-

tice, and that he was always ready and willing to perform his whole duty. His circuit included only the county of Hudson, the smallest in extent of territory, but the second in population and importance. It contained the populous city of Jersey City. Judge Knapp died January 26, 1892.

Jonathan Dixon, Jr., was born in England, in 1839, but removed so early to the United States that he has not the slightest trait of language or manner to indicate his foreign birth. He is, in fact, as patriotic a citizen of the great Republic as any to be found among the native born. Early in life, he settled at New Brunswick, and became a member of the family of Cornelius L. Hardenburgh, who had been a lawyer of extensive practice, but had become blind. Young Dixon acted as his personal attendant and amanuensis for several years. In 1855, he connected himself with Rutgers College and graduated from that institution in 1859. He then entered the office of Mr. Warren Hardenburgh as a student at law and continued his studies with him and with Messrs. Dutton and Adrain, until he was licensed, in 1862. He almost immediately removed to Jersey City and became a clerk in the office of E. B. Wakeman, a lawyer then doing a large business. Mr. Wakeman very soon discovered the fitness of the young attorney for the practice of law, and offered him a partnership, which, however, only continued for one year. In 1865, he received his counsellor's license and from that year until 1870, practiced his profession alone. In 1870, he connected himself with Gilbert Collins, then a rising young lawyer, and continued in business with him until 1875. Such shining abilities and great worth as were possessed by him, were soon discovered and appreciated and he rapidly grew in public esteem as a citizen and lawyer, until he reached a height in his profession which could only be attained by a man of brains and integrity. He very early became distinguished as a lawyer of great acuteness of intellect. This characteristic united with industry and perseverance, with strict attention to the interests of his clients and care in all the details of his practice, soon secured for him a very large clientage.

In 1875, he was nominated as an Associate Justice by Governor Bedle and confirmed by the Senate. He was a Republican and the Governor was a Democrat; but the worth and fitness of the nominee for the position were too apparent to be overlooked and party lines were disregarded. Governor Bedle honored himself by his nomination, secured for the State the services of an accomplished jurist and an upright judge and added force and dignity to the bench.

His appointment took effect April 8, 1875, in time for him to be seated at the June term of the Supreme Court, but he does not seem to have then rendered an opinion. In November following, at the next term, he delivered several opinions, all of which fully proved the ability of Judge Dixon to meet and grapple with any cause which might be presented to him. Since his appointment he has been one of the most active members of the courts in which he sits. He is peculiarly adapted to the position of judge. It would be impossible to catalogue all the characteristics which distinguish his fitness, but the following are some, perhaps, the most prominent: Cool, patient to listen, observant of every point, acute-minded, quick of perception, alert to learn what there is in a cause, profound in his appreciation of the difference between right and wrong, even to the minutest shades, well-read in his profession and capable of analyzing and applying the legal principle applicable to the case before him; dispassionate, prompt in decision, swift in discernment, ready to act on the strength of his own convictions, careful ever to do just what is right, irrespective of public clamor or of personal interest, conservative in thought and action, able to express himself strongly in a few words, capable of marshalling human testimony and of reconciling its apparent inconsistencies, dignified and courteous.

He is a consummate trial lawyer and has a power of compressing his charges to juries into a few lucid sentences which, however, are so expressive that juries never fail to understand exactly what is his meaning. His circuit is composed of the counties of Bergen and Passaic. In 1896 he was appointed to his fourth term of office, having been renominated each time by a Democratic Governor.

While Justice, he was selected by a Republican convention as a candidate for Governor. He did not seek the nomination and, in fact, was opposed to the candidacy. He therefore refused to resign his office as judge, but was defeated.

In private life, Judge Dixon is the most genial of men, delights in the society of friends and indulging in quiet mirth. He is fond of general reading and the higher branches of the very best literature.

Alfred Reed was born in December, 1839, in Mercer County. He was educated for college in the very best academies and in 1859 entered Rutgers College. In 1860, he connected himself with the law school at Poughkeepsie, and in 1862, sought and obtained admission to the bar of the State of New York. He seems, however, not to have been

pleased with the practice of the profession in that State, as he returned to Trenton, resumed the study of the law there, and was admitted to the bar in New Jersey, in 1864. He became a member of the Common Council of Trenton, in 1865, and was made President of that body. In 1867, he was elected Mayor of Trenton, in which capacity he served for one full term. In 1869, he was appointed President Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Mercer County, in which office he remained for five years. On the 8th day of April, 1875, he was commissioned an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and took his seat at the June term of the courts of which he thus became a member. At the time of his nomination for this office, he was the youngest judge on the bench. In fact, he won all his honors in early manhood. He became President of the Common Council at twenty-six, Mayor at twenty-eight, Law Judge when thirty and Associate Justice when just past thirty-six. But he was fully equipped for all these positions which he honored by accepting. He had prepared himself for his law practice by study and research and his subsequent history has shown that no mistake was made in his elevation to the bench. His first term expired in 1882, since which time he has been again renominated and confirmed, and served on his third term, when he resigned and was immediately appointed Vice Chancellor.

He rendered no opinion until the November term of the year of his nomination. His first decision was given in a case of not much importance, but it was of a character which enabled the young judge to show his ability and skill. After that he was industriously engaged in the performance of his duties as a judge. His circuit was a large one, composed of the four counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic and he was one of the busiest of the judges, not so much, however, by the importance of the cases brought before him as from the number and frequency of the terms of his courts, of which there were twelve each year in his four counties, in addition to which, he was necessarily obliged to attend eight terms in the Supreme Court and Court of Errors, making twenty terms each year, in all. It can well be imagined that Judge Reed had his time fully occupied.

His opinions are marked by one peculiarity; he delights to break them up into short, pithy sentences and his early decisions were easily distinguished without much examination, by simply glancing at the printed page. He does not seem, however, to have kept up this prac-

tice in his later decisions. He is an independent thinker, a forcible writer and an excellent judge. While a pronounced man in his political views, he never suffered any bias in that direction to warp or control his action as judge. In fact, it is the glory of the bench of New Jersey that no considerations of a political nature ever enter into their decisions. Of Judge Reed it may be truthfully said that he has met with undeviating respect and confidence from the citizens and from the bar of the several counties where he presided and that his renomination in each instance was universally approved. His course as vice-chancellor has added materially to the excellent reputation he gained as a judge of the common law courts.

William J. Magie is the son of the Rev. David Magie, D.D., for more than forty years the honored and beloved pastor of the leading Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth and whose fame as a divine and as a good man, was in all the churches. Judge Magie was born at Elizabeth in December, 1832, was well prepared for college, entered Princeton in 1849 and was graduated in 1852. In the following year he entered the office of Francis B. Chetwood, one of the best lawyers in Elizabeth; was licensed as an attorney in 1856, and as a counsellor in 1859. His preceptor, appreciating his worth, offered him a partnership and a connection was formed when he came to the bar between him and Mr. Chetwood, which extended over a term of six years. He then, for a short time, practiced alone, but soon formed a connection with a Mr. Cross which continued until Mr. Magie became Associate Justice. For five years from 1865 to 1870, he was Prosecutor of the Pleas for Union County, which position he filled with marked ability. His counsel was eagerly sought by many corporations,—Deposit and Savings Banks, railroad and manufacturing companies and municipal bodies. He was not a politician, although decided in his political views. But in 1875, against his will and despite his better judgment, he was induced, by the strong persuasions of his friends and members of the political party to which he belonged, to accept a nomination for Senator from Union County. That County was then a doubtful one, but Mr. Magie was elected. He held this position for three years and was a most valuable addition to the Senate, serving the interests of the State and of his constituents with scrupulous care and attention. He took a leading part in all debates and was placed on several committees. His course in the Senate was marked by a jealous regard for the honor of his native State, by a consistent, manly and independent action and by a vigilant

guard over the true interests of his party. He disdained the petty devices and mean tricks of many politicians who seek to advance themselves at the expense of decency and self respect. In this way he commanded the respect of all, both friend and foe. In 1880, he was appointed Associate Justice, was twice renominated and was serving his third term when he was appointed in February, 1897, Chief Justice of New Jersey to succeed Hon. Mercer Beasley, deceased. He took his seat on the bench at the March term, 1880, of the Court of Errors and at the June term of the same year of the Supreme Court. His first opinion was read in the Supreme Court in the June term. It was an important case arising upon an application for a mandamus. Some very troublesome constitutional questions were presented in the cause arising from some peculiar provisions of the Constitution of 1844. The young judge grappled bravely with all the difficulties in the case and mastered them with great ability. There seemed to be very few decisions by which the court could be aided. Judge Magie referred to one case only, in New Jersey, upon one of the main points raised and to one other case, for some collateral principle. His opinion in this case is a very able one. His arguments were powerful and convincing. He read several other opinions at the same term. Since that time he has been one of the most industrious of the judges and has done his full share of the work of both courts.

His circuit is composed of Morris, Sussex and Somerset. It is not a very large nor important one, but involves much labor. Judge Magie is an excellent trial judge. His large practice while at the bar, a considerable of it being the trying of causes before juries, enables him to understand and appreciate the exact worth of human testimony, to apply the principles of law to the evidence and to lead the minds of the jury in the right direction. He has great force of character, is prompt and decided, dignified and graceful in appearance; he has the force of his own convictions and is independent in thought. He does not hesitate if he differs with his brethren of the court, to avow his differences calmly and strongly.

He is a man of ample proportions as well of body as of mind, being full six feet in height and of admirable presence. His mental make-up is characterized by coolness and a dispassionate mode of thought; he reasons well and logically, has a firm grasp of all subjects which come within the range of his mental vision and easily conquers any difficulty which may be found in a case demanding his attention. He is of a firm

and decided character, free from all affectation, genial and easy of access, of a high-toned morality, and acts independently, without regard to mere public clamor or shaping his course by questions of expediency, but according to the strictest principles of right.

There is one gentleman who, as he enters the Court of Errors and takes his seat as a judge, must occasionally have a quiet laugh all to himself. He once, in a most summary way, overruled a decision of that court, without hearing counsel, or even permitting the court to say a word in its own behalf. That tribunal had rendered a decision which caused some comment among members of the bar in New Jersey and elsewhere. A leading law periodical desired an article on the subject, and an audacious law student undertook to demolish the court by writing *his* opinion on the case. The journal published the communication and sent it out to its subscribers with the indorsement of it which the publication gave. The court, however, did not annul its decree; but this was not because there was no vigor nor sound reasoning in the criticism. It is to be hoped that if the same question should come up before the court while that student has a voice in its deliberations, he will use his utmost endeavors to secure a ruling in consonance with his views thus expressed.

Charles Grant Garrison is the youngest Justice on the bench. He was born at Swedesboro', August 3, 1849. His father was the Rev. J. F. Garrison, D. D., a distinguished clergyman of the Episcopal Church and a Professor in the University of Pennsylvania. Young Garrison was prepared for college in schools of the Episcopal church and was graduated as a physician from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1872. He opened an office in his native town and continued practice until 1876. Preferring the profession of the law, he abandoned a physician's life and entered the office of Samuel H. Grey, an eminent lawyer in Camden, where he remained until admitted as an attorney in 1878. In 1881, he promptly applied for and received his license as counsellor. He has not been an aspirant for political office, but has been advanced to ecclesiastical and military honors. In 1882, he was made Chancellor of the Diocese of New Jersey, an office of the highest importance in that Church, equivalent to that of Attorney General, in the State. In 1884, he was made Judge-Advocate General of New Jersey.

Mr. Garrison brought to the practice of the law a well-matured mind, great aptitude to analyze principles, powers of discrimination and the

ability to scrutinize testimony, adapt it to the case in hand and learn from it what was the real point involved. His practice grew rapidly and he became so conspicuous a practitioner that, at the death of Joel Parker, he was nominated an Associate Justice to fill the vacancy. He took his seat at the February term, 1888, and was renominated for a second term in 1895, but seems to have taken no active part in the rendering of opinions until the June term of 1888. He read several decisions at that term, some, in quite important causes, and from that time has had his full share of the labors of the courts to which he is attached. His circuit is a large and important one, involving a laborious life for a judge who, like Justice Garrison, is conscientious in the discharge of his duty. It is composed of the three counties of Burlington, Camden and Gloucester.

Judge Garrison is an excellent trial judge and presides at the several circuits with great ability and to the acceptability of the bar and of suitors. He has had in his short term of office some important murder cases, one of which was most mysterious and the murderer has never been discovered. Whenever these cases have come to trial full opportunity has been given of testing the judge's powers to grapple with some of the most intricate questions of criminal law and he has shown himself fully able to meet any exigency which might arise.

Judge Garrison is an independent thinker and does not fail, whenever his mind reaches a conclusion in opposition to the rest of the court, to express his opinion freely. He has stood alone in his views more than once and has strongly and vigorously put himself upon the record. The cases of *Collins vs Voorhees* and of *Bannister vs. Jackson*, decided in the Court of Errors, in 1890, afford specimens of his mode of reasoning. The *Voorhees* case involved a question of legitimacy of children born from a marriage contracted during the lifetime of a former wife, divorced by a fraudulent proceeding; that of *Bannister* raised the question of testamentary capacity. Some very good lawyers are inclined to agree with the Judge's views in each case.

Judge Garrison has an alert mind, an incisive diction, a strong, vigorous manner of expressing his views and is a valuable addition to the courts. He is not contented with the mere study of the abstract principles of law, but strengthens his mental capacity and enlarges his intellectual vision by general reading of the highest and best kind of literature.



J. H. Grey

George C. Ludlow was appointed June 18, 1895, to succeed Judge Reed and Gilbert Collins was nominated in February, 1897, as Associate Justice. Sketches of the lives of those two gentlemen appear elsewhere in this work.

A few facts connected with the personnel of the Justices of the Supreme Court are worth noticing. Every Chief Justice since the Revolution, with one exception, has been a Presbyterian. The very great majority of the Associate Justices have also been Presbyterians and many of them Elders in their churches. Nearly all who were educated at colleges, graduated at Princeton. There have been but very few small men, physically, among them. Chief Justice Hornblower was a small, delicate, slender man; with that exception, all have been of good size, well proportioned, strong and vigorous; none have been lame or halt or blind or deaf. Above all, not one has fallen from his high estate by moral derelictions, but each has sustained a high standard of morality, not only requiring it in others, but practicing it himself. It is not astonishing that with such men, the character of the judiciary of New Jersey has stood so high and that it has achieved so much for good order, justice and virtue.

CHAPTER XIV.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

CONTENTS.

Court of Chancery; Discussion in 1769, as to this Court, in Governor's Council; Opinions of Richard Stockton, David Ogden, C. J. Frederick Smyth, Charles Reed and Samuel Smith. Three Opposed Court; Two Favored It; Court Existed During and Since Cornbury's Time; Cornbury and other Governors Sworn in as Chancellors; Took Oath as Chancellors, or the General Oath to "Administer Justice Duly and Impartially;" Court at first Unpopular; Constitution of 1776 Recognized Court; Governor made Chancellor; Constitution of 1844 Made Chancellor Independent Officer; Change in Practice of Court as to Taking Testimony; Appointment of Vice-Chancellors; Names of Present Judges of Court; Sketches of Chancellors and Vice Chancellors.

On the 24th day of November, 1769, at a meeting of his Council, Governor William Franklin informed the Board that some doubts had

arisen respecting his authority to act as Chancellor and desired the opinion of the members thereon. No reasons were given for the foundation of the doubts; the simple fact was stated and nothing more, as appears by the record. The matter was discussed and it was, at last, suggested that the question be referred to a Committee, which was accordingly done, and, in the meantime, Franklin was advised to suspend all proceedings on the equity side of the Court of Chancery, to which he assented. The Committee was composed of five of the ablest men in the province, all members of the Council. They were David Ogden, Charles Read, Samuel Smith, Frederick Smyth and Richard Stockton, four of whom were lawyers, one the Chief Justice and another, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Colony; the other two were leading lawyers of the time. The Committee was directed to report on or before the 14th day of May then next. On the 21st day of March, 1770, each member presented an independent report. So far as appeared on the records, there was no prior conference of the members of the Committee, but each had considered the question independently and presented his own opinion. Chief Justice Frederick Smyth, David Ogden and Associate Justice, Charles Read, the majority of the Committee, voted in the negative, holding that the Governor could not sit as Chancellor; Richard Stockton and Samuel Smith voted in the affirmative, asserting that there was and had been a Court of Equity in the Province and that the Governor was Chancellor and could sit as sole Judge.

The opinions of Stockton and Ogden were very learned and exhaustive, and abounded in quotations from the law books of the day. The Chief Justice gave no direct opinion on the question whether there had been a Court of Chancery in the colony, but indirectly admitted such to be the fact. He insisted that such a tribunal was necessary for the proper administration of justice; but, he argued: 1st. That there were no grounds for believing that a Court of Equity had existed in the province except by custom or usage and, while admitting that those facts ought have some weight, yet he doubted whether they were sufficient to prove that such a court legally existed, and claimed that the Governor of the province should be invested with authority to act as Chancellor by a commission emanating from a source competent to appoint.

2nd. As there was and had been no such commission, and, in his view, it should be a special commission and not a general one, the Governor had no right to act.

3rd. The Chief Justice instanced the manner of appointing the Lord High Chancellor of England as another argument against the Governor's right. That officer was expressly named by the king, had the great seal delivered to him and took an oath faithfully to discharge the duties of the position. The Governor had not been expressly called by the Sovereign to act as Chancellor, had received no special commission, had taken no oath of office, and no great seal had been delivered to him. True, he had received a seal, but it was only the public seal of the province, like a corporation seal, not a great seal like that given to the Chancellor, in England, used for many purposes entirely foreign to a Court of Equity. He then proceeded to state some historical facts, instancing the case of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, in Elizabeth's time, who had omitted to take a special grant to hear causes in the Court of Chancery. To remedy this defect, a commission was issued to him by the Queen, giving him full authority to hear causes in the Equity tribunal and making special provision that his act should have the same authority and be as effectual as though he had been Lord High Chancellor. Not satisfied with that, Sir Nicholas required an act of Parliament to be passed declaring that the Lord Keeper had the same jurisdiction as the Lord High Chancellor.

The Chief Justice also referred to some circumstances occurring in the history of the Island of Barbadoes, in the early part of the 17th century. The Governor and Council of that Island had been in the habit of hearing and determining causes as a Court of Equity. Complaints of their proceedings were made to the King's Council, in England, and on the 12th of October, 1720, that body declared that the Barbadoes authorities had exceeded the bounds of their jurisdiction; "that the proper jurisdiction of the Court held before the Governor and Council in Barbadoes, in matters cognizable in any of the Courts of Common Law in that Island, is only to correct the errors and grievances arising in the proceedings of the lower courts, and not to proceed originally in causes, except upon petitions in matters of equity.

The argument closed with the expression of a hope that an application would be made to the King for a Court of Chancery, "as it is evident that such a court is equally as necessary as a Court of Error or appeal in the Province."

Mr. Ogden's argument was much more elaborate. He treated the case under these heads:

1. What were the original powers and business of the Court of Chancery, in England?

2. How is a Court of Equity to be erected by the laws of England?

3. What was the Constitution of New Jersey in its first state of a civilized government (i. e.) while under the government of the Proprietors, as to the erecting of Courts in the Province, before it was divided into East and West Jersey?

4. Whether a Court of Equity was erected in both or either of the Divisions of New Jersey? When and how was the same established and who was the Judge of that Court?

5. Whether his Majesty's Commission appointing a Captain General and Commander in Chief of New Jersey, or his royal "Instructions," issued therewith to all Governors or either of them, do give the Governor a power to hold a Court of Equity, or show his royal intention to be that the Governor should hold or be the Judge of such Court; or, do they show the contrary?

6. Whether the public and great seal of the Province being committed to the Governor does vest him with sufficient authority to hold a Court of Equity in New Jersey? Without a choice or nomination of him by the Crown for that purpose?

7. When was a Court of Equity first held in New Jersey, after the surrender of the Proprietor's government to the Crown? How was it established and who have been the Judges thereof since it was erected under the king's government?

8. Is the Chancellor or other Judge of a Court of Equity, &c., to take an oath of that office before he acts therein? Hath the Governors taken the oath of that office, and who is to administer such oath?

These questions, or, at least, most of them seem pertinent to the discussion and a proper answer to them would settle the matter. Mr. Ogden insisted that a Court of Equity, in England, could not be created by grant or commission, but, was the creature of an Act of Parliament, or might exist by prescription. He did not touch the question whether the King could, or could not, commission a Chancellor.

Discussing the third head, he referred to the Grants and Concessions of Berkeley and Carteret, and insisted that the Legislature was the only power in the colony which could create a Court of Chancery, according to that document.

To the fourth question he answered that the Assembly, in pursuance of its authority under the Grants and Concessions, in 1682-3, created the Court of Common Right, which court was vested with the jurisdiction to hear, try and determine "all matters, causes and cases, Capital,

Criminal or Civil Causes of Equity and causes triable at Common Law, which Court shall be the Superior Court of this Province."

In considering his fifth head, Mr. Ogden argued that neither by the "Instructions" to Lord Cornbury, nor, in his "Commissions," was he appointed Chancellor, but that he was especially directed not to displace any of the Judges whom he might find in the provinces, nor was he to execute their duties, either by himself or by his Deputy; and the whole tenor of the "Instructions" and of the "Commissions" negated the idea that he should act as Chancellor.

His argument on this branch of the case was very elaborate in its examination of the "Instructions."

The sixth head, which refers to the great seal of the Province received quite an extended discussion, but his argument on this part of the case is summed up in this quotation from the "Instructions" from which he made many extracts: "that you shall and may, use and keep, the public seal of our Province of Nova Caesarea or New Jersey, for sealing all things whatsoever that pass the Great Seal of our Province under your government;" and the inference he drew from it was that this could not by any possibility vest in the Provincial Governor the right to act as Chancellor, and that the seal could not be used for so solemn a purpose as to give credit and force to the Decrees and Judgments of a court.

In answer to the seventh head, he gave the history of the Court in New Jersey and, beginning with Lord Cornbury, showed that all the Governors of New Jersey, except Ingoldsby, from Cornbury down to the time of Belcher, had taken the oath of office as Chancellor and had held courts of Equity; and that on several occasions, the Council expressed the opinion that the Governor was vested with the authority of Chancellor.

The eighth question, Mr. Ogden answered in the affirmative, stating that, in his opinion, it needed no argument; that it was already settled by statute, and that any person exercising the office of Chancellor must take an oath such as is prescribed by law.

After presenting his opinion, Mr. Ogden made a further argument, giving other reasons for his decision, in which he referred to the question whether the court had not been created by prescription, and whether the colonists, being Englishmen and subjects of Great Britain, were not entitled to all the courts of the mother country. As to prescription, his argument was that that principle could not apply, be-

cause there was record proof of the fact that the Governors of New Jersey had acted as Chancellors, the principle of prescription only applying where there is no proof by record or otherwise than through the mere memory of man. In this connection he cited the records to which he referred. He admitted that the colonists, being Englishmen, were entitled to a Court of Chancery, but insisted that that fact gave no authority to the Governor to act as Chancellor.

Mr. Stockton's opinion, which was the first one read, Mr. Ogden's being the last, was exceedingly able and considered the question under two heads:

1st Whether a Court of Equity does exist in this Province?

2nd. Whether the Governor is Judge of it?

These were very pointed and direct questions and struck at the heart of the controversy. In answering the first, he insisted that the Court did exist, and for several reasons:

1st, because the Court with others owed its existence not to any act of Parliament, but to the Common Law and when British subjects came to this western country, they brought their courts with them and all that was necessary to give them life here, was for the king to commission officers for them; that the king himself could not, in the exercise of his royal prerogative, take away from any of his subjects the right to the enjoyment of these tribunals.

2nd, because many writs which have been issued continually in the province, and to which the subject has an indubitable right, cannot issue from any other source than from the Court of Chancery. Certain writs, said Mr. Stockton, are Original Writs, king's writs, granted to the subject as a matter of right, which can only issue out of the Court of Chancery and are tested in the king's name. These writs have issued in the colony and therefore there must have been a Court of Equity. This Court could not be confined simply to the issuing of writs; if it could exercise that jurisdiction, then it was open for the performance of every other act which could be done by the Court of Equity in England.

3rd. The law and practice of every other court of Westminster had been adopted in New Jersey, and a relief might be needed from the severity of the judgments of these other courts and that relief could only be obtained in the Court of Chancery; it must exist here, right alongside of the courts whose strictness of rules requires a tribunal whose province it is to do equity for its suitors. "To say the con-

trary, would be to say that there was a right without any remedy, which is against a principle of law as well as the Common sense of mankind "

4th. Because such court has actually exercised jurisdiction here from time immemorial, and therefore might exist solely from prescription. Mr. Stockton's argument upon this point was based upon certain historical facts relative to the Court, into the consideration of which he did not fully enter, citing, however, one upon which he seems to have particularly relied, and that was this: In the year 1698 the Legislature of New Jersey, in an act then passed, recognized the existence of a Court of Chancery. He did not state directly the words of the act; if he had done so, perhaps he could have strengthened his argument. The statute to which he referred is undoubtedly that entitled "An act declaring what are the rights and privileges of his Majesty's subjects, inhabiting within this Province of East and West Jersey." That act declares: "That the General Assembly of this Province shall constitute all Courts within the same, with their Limits, Powers and Jurisdictions, except the *present* High Court of Chancery." The same act again refers to this Court in this manner: "Judges of the Court of Common Right for the time being shall not be Judges of the High Court of Chancery."

These historical facts, Mr Stockton insisted were sufficient, to every legal intent, to found a prescription and then, he claimed, in that connection, that "There is no man living, it is presumed, who can point out a time since the Government of this colony began and show that *then* no Court of Chancery did exist here."

But, if a Court of Chancery had existed and still existed in the province, the main question: Was the Governor its Judge? still remained to be answered. Mr. Stockton, answering this, argued in the affirmative,—that he was Chancellor from analogy. *The king, before a court was created for the purpose*, was vested with full power to hear appeals from inferior courts and moderate their severity. The Governor was in place of the sovereign, in the new colony, represented him, and must be invested with the same equitable jurisdiction. But the main reason given by the learned jurist for deciding that the Governor was Judge, was this: He was the keeper of the great seal of the province. In arguing this part of his opinion, Mr. Stockton met several objections which were made to the insistent that the Governor took the authority to exercise the office of Chancellor from the fact of his

having the seal in his possession. It was not the "Great Seal;" it was the public seal of the province, given to him for certain purposes not connected with any court.

Of course, no adequate idea can be given of any of the arguments of the members of the Committee, by these extracts. There was apparently no discussion before the Council, unless the brief argument of Mr. Ogden, after he had presented his main paper, was such; that really seemed to be in answer to Mr. Stockton's argument, whose opinion was certainly deserving of the greatest attention; it was very learned, well written, thoughtful and considerate.

On the 26th of March, 1770, another meeting of the Council was held, when the subject was again discussed and the opinions of the other members given. A majority was found to be in favor of the establishment of a Court of Equity and of the appointment of Governor Franklin as Chancellor; the result was that "the Council, after mature deliberation advised that his Excellency, Governor Franklin, be, by ordinance, appointed the Chancellor or Judge of the Court of Equity of this Province, and that the Attorney General be desired to prepare a draft of an ordinance for the better establishing the High Court of Chancery of this Province and for appointing his Excellency Governor Franklin the Chancellor or Judge thereof." Two days afterwards, the ordinance was presented to the Council, discussed and unanimously passed.

It is an indubitable fact that a Court of Chancery had existed in the colony during and since Cornbry's time, until 1750, and that each of the Governors from and including Cornbury to Bernard's time, took oath as Chancellor, except Ingoldsby. In November, 1704, an ordinance for establishing a Court of Chancery was passed and on the 30th of that month, Cornbury was sworn in as Chancellor. At the same time five members of the Council were sworn in as members of the Court. On May 26, 1707, it was ordered that the Court be opened, and two days afterwards, the Court was opened; after reading the ordinance, two Masters in Chancery were sworn in, and two days after that, two Clerks. In the time of Lord Lovelace, Governor, December 21, 1708, the members of the Council were sworn in as judges of the Court of Chancery. When Robert Hunter was Governor, January 1, 1710, Lewis Morris, Roger Mompesson, Peter Sonmans and Thomas Gordon were appointed a committee to prepare an ordinance for a High Court of Chancery, and on the 3rd of January, 1710, Lewis Morris,



Conradt Parker



reported the ordinance on behalf of the Committee. On the 17th of March, 1713, Lewis Morris moved that the Court of Chancery be opened; the motion was discussed and the Council decided, that, as the Governor "held the custody of the seal of the province under the Great Seal of England," he was, ipso facto, Chancellor and that he might appoint the proper officers and declare the court open when he pleased. On the 8th of August, 1715, Gov. Hunter took the oath of office as Chancellor. Governor William Burnet acted as Chancellor, on the 23d of November, 1723, when he notified the Council that he had appointed two Masters in Chancery and an Examiner. On May 1, 1724, an order was made that an ordinance be prepared for regulating the fees of officers in the Court. On the 1st of February, 1727, a Solicitor of the Court made a motion based upon a decree granted by Governor Burnet as Chancellor. On July 4, 1730, a Committee was appointed to revise the ordinance relative to fees, to "moderate the same in such manner as they shall judge agreeable to the circumstances of this Province and to consider of remedies for any abuses that they may discover to have crept into the practice of the Court." On the 13th of the same month, the Committee reported that they had gone through the ordinance; made several amendments and had examined into the abuses and presented some remedies for correcting them.

There was a quick succession of five Governors from 1733 until 1747, ending with Jonathan Belcher, all of whom took the oath of office as Chancellor. From 1750 up to 1763, there were four Governors, Francis Bernard, Thomas Boone, Joseph Hardy and William Franklin. Neither of these was sworn in as Chancellor, until March 28, 1770, when Franklin took oath as Chancellor under the ordinance passed a few days before by the Council, but they were each sworn to administer justice duly and impartially.

There can be no possible doubt under this statement, that there was a Court of Equity in the Province during colonial times from the surrender to Queen Anne, in 1702 until 1776, and that the Royal Governor acted as Chancellor. The important fact remains that the authority of the Governor to act as Judge of this Court was never, until Franklin's time, seriously questioned. The Court was duly officered; it had a Judge, a Clerk and other ministerial officers; it passed decrees, entered judgments and enforced them; it had behind it many centuries of existence in the mother country, and the prestige of a useful career in the past that promised much for the future; it was eventually to

become part and parcel of the jurisprudence of the State, firmly rooted and grounded in its very being, possessing in a most eminent degree the confidence of the community and was entitled to its respect and admiration, for the ability of its judges, for its perfect integrity and that conscientious adherence to the principles of equity and right which has ever marked its proceedings. At first, it did not meet with the favor of the community; the old Saxon spirit of independence that claimed the inestimable right of trial by jury engendered a feeling of jealousy against a court where a single Judge determined such important issues as were often brought before it. But this spirit gave way before the growing confidence in a tribunal whose action was found to be permeated by the principles of justice and with which equity was a cardinal virtue.

The Constitution of 1776 recognized the necessity of retaining so useful a Court and by direct terms made the Governor the Chancellor of the State, or, as it was expressed, "of the colony." The Constitution of 1844 separated the two offices and made the Chancellor an appointee of the Executive by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

It is entirely probable that during the colonial times comparatively little business was done in this Court, but, as the population increased, business also increased; mercantile and mechanical ventures were put in operation; the duties of the Chancellor became more and more onerous, and, in process of time, the Court was burdened with cases, and the physical and mental resources of the Chancellor were overtaxed. The method of conducting suits in this tribunal, through the slow and tedious examinations of witnesses taken in writing by examiners, became irksome to Counsel and suitors and not at all satisfactory to the Court. Another cause of complaint arose from the fact that the Governor was elected for only one year; making an officer upon whom depended so many important interests liable to be removed at most inopportune times, at the will of political parties. This made litigants and their solicitors restive and desirous of securing permanency in the position and less frequent changes in the incumbents. So, in the new Constitution it was declared that the Chancellor should hold office for seven years.

The tedious delays in the disposition of causes in this court, arising from the peculiar method of taking the testimony in written form and the consequent expense, very nearly imperilled the existence of the

court and it was determined by Chancellor Zabriskie that some means must be taken not only to change the system of trial, but to expedite the decisions of causes. In 1871, he drew a law which was passed by the Legislature, providing for the appointment of one Vice Chancellor by the Chancellor, the commission to issue from the Governor. Gov. Randolph, who was in office at the time, seriously objected to this law and was about to veto it because of the method of appointment, all other judicial appointments being made by the executive with the advice and consent of the Senate. But such representations were made to him by Chancellor Zabriskie that he was induced to withdraw his objections and approve the act.

By the terms of the statute the Chancellor might refer to the Vice Chancellor causes or other matters, which, at any time might be pending before the court, to hear for the Chancellor, report thereon and advise what order or decree should be made. The act made a change in the method of hearing witnesses who were required to appear before the Vice Chancellor and be orally examined and the case was to be tried in the same manner as suits in the several courts of law on trial before a jury. The Vice Chancellor was authorized to employ a Stenographic Reporter and to fix his fees. The Chancellor was also directed to divide the State into districts and appoint the time and places for the hearing of causes before the Vice Chancellor, who was to be a Counsellor of at least ten years' standing and was not permitted to practice in any court of the State. His salary was Five Thousand Dollars, with an additional per diem allowance of Ten Dollars for every day actually engaged. A salary of Nine Thousand Dollars is now paid to each Vice Chancellor, without any extra allowance.

Amzi Dodd was appointed the first Vice Chancellor, was commissioned May 2, 1871, and resigned May 1, 1875.

Abraham V. Van Fleet became his successor, May 3, 1875, and was thrice reappointed, but died December 25, 1894, just after entering upon his fourth term, and was succeeded by John R. Emery, who was appointed January 30, 1895.

Several acts have been passed at various times, by the Legislature, authorizing an increase in the number of Vice Chancellors until, from one, in the beginning, there are now five. The third Vice Chancellor was Amzi Dodd, commissioned the second time, April 1, 1881, but he only held the office until January 1, 1882, when he was elected President of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, located at Newark, and of course, resigned his office as Vice Chancellor.

John T. Bird was appointed to succeed Amzi Dodd, his commission dating from January, 1882, his term expiring in 1896. Frederic W. Stevens became his successor April 14, 1896.

Henry C. Pitney, Alfred Reed and Martin P. Grey were independent appointments by the Chancellor, authorized by virtue of several acts of the Legislature.

The present members of the Court of Chancery are the following:

Chancellor: Alexander T. McGill.

Vice Chancellors: Henry C. Pitney.

John R. Emery.

Alfred Reed.

Frederic W. Stevens.

Martin P. Grey.

The volume of business in this court has increased with wonderful rapidity and it seems hardly possible that officered even as it is, it will be able to meet the requirements of suitors. The time of the Chancellor and Vice Chancellors is fully occupied in the hearing of causes and in attention to the other business of the court.

The courts of Common Law and the Court of Equity, in New Jersey, have never interfered with each other. Each has acknowledged the jurisdiction of the other, without any attrition or friction. The benefits which have accrued to the suitors of the State from the wise and beneficent practice of the Court of Chancery can never be calculated. It has fastened itself upon the respect and confidence of the people and is now recognized as the most important factor in the jurisprudence of the country. The drift of public opinion is in favor of its independent jurisdiction within its own orbit and opposed to its union with the Courts of Common Law. Its destruction will certainly never be permitted and it is fervently hoped that no diminution of any of its powers will be attempted, either by Constitutional Amendments, or otherwise.

It will be remembered that the Governors, after 1776, were also Chancellors and, therefore, it was necessary that the appointees to that office should be lawyers and, if possible, able and experienced in their profession, and great care was taken in their selection.

William Livingston, who has been noticed elsewhere, was succeeded by William Paterson, whose services in the Federal Constitutional Convention have already been referred to. He came with his father very early in life, in 1747, from the north of Ireland. His first residence was at Trenton, or as it was then called, Trent Town, afterward at Prince

ton, then, at Somerville. He was a graduate of Princeton College, at that time one of the best educational institutions in the land. Six years afterward, in 1769, he was licensed as an attorney, having completed a regular term of service in the office of Richard Stockton. He commenced the practice of his profession at a place called New Bromley, in Hunterdon County, but soon removed to Somerville, then known as Raritan. He early espoused the patriotic cause, but was not, at first, favorable to separation from England. In 1775, he was elected a member of the Provincial Congress from Somerset, became Assistant Secretary, and in the succeeding year was elected Secretary. He supported the Constitution of 1776, but, like many others who voted for it, regarded it only as a temporary measure and afterward advocated its revision.

In 1776, he was appointed Attorney General of the State, then one of the most important offices in New Jersey. It involved a most dangerous service; the Courts were obliged to meet at different places in the State and the only mode of travel for the Attorney General was on horseback. Paterson, however, did not shrink from the performance of his duties. In 1780, he was elected a member of the Continental Congress, without his solicitation, while still Attorney General. The objection to several offices being held by the same man was not so strong then as it afterwards became. But Paterson's sense of right would not permit him to accept the appointment and he declined it, on the ground that it would interfere with the proper performance of the duties of the position he then held. At the end of his first term he was re-elected, but when peace came, resigned and returned to his profession, opening an office at New Brunswick, where he resided until his death. In 1789, he was elected Senator of the United States. Of course, he became a prominent member of that body; his commanding ability and great experience would necessarily place him in the foremost rank of any body of men with which he might be connected. To fully appreciate his services, it must be remembered that this was the first meeting of the Senate under the new Constitution. The members were charged with the duty of moulding and shaping the affairs of the Republic to meet the new situation. Undoubtedly the most important committee of the Senate was that one called upon to grapple with the establishment of the Federal Courts. The exigency was recognized and a strong committee was appointed, of which Paterson was one. The outgrowth of the labors of that commit-

tee was a judicial system, which has received the approbation of succeeding Congresses for more than a century, strongly manifested by the fact that no attempt has been made to change its material features, but only to enlarge its functions.

Governor Livingston died in 1790 and Paterson became Governor without any serious opposition. He was intrusted by the Legislature with the most important work of his life. In 1792, a law was passed that Governor Paterson should collect and revise all statutes which had any force in New Jersey, whether Colonial, State or English. He departed somewhat from the course dictated by the law and not only remodelled the statutes already passed, but also prepared for passage all such British acts as he deemed proper to be re-enacted. Besides this, he was requested by the Legislature to prepare a criminal code. These laws, known as Paterson's Laws, are a lasting memorial of his erudition and are still quoted and relied upon by members of the bar in important cases, especially where questions arise involving principles connected with ancient titles or practice.

He completed his revision about the beginning of the present century and added to his work an act which provided that thereafter no English statute should have any force in the State. To this the Legislature added another provision of the most sweeping character, that no English statute "nor any compilation, commentary, digest, lecture, treatise or other explanation or exposition of the Common Law made, had, given, written or composed since the fourth day of July, 1776 in Great Britain, shall be received or read in any court of law or equity of this State, as law or evidence of the law, or elucidation or explanation thereof, any practice, opinion or sentiment of the said courts of justice used, entertained or expressed to the contrary hereof notwithstanding." In 1801, an amendment was added to this law, providing that any attorney who should offer to read any such book should be deprived of his license. This statute remained on the statute book in full force until 1818, when it was repealed.

Governor Paterson also remodeled the practice of law in the Common Law and Chancery Courts.

In 1793, he was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which position he held until his death, in 1806. He was not an orator and never attempted to carry any of his points by flights of fancy or eloquence, but by pure logic and sensible judgment.

Governor Paterson was succeeded by Richard Howell, who retained the office from 1793 to 1801. He was born of Welsh parents who came from Wales, in 1729, and was one of twins born, in 1754, in Delaware, but, in 1774, his father came with his family to New Jersey. In November, 1774, it will be remembered that a quantity of tea was destroyed at Greenwich, Cumberland County. Howell was one of the party who seized this tea and burned it. In 1775 he enlisted into the patriotic army and was early selected to fill a subordinate office, but soon, when a little more than twenty-one years old, became Captain in the regiment commanded by Col. William Maxwell and, in a very short time was further promoted to the rank of major. He resigned from the army in 1779 and was soon licensed as an attorney at law. It is claimed that he resigned so as to be able to perform some secret service for General Washington, the nature of which has been kept profoundly secret. A letter written by one of his brothers, in 1837, states that he was arrested for treason and carried before Chief Justice Brearley, told how he exhibited his commission and that Brearley upon sight of the commission ordered him to be discharged and that every record of the court relating to his arrest should be erased. In September, 1788, he was elected Clerk of the Supreme Court and was then residing at Trenton. In the next year General Washington made his triumphant journey to New York for the purpose of being inaugurated as the first President of the United States. His reception at Trenton was a perfect ovation. In the preparation for this reception Howell took a leading part. In 1793, he succeeded William Paterson and held the office of Governor and Chancellor until 1801, when Joseph Bloomfield was elected to fill the office. There is no record of any of his decisions as Chancellor, so that no opinion can be formed of his ability as judge of the court over which he presided. It is more than probable that no important causes were brought to his attention. He died at the early age of forty-nine and left no appreciable impress on the practice or decisions of the common law or chancery.

Joseph Bloomfield, who succeeded Howell, was a Republican and was elected as the candidate of his party, over Howell, who was known as a Federalist. Bloomfield was born in 1755, at Woodbridge, Middlesex County, and was the son of Dr. Moses Bloomfield, a distinguished patriot. He was educated in the schools of the time and entered the office of Cortlandt Skinner, at one time Attorney General of the State and a lawyer of eminence, who, however, embraced the cause of the king and raised a force of 517 men from the tories of the State.

Mr. Bloomfield was licensed in 1775 and commenced the practice of his profession at Bridgeton. He soon went into the army, rose to the rank of Captain of the Third New Jersey Regiment and remained in active service until 1778, when he became Clerk of the Assembly. When William Paterson resigned his office of Attorney General, Bloomfield succeeded him. In 1781, he was elected Governor and held the office until 1812, with the exception of the year 1802, when there was a tie in the vote for that office and no election. Bloomfield's action as Chancellor cannot be appreciated, as there is no record of any of his decisions. The business in the Court of Chancery increased materially during his term of office and some few of his opinions were reported several years after his retirement. He was undoubtedly a man of considerable ability, of unquestioned probity and of great benevolence.

He died in 1825 and was succeeded by Colonel Aaron Ogden, descended from one of the original settlers of Elizabeth Town, who held the office for one year only.

Bloomfield's services during the Revolutionary War were of a distinguished character, but one of the duties which he was called upon to perform must have been very distasteful to him. His former preceptor, Cortlandt Skinner, was at one time favorable to the cause of the colonies, but later on he changed his course and became a Royalist, still retaining his office of Attorney General of this State. A letter which he wrote to his brother, a Lieutenant Colonel in the British army, was intercepted and orders given for his arrest. Captain Bloomfield was deputed to perform that service, but fortunately for him, certainly for the District Attorney, Skinner had, in some manner, received an intimation of his intended arrest and had left the State.

While in the army, Bloomfield was appointed Judge Advocate of that part of it detailed for service in the northern colonies. He became successively Vice-President and President of the Society of the Cincinnati. Governor Bloomfield took a very active interest in public affairs, not only in those relating to the politics of the country, but in many benevolent associations. He was always a prominent citizen in whatever community he lived and his influence was ever exerted for the right. A singular circumstance is related of him, in connection with his office as Chancellor. When he first took his seat, it is reported that he requested that he should not be addressed by the title of "Your Excellency." A very eccentric lawyer was then a practitioner in the court and with great solemnity addressed the Chancellor almost imme-



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diately after this announcement, in these words: "May it please your Excellency: Your Excellency's predecessors were addressed by the title of Excellency, and if your Excellency pleases, the proper title of the Governor of the State was and is, Your Excellency. I humbly pray, therefore, on my own behalf, and on behalf of the bar generally that we may be permitted by your Excellency's leave, to address your Excellency, when sitting in the High Court of Chancery, by the ancient title of Your Excellency." There was no further demur, after this, on the part of the Governor, as to the mode in which he should be addressed. He was twice elected a member of Congress and died in 1825.

His successor, Aaron Ogden, was a man of decided characteristics. He was born at Elizabeth Town, in 1756, graduated very early from Princeton College and soon afterwards became assistant teacher in a school where Alexander Hamilton, Gov. Livingston and Judge Brockholtz were pupils. This was during the years 1776 and 1777, at a time when able bodied patriots were needed in active service in the army and both teacher and scholars volunteered. Mr. Ogden rapidly rose to the rank of Brigade Major and Inspector, one of the most important offices in the army, now abolished. He participated in several battles during the war and gained a great reputation as an efficient and accomplished officer. At the close of the war he returned to Elizabeth Town, became a student-at-law with his brother Robert and was licensed a year afterwards, notwithstanding the rule which required an applicant for license to have pursued a course of several years' study. He began the practice of law at Elizabeth Town and soon secured a large business. An examination of Coxe's Reports, the first book of reports of causes in the Supreme Court ever published, beginning with the April term, 1790 and continuing for three years, reveals the fact that Mr. Ogden was very often employed in cases in that tribunal. He possessed some of the very best characteristics of a good lawyer and would undoubtedly have risen to a higher rank than he actually did, if he had continued in the profession. But, he was an ardent Federalist and was led into the political arena which interfered materially with his legal practice. In February, 1801, he was elected to the Senate of the United States, which office he held for two years, succeeding to the unexpired term of Senator Schureman. At the expiration of his term as Senator, the party in opposition gained control of the Legislature and he was not re-elected. He became, however, Clerk

of the County of Essex, an office which could then be held by a practitioner in the Courts. Soon after this he became engaged in a controversy with Thomas Gibbons which resulted in reducing him from prosperity to almost actual poverty. The controversy originated in a rivalry between Col. Ogden and Mr. Gibbons in the steamboat business. The Legislature of New York had granted the exclusive right to Livingston and Fulton to navigate the waters of that State with steam vessels, for a term of years. Col. Ogden, in connection with Daniel Dod, started a line of steamboats between Elizabeth Town and New York. In retaliation, the Legislature of New Jersey passed a statute granting exclusive privileges to Ogden and Dod. An attempt was made to repeal the New Jersey statute and the parties appeared with their Counsel before a committee and were heard. Livingston was represented by Thomas Addis Emmet, and Ogden and Dod by Samuel L. Southard and Joseph Hopkinson. The result was that the New Jersey law was repealed. Violent disputes originated in the courts and both Legislatures were appealed to. During these controversies Thomas Gibbons appeared on the stage, in opposition to Ogden and Dod. He was a lawyer of consummate ability, a man of large means, of untiring energy, of an iron will and capable of employing means to attain an end which some honest men thought questionable. Suit after suit was brought and the controversy at last assuming a personal character, challenges passed between the parties. Colonel Ogden was dogged and persevering in his attempts to secure his rights. No aspersion could be justly made against his character; that remained untarnished; but, in the end he was defeated after a most harassing conflict. He lost his fortune, his wife died and he never recovered the position which he formerly occupied. This same Thomas Gibbons was remarkable for wit and sarcasm, in the use of which, in cases where he appeared as Counsellor, he exceeded the most of men. At the time of one of the many controversies between him and Governor Ogden, his son-in-law, John M. Trumbull, had been subpoenaed as a witness, but had failed to appear. Gibbons, who had quarreled with Mr. Trumbull, as, in fact, with almost all the members of his family, seized the opportunity to wreak his vengeance and applied to the Supreme Court of New Jersey for an attachment for contempt. He appeared before that tribunal in support of the motion; Richard Stockton representing Mr. Trumbull, injudiciously reflected upon the character and motives of Gibbons. This opened the door for a witty and sarcastic reply. Gibbons had

become very fat and unwieldy; he requested permission from the court to remain seated, and poured out volumes of invective, which even the dignified Chief Justice Kirkpatrick and his associates, Southard and Rossell were unable to withstand. The Court, the Counsel and the spectators indulged in roars of laughter until the court room resounded with the peals. Joseph Warren Scott, then in the prime of his life and a distinguished Counsellor, left his seat and ran to a place where he was concealed from the view of the judges, danced up and down and clapping his hands, shook with uncontrollable mirth. It was some time before the dignity of the court could be restored.

In 1829, Governor Ogden was arrested for debt in New York and refusing the proffered aid of his friends, remained in confinement for several months, being finally released by an act of the Legislature providing that no Revolutionary officer or soldier should be imprisoned for debt. The law was so framed as to cover the case of Col. Ogden, and he was released. He died in 1839; his last days were solaced by his appointment to the office of Collector of Customs of Jersey City, created especially for him by act of Congress. In 1813 he was succeeded by William S. Pennington, who was followed, in 1815, by Mahlon Dickerson. The biographies of these two last named gentlemen have already appeared among the justices of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Dickerson was succeeded by Isaac H. Williamson, who held office for twelve years. He was descended from one of the oldest and most respected families in Elizabeth Town. He did not have the advantages of a collegiate education, graduating from a common school. Entering the office of his brother, Matthias Williamson, he was licensed in 1791 as an Attorney, as a Counsellor in 1796 and was made a Sergeant-at-law in 1804. He began practice in his native place, where he had many distinguished men as competitors, among whom was Aaron Ogden, twelve years his senior. Col. Ogden, in after years, speaking of the ability of the young attorney, gave him great credit for talent and acknowledged that he was becoming a very dangerous rival. Mr. Williamson's practice was not confined to his native County. In his day, the Attorney Generals were permitted to appoint deputies to prosecute the pleas in the different counties and young Williamson was made Deputy for the County of Morris, which office he filled for several years with distinguished ability. He was remarkable for great accuracy in drafting indictments and other legal papers. His ability in this respect became so well-known that lawyers found it very safe

for them to use his drafts as precedents in their own practice. It is said of him that he never made a mistake in drawing any legal paper. There perhaps never was a lawyer at the bar of New Jersey more safe as an adviser than Isaac H. Williamson. His perception of legal principles seemed to be intuitive and he easily grasped the most intricate questions. He revelled in abstruse legal problems and gave up his whole mind and heart to the acquisition of legal lore. He could not be tempted from his profession to any participation in party politics and his reading outside of his profession was of such a character as would aid him in discharging the duties incumbent upon him as Counsellor and Advocate. He read history, examined mathematics, studied political economy and abstruse sciences, but they were all used by him as aids and adjuncts in the prosecution of his legal studies. Light literature he never touched and it is doubtful whether he ever read any poetry at all. He was a very able advocate and a successful one. He was, perhaps, the profoundest jurist that ever adorned the Court of Chancery and yet his style both in speaking and writing was faulty. No scholar can read his published opinions without desiring to criticise them. He succeeded Mahlon Dickerson as Governor, in 1817. His election occurred at a time when party politics ran high and when the parties were about equally divided. He had only a majority of seven in the joint meeting that elected him Governor. His opposing candidate was Joseph McIlvaine and strange to say, it was not so much a question of fitness and ability, or even of politics, as of locality that decided his election. He was re-elected for twelve years, without serious opposition, but in 1829, the Democratic party, under the leadership of Gen. Jackson, became overwhelmingly powerful and he was obliged to give way to Peter D. Vroom. He preferred the practice of law to the position of Chancellor, but no man was better equipped as an Equity Judge than Isaac H. Williamson. His salary was only about \$2,000, but, in addition to this, there were some fees connected with the office, which if they had been collected, would have made the income from the office quite respectable. When Governor Williamson assumed the duties of Chancellor the business in his court was quite unimportant, but the profession soon learned that a master mind was in control and the court gradually became very busily engaged in settling disputes between suitors. Governor Williamson worked very many important changes in the practice of his court, making himself familiar with the principles governing the

English tribunals of Equity, after which that of New Jersey was modeled and introducing these principles to the very great advantage of members of the bar and of their clients. Adequate remedies, before his time, had never been afforded to mortgagees for the foreclosure of mortgages, but he introduced a system by which full relief was given to persons holding this kind of security and the perfect method now adopted by the court to meet every exigency that might arise in suits of foreclosure, owe their origin, in many cases, to Chancellor Williamson. Unfortunately there is no book of reports of cases covering his time; this is much to be regretted, as doubtless stores of legal wisdom, suggestions and decisions with reference to the principles involved in the practice of courts of equity would be discovered in his opinions. One case in which he delivered an opinion is reported in 3d Stewart, 145. No Chancellor prior to his time ever conferred more dignity on the court or impressed himself as more deserving the respect and confidence of the community than did Isaac H. Williamson.

Governor Williamson returned to the bar after his failure to be re-elected Chancellor and very soon secured a lucrative practice. He was engaged in almost every important cause, on one side or the other, which was brought into the courts. In 1832, Chief Justice Ewing died and all eyes were turned to Mr. Williamson as his successor, but he declined the nomination, giving as his reason that his mind for so many years had been directed to equity jurisprudence that he feared he was unfitted to assume an office where the rules of the common law must govern.

Notwithstanding his aversion from political life, he was elected for two years to the Council from Essex County, and in 1844, became a member of the Constitutional convention, of which body he was unanimously made the President. His health failing he was unable to meet with that important body during the latter part of its sessions and died before the year closed, at the age of seventy-seven. Although he was not a graduate of any collegiate institution, Princeton conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., as a mark of respect from the trustees over whom he had presided for more than twelve years.

Governor Williamson was one of the most genial of men, his laugh was an inspiration, trilling out like a child's, full of life and soul. He was of a merry disposition and enjoyed the society of friends, loved a joke, enjoyed a song, but never lost his personal dignity. He was the life of any company and the younger members of the bar loved him for his

kindness; he never repelled them, listened to them with patience, corrected their errors and aided them by his advice and counsel. The members of the profession, in his time, were more sociable in their habits than at present; they loved to gather together; there was an *esprit de corps* among them and Isaac H. Williamson aided more than any other man in strengthening the bond of friendship. At the termination of Governor Williamson's last term, in 1829, the Democratic party became successful throughout the Republic and elected Gen. Jackson President of the United States. Its success in New Jersey brought new men to the front in the political arena. Williamson was one of the last of the great men of New Jersey to adhere to the Federalists and although he was recognized as eminently fitted for the office of Governor and Chancellor, and could have been reappointed in ordinary times, when party spirit was not so decided, the successful Democrats were now determined to sweep their old opponents from office and to put their own political friends into position and power.

Garret D. Wall had been known and recognized as a leading Federalist only a few years before the election of General Jackson, but he gave in his adherence to the Democratic party, acted with it and aided materially in securing its success in New Jersey. So, when the Legislature convened, he was elected Governor but declined. Peter D. Vroom had also acted with the Federalists but now, he too, had gone over to the Democratic party and when General Wall declined the appointment Mr. Vroom was selected and held office until 1832. By this time the Federalist party had ceased to exist and a new one arose—the Whig party. This did not succeed to the principles of the Federalists nor did it assume them. Those who favored the extinct political organization were divided in their future affiliations, some going to the Democratic and some to the Whig party. Different political principles came to the front which were recognized by the new organizations. In 1832, Samuel L. Southard was chosen by a Whig Legislature, but he only remained in office for one year. Elias P. Sealey succeeded Governor Southard, in March, 1835, for the balance of his term, which expired in the fall of that year. He was a Whig and when the Democratic party came into power, in 1833, Governor Vroom was re-elected. Mr. Sealey was of Puritan descent, his ancestors removing from Connecticut in 1698, to Cumberland County, New Jersey. His father was a prominent man in that County for several years. He was licensed in 1815 as an attorney. He was not a graduate of any college and only

received a common school education. He tried very few causes and was not distinguished as an advocate. He was elected to the Council from his county, in 1829 and continued in that office for three or four sessions; in 1832, he was made Vice President of that body. None of his opinions are reported. The most important case before him is that already referred to of Hendrickson vs. Decow, the celebrated Hicksite and Orthodox Quaker cause. He referred this case, as has already been stated, to Chief Justice Ewing and Associate Justice Drake, whose opinions he adopted in deciding it. It was carried to the Court of Errors where the decree of the Chancellor was affirmed, but not by a unanimous vote. After his retirement from the office of Chancellor, Mr. Sealey was several times a member of the Legislature, and died in 1846, at the early age of fifty-five years.

Peter D. Vroom was the son of a gentleman of the same name, who took a prominent part in the Revolution and attained the rank of Colonel in the Revolutionary Army. He was a very prominent citizen in his time, and was one of the representatives of the Dutch element so predominant in the County of Somerset. His distinguished son was born at Hillsborough in that County, in 1791, was prepared for college at the Somerville Academy and, in 1808, entered the Junior class of Columbia College, in the City of New York and graduating in 1809, entered the office of George McDonald, an attorney, of Somerville and was licensed as an attorney in 1813, becoming counsellor in 1816 and a Sergeant at law in 1828. He does not seem to have been fortunate in his early locations, settling first at Schooley's Mountain in Morris County, where he remained about a year and a half, then removing to Hackettstown, and, after two years, locating at Flemington. These different changes did not aid him in acquiring practice, but he did have a degree of success. While at Flemington, he met a Miss Dumont, a daughter of one of the most distinguished families of his native County, whom he afterwards married. The effort which first gave promise of his future success was made by him in the case of Kline vs. Ramsey, which was so able as to receive a very pronounced encomium from Chief Justice Kirkpatrick. From Flemington, he removed to Somerville and remained there about twenty years. He never ceased to regret his numerous changes and it is quite certain that if he had carried his native talents to some large city he would have met with success earlier in life. About the year 1824, the Republic was convulsed with political strife, when Gen. Jackson came to the front as

a prominent candidate of the Democratic party for President. Mr. Vroom and his father had always been consistent Federalists, but now they supported the new party. It was charged by the leading Federalists in New Jersey that Adams had deserted their organization and had connected himself with that of which Thomas Jefferson was the leader. Mr. Vroom represented the County of Somerset in the Lower House of the Legislature for three terms—1826–27 and 1829. The Democratic majority in the Legislature, in 1829, was overwhelming and it resolved to elect members from its own organization to all offices within its gift. As has already been stated, Governor Williamson's term expired in 1829; Garret D. Wall was named as his successor, but he declined and Peter D. Vroom was elected by the ruling party, as Governor. The position was an exceedingly delicate as well as a difficult one. The peculiar fitness of his predecessor for the office of Chancellor might well make the new appointee doubtful of his own success. Williamson had proved himself equal to every emergency during the whole time he occupied the position of Chancellor. Vroom lacked some of the characteristics that so eminently fitted the retiring Governor for the performance of the duties of the highest judicial office in the commonwealth, and cannot be called his peer, but was nevertheless admirably equipped. He was an independent thinker; his anxiety to reach a correct conclusion might lead an ordinary observer to infer that his mental processes were not rapid; his mind really moved with great celerity and he easily grasped ideas; his judgments were accurate and rarely overruled. His practice at the bar gave him unmistakable advantage in the sifting of human testimony. The system then prevailed of reducing the evidence of witnesses in his court to writing through the medium of masters and examiners. He had no Vice Chancellors but was obliged to meet the requirements of his position alone. Every detail connected with a case received his attention and an examination of the reports during his term of office reveals the fact that he gave untiring industry to the examination of the cases submitted to him. The first book of equity reports, published in the State, is that collected by Nathaniel Saxton and begins with the opinions of Governor Vroom. He could not have profited by the opinions of his predecessors as none were published. In one respect the bar have been very much benefited by Chancellor Vroom's opinions; his precedents, forms of decrees and other papers were very

correct and valuable. He held his office until 1832 when, as before stated, Samuel L. Southard became Chancellor for one year.

In 1833, Vroom was re-elected and held the position for three years. His health then failing, he retired from public life and resumed his practice at Somerville. In 1837, President Van Buren appointed him a commissioner to settle certain claims under a treaty made with the Choctaw Indians which made it necessary for him to remain in Mississippi for several months. In 1838 he was elected on the Congressional ticket a representative to Congress. But his election and that of several of his colleagues on the Democratic ticket was disputed in consequence of some technical questions arising upon certificates of the returns of votes and this gave rise to the celebrated "Broad Seal War." There was no doubt that the Democratic ticket, in that election, received the majority of votes and, after a severe contest, he was admitted to a seat in Congress. By this time he had removed to Trenton, where he resided up to the time of his death. After his removal he was elected to the Constitutional Convention from Somerset county, although not then a resident there. He took a leading part in this Convention, was chairman of one of the most important committees and resisted several innovations upon the jurisprudence of the State proposed to the Convention. Two years after the adoption of the Constitution of 1844, in connection with Henry W. Green, Stacy G. Potts and William L. Dayton, he revised the statutes of New Jersey, making a thorough revision so as to adapt past legislation to the new Constitution. Shortly after finishing this great work, Governor Fort, a Democratic Governor, nominated him for Chancellor to succeed Henry W. Green, but he at once declined. In 1852, he became a Presidential elector and voted for Franklin Pierce for President. In 1853, President Pierce tendered him the appointment of minister to Berlin, which he accepted and remained attached to the Prussian court until 1857, when, at his own request, he was recalled and returning to Trenton resumed the practice of his profession. After this, he confined himself almost exclusively to arguments in the higher courts, upon appeals brought up by writs of error and other process. In 1861, the alarming state of affairs in the Republic led the Legislature of Virginia to call for the appointment of commissioners by all the States of the Union to meet in what was afterwards known as the "Peace Congress." The proposal from Virginia involved the selection of men of

the highest character, representative of both the great political parties, conservative in their views and patriotic in their intentions, who should meet together and, if possible, present such measures as would preserve the Union. Mr. Vroom was one of the nine men selected to represent New Jersey. From a letter written at the time by one of the commissioners, this extract is given for the purpose of showing the respect and confidence entertained for him. A committee of one from each State had been appointed to whom were referred resolutions offered by the State of New Jersey to the Peace Congress. This communication relates to the meetings of that committee: "The meetings of this committee were numerous and protracted and the labors of the members arduous and exhausting and Governor Vroom was a punctual, faithful and patient member of that committee. The New Jersey delegates were in the habit of assembling after each meeting and receiving from him a full account of the proceedings of the discussions which had taken place. These statements were made with that clearness and precision so characteristic of Governor Vroom. And, I am bound to add, that in all our conferences and consultations we found him ever calm, sagacious and patriotic. Our intercourse with him during the protracted session of the conference was exceedingly pleasant. He was uniformly kind, gentle and acceptable and his colleagues naturally and justly regarded him as the Nestor of the delegation, both as regards age and wisdom." Mr. Vroom was an earnest Democrat, but he was a sincere patriot. He devoted all his energies, all the treasures of his intellect while a member of the "Peace Congress" to the establishment of the Union and with forceful energy strove to bring together the people of the North and the South by the adoption of a plan which would act as a compromise and relieve the country from the embarrassments consequent upon the action of the radicals on both sides. In this he had failed. He was a great stickler for the Constitution and, while supporting the war on the part of the North, insisted that war should be conducted in a constitutional manner and simply for the purpose of restoring the union of the States. When that was accomplished he claimed that all was done that could be done within the limits of the organic law of the Republic. In this view he was entirely honest—acting according to the opinions he had formed from a careful investigation of the whole case. His patriotism was strongly manifested in a public meeting which he

addressed in Somerset, in 1863. A draft had been ordered, the opposition to which was so strong that it was feared riots might ensue. His speech was conservative and strongly Democratic in its tendencies, but it rang with the true spirit of patriotism and its influence was felt beyond the limits of the County in which it was delivered. Mr. Vroom lived to be more than fourscore years of age, in the full possession of his faculties, able almost up to his last days to argue a case with as much ability as ever and died at Trenton, at an advanced age.

Philemon Dickerson succeeded Mr. Vroom and held the office for one year. He was the brother of Mahlon Dickerson, was licensed as an attorney in 1813, as a Counsellor in 1817 and in 1834 was made a sergeant-at-law. This office of sergeant-at law,—a survival of the English courts—was one eagerly sought after by the practitioners of one hundred and more years ago. It had certain privileges connected with it which made it somewhat important, but the main reason which induced lawyers to seek it was the honor which attached to it. Sergeants were selected by the court from the counsellors according to their supposed fitness for the position. While the office existed, it created jealousy and there was much dissatisfaction; so, the court was induced, soon after the beginning of the Nineteenth century, to abolish it. Those appointed to examine applicants for license as attorneys and counsellors were selected from the sergeants and they only were entitled to pass a common recovery in the Supreme Court. Mr. Dickerson removed from Philadelphia to Paterson and commenced the practice of his profession there. In 1833, he was elected a member of the Assembly from Essex County and in 1836 was chosen Governor by the Democratic party, but he only held the office one year. In 1839, he ran for Congress on the Democratic ticket, but his election was disputed for some defect in the returns of votes from some of the townships. In 1841, he was made Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, which office he held until the time of his death, in 1862. Although Governor Dickerson's term of office was limited to one term, yet he made one or two decisions of great importance, which gave proof of his fitness for the position of Chancellor. His opinions are found in Green's Chancery Reports. One of these was that of the Associated Reformed Church *vs.* the Trustees of the Theological Seminary at Trenton. This case involved very important and delicate questions respecting the rights and duties of

ecclesiastical organizations. His opinion was elaborate, learned and showed great research and was acquiesced in by the parties. The other case was that of *Hulme vs. Shreve*, which involved the rights of owners of streams to back water upon their neighbors' farms. In this case Chancellor Dickerson made a personal examination of the ground and presented an opinion from which no appeal was taken. Governor Dickerson was succeeded by William Pennington, the son of William S. Pennington, already noticed both as Judge of the Supreme Court and as Chancellor. Young Pennington was born in Newark, in 1790. He was educated in the schools of that city, and in Princeton College, graduating at that institution in 1813. He studied law in the office of Theodore Frelinghuysen, but the tradition is that he was not a very hard student, in fact, the story is that as he left the office of his preceptor, Mr. Frelinghuysen said to him, rather jocularly: "I hope now you will attend more to your books." He was licensed as an attorney in 1817, as a counselor in 1820, was appointed a sergeant-at-law in 1834. He continued his residence in Newark where he opened an office and at once secured a very valuable and lucrative practice. He was genial and made himself one of the most popular men of his time; possessing a remarkable presence with a familiarity that bred no contempt, he made himself accessible to all; with the most agreeable manners, with a pleasant smile for every one, he ingratiated himself into the favor of all he met. He was remarkable for many characteristics which command success in his profession. He had a mind of no common order—independent in his thought, far reaching in his intuitions, with great discrimination and a most excellent judge of human nature, he was enabled to supply any deficiency resulting from his lack of industry while a student. He was a born lawyer, easily mastering the principles involved in any case submitted to him and realizing with the promptness of genius and the alertness of a well-balanced mind the real points at issue, he never failed to arrive at a proper conclusion. He was essentially an all-rounded man. To all these characteristics he added great common sense and that kind of judgment which enabled him to decide the proper course to pursue and the proper decision to make. He became a politician early in life, not in the sense of the modern demagogue, who gives himself up to devices not at all honest, but a true politician, in the best sense of the word. He believed in the party to which he belonged, not so much because it was his party, but

because he believed it to be the most patriotic. He was ambitious, but his ambition was laudable; he loved office and craved distinction not because of the personal benefits that accrued to him, but for the reason that he honestly thought he could serve his country and advance its interests in the positions he craved. He was of the strictest integrity and nothing evinced this more than the fact that he was placed at the head of several moneyed institutions and was intrusted with the care of valuable estates as trustee and executor.

His father had been appointed judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey and the son was made clerk of the court. It was, however, almost a sinecure; very little business was done in the court, the sessions rarely lasting more than a day or two. He united himself with the Whig party and was identified with that organization so long as it had an existence. After its disintegration he became a leader of the Republican party and continued faithful to its principles until the time of his death. In 1828 Mr. Pennington was elected a member of the Assembly from Essex County and, in 1837, was chosen Governor and Chancellor, which office he held until 1843. Governor Pennington was one of the most industrious of Chancellors. Causes in his court received the fullest attention and whenever investigation was necessary, he did not fail to examine all the cases involved with untiring industry. His decisions gave universal satisfaction and it is believed that he was never overruled more than once during the whole six years of his term of office. He was peculiarly fitted for the performance of the duties of Chancellor. His strong, comprehensive mind enabled him to grasp the salient points in cases and his intuitive perception of the differences between right and wrong, so necessary in an equity Judge, never failed him. Aided by his good sound common sense he struck at the very heart of the matter under consideration. The one case where he was overruled turned upon a doubtful principle and the weight of legal opinion sustained his judgment. As Chancellor, he was presiding Judge of the Court of Errors and his influence over that high tribunal was wonderful; possessing the confidence of all its members, who were satisfied of the purity of his motives, he never failed to secure their acquiescence in his views. Although a strong political partisan he never suffered partisanship to influence his decisions as Chancellor. No one dared question his entire integrity as a judicial officer and his conduct while in

office has added strength and dignity to the Equity Court and preserved for it the respect not only of Counsel and suitors in New Jersey, but also of courts in other States. After he left the office of Chancellor he returned to Newark and at once secured a large part of his former practice as well as new clients.

In 1858, when party lines ceased to be drawn and sectional discord prevailed, William Pennington was elected to Congress. He did not seek the nomination; it was forced upon him by one of the most enthusiastic conventions ever held in the State. When he reached Congress with no expectation of being a candidate for any office of that body, he found a most alarming state of affairs existing. Several nominations were made for Speaker and the balloting continued for two months. The story of that momentous time has been told by the Honorable John T. Nixon, a colleague of Pennington in Congress, and published by the New Jersey Historical Society. After a protracted struggle, Governor Pennington was elected Speaker, as a compromise. He was not at all acquainted with the nice distinctions of parliamentary ruling, but made a wise and impartial presiding officer and retired from the position at the close of the session, with the respect of all parties. He was nominated for a re-election, but failed to secure it and continued in his practice up to a short time prior to his death which occurred in 1862. He was distinguished for one social peculiarity—his love of humor, and sometimes could rise to the dignity of pure wit. He was a social man, delighting in the society of his friends.

Daniel Haines was the last Chancellor under the Constitution of 1776. A sketch of his life has been given amongst the Justices of the Supreme Court.

Since the Constitution of 1844, the following gentlemen have been Chancellors:

Oliver S. Halsted	1845-1852.
Benjamin Williamson	1852-1860.
Henry W. Green	1860-1866.
Abram O. Zabriskie	1866-1873.
Theodore Runyon	1873-1887.
Alexander T. McGill	1887.-

Sketches of these gentlemen will appear in another part of this history.

The limits of this work will not permit the further discussion of the history of New Jersey since the adoption of the Constitution of 1844. That history is accessible to all. The Commonwealth of New Jersey has ever stood foremost among the States of the Republic for its patriotic efforts to sustain the Constitution of the country. The administration of justice has been a synonym of honesty and ability. Every Jerseyman has been enabled to point with pride to the jurisprudence of the State as administered by its Courts and Judges.

PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL REGISTER.

EDWIN GALLOWAY ADAMS, Newark, born in Fond du Lac, Wis., March 30, 1873, is a son of Major Kelsey M. and Ella (Lewis) Adams; he attended the high school of his native city, and was graduated from Phillips Exeter (N. H.) Academy in June, 1891. He studied for three years at the law school of Columbia College in New York, taking the degree of LL.B. in June, 1894, and afterward read law with former Judge J. Frank Fort, of Newark, N. J. He was admitted as attorney at the November term at Trenton in 1894, and is now a member of the firm of Adams & Feldmann, of Newark. He resides at Montclair, N. J.

HORACE L. ALLEN was born in Monmouth county, N. J., November 15, 1869, son of Joseph L. and Catherine M. Allen. He was graduated from Hasbrouck Institute in Jersey City in 1886, and entered Princeton College in the following fall, but left at the commencement of his junior year. He read law in the office of James F. Minturn, corporation attorney of the city of Hoboken, and in 1891 entered Columbia Law School in New York, where he completed a full legal course. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the November term, 1891, and as counselor at Trenton, February term, 1895. He was elected a member of the Board of Education of Hoboken in the spring of 1895, and in the fall of the same year was elected member of assembly from the Tenth district of Hudson county. He is counsel to the Board of Health of the city of Hoboken.

GEORGE A. ANGLE, Belvidere, born in Rocksbury, Warren county, N. J., September 9, 1853, is a son of Richard and Catherine A. (Depue) Angle, and was graduated from Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., in 1876. He read law in Belvidere with J. G. Shipman & Son, and was admitted as attorney in June, 1879, and as counselor in November, 1882. He served as mayor of the city of Belvidere in 1890, 1891, and

1892. In the spring of 1896, he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Warren county, by Governor Griggs, for a full term of five years.

W. HOLT APGAR, Trenton, was born at Annandale, Hunterdon county, N. J., May 18, 1861, son of Henry F. Apgar and Hannah M. Apgar. The first Apgars in this country (two brothers) came from Germany about one hundred and fifty years ago. His mother was of German and Irish descent. He was graduated from the State Normal School at Trenton, and his law studies were conducted with Hon. John N. Voorhees, of Flemington, N. J., and with W. D. Holt, of Trenton. At the June term of the Supreme Court in 1884 he was admitted as an attorney, and as counselor at the February term in 1890.

Mr. Apgar held the office of assistant prosecutor of Mercer county from 1888 to 1894, and since 1891 has been and is now president of the Park Commission of Trenton. He has earned a leading position among the criminal lawyers of the State through his connection with many of the important trials of late years. He was connected with the Shann poisoning case; Koccis, Haddock, and Walwitz murder cases; Robinson vs. Hyde, a famous *crim. con.* case in Mercer county; McDermott vs. Barnum-Bailey show, for damages for death of a son of plaintiff by a blow struck by an employee of the defendant. In every one of these cases, except the Shann murder case, the victory was on the side of the parties represented by Mr. Apgar. He did considerable newspaper work between 1882 and 1890, which included more or less service for the New York World, and Times, the Philadelphia Press, and several New Jersey dailies. He was the successful nominee for State senator from Mercer county in 1892.

September 10, 1884, at Three Bridges, N. J., he was married to Rettie R. Higgins, daughter of Asher Higgins (deceased) and Anna C. Case Higgins, of Flemington, N. J.

EDWARD SANFORD ATWATER, Elizabeth, born in Fairfield, Conn, February 8, 1843, is the son of Rev. Lyman H. Atwater, D. D., LL. D., for thirty years professor of political science at Princeton College and a well-known writer of political science, philosophy, and theology. He was graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1862, read law in Princeton, N. J., with John F. Hageman, and was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1866. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1866, and as counselor in February, 1870, has served as a member of the Elizabeth Board of Education and City

Council and as superintendent of public schools, and in July, 1895, was elected city attorney. He is now judge of the District Court of the city of Elizabeth. He was counsel in the important case of *Winans vs. Commissioners of Highways of Cranford*, 29th Atlantic Report, 429, and has contributed valuable articles to the State Board of Health on legal points involved.

EDMUND A. BACKER, Morristown, born March 21, 1838, in Morris county, N. J., is a son of Benjamin and Mary (Norris) Backer, whose ancestors were early settlers of that section of the State. He has served as a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, member of the Common Council of Boonton, and member of the Board of Education, and in 1893 was elected sheriff of Morris county by a flattering majority. His wife, Maria A., is a daughter of George M. Gage.

DANIEL BARKALOW, Paterson, born in Basking Ridge, Somerset county, N. J., in 1808, attended Dr. Brownlee's academy in his native town, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1826. He read law with Gov. Peter D. Vroom at Somerville, and was admitted to the bar of this State as attorney in 1829 and as counselor in 1832. He practiced his profession in Paterson, N. J., with eminent success from about 1829 until his death in September, 1866, being one of the most active and prominent members of the Passaic county bar. He served as prosecutor of the pleas for ten years from 1847 to 1857.

JOHN SWARTWOUT BARKALOW, Paterson, born in Somerville, N. J., November 11, 1834, is a son of Daniel and Henrietta (Swartwout) Barkalow, and was graduated from Yale College in 1854. He read law with his father, for many years a leading lawyer of Paterson, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in November, 1857, and as counselor in June, 1864. He was city attorney of the city of Paterson from April, 1864, to April, 1866, and from April, 1867, to April, 1868, and county judge of the county of Passaic from April, 1871, to April, 1881, a period of ten years; in March, 1896, he was appointed one of the judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of New Jersey.

HALSEY M. BARRETT, Newark, born July 14, 1852, in Cornwall, Orange county, N. Y., is a son of James M. and Sarah F. (Randolph) Barrett and grandson on his mother's side of Hugh F. Randolph, of Bloomfield, N. J. He was graduated from Phillips Academy at

Andover, Mass., in June, 1870, read law in Newark, N. J., with Hon. John Whitehead and Hon. Amzi Dodd, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in that city as attorney in June, 1878, and as counselor in June, 1881. He was assistant actuary of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark from November, 1870, to January 1, 1877. Mr. Barrett has resided in Bloomfield, N. J., since October, 1865, but has his law office in Newark.

MICHAEL T. BARRETT, Newark, born in Belleville, N. J., August 9, 1856, was educated at the Christian Brothers' School in Newark, and was admitted to the bar of this State in February, 1879. In 1886 he was elected to the Assembly from the then Fifth district of Essex county by a plurality of 437, and in 1887 was defeated for senator by A. F. R. Martin, the Republican nominee. In 1890 Gov. Leon Abbett appointed him on his personal military staff with the rank of colonel, and when Governor Werts succeeded Governor Abbett he also appointed Mr. Barrett on his staff.

In 1890 Mr. Barrett was elected State senator from Essex county by a plurality of 1,931, being the first Democratic senator chosen in that county for a quarter of a century; he was leader of the Senate during 1892 and 1893; he also served as chairman of the Committee on Engrossed Bills and Sinking Fund, and as a member of the Committee on Judiciary, Revision of Laws, State Prison, and others of equal importance.

JOHN D. BARTINE, Somerville, born near Princeton, N. J., October 15, 1836, the son of Joseph F. and Nancy S. Bartine, was graduated from Lawrenceville High School and read law in Princeton with John F. Hageman. His ancestors were French Huguenots. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in June, 1865, and the same year began the practice of his profession in Somerville, N. J., where he has since resided. He was counsel in many of the most important cases ever tried in Somerset county, such as the Vanarsdale murder case, the Van de Veer will case, the Ten Eyck vs. Runk water-right case, the County vs. Cory trial, the Dr. Tompkins case, the Cook and Oakey case and many others. He has been president of the Somerville Board of Education, and of the Board of Commissioners, and prosecutor of the pleas, and is now serving his third five year term as law judge of Somerset county, having been first appointed to that office in 1885.

In 1868 the College of New Jersey (Princeton) conferred upon Judge



GEORGE A. ANGLE.



Bartine the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and in the same year he married Miss Maggie, daughter of Isaac and Mary Van der Veer, of Rocky Hill, N. J.

HORATIO N. BARTON, of Trenton, N. J., attorney and counselor-at-law, was born in that city and has practiced law there since his admission to the bar. He still practices there.

JOHN WOODHULL BECKMAN, Perth Amboy, born in Montgomery township, Somerset county, N. J., February 28, 1846, combined the study of law with teaching school for four years. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1875 and was city attorney for Perth Amboy from 1877 till 1895. He was also school commissioner for two years, during one of which he served as president of the board. In 1891 and again in 1892 and 1893 he was elected to the Assembly on the Democratic ticket from the First district of Middlesex county, by increased majorities, and during his first and second term was chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Canals. He was appointed by President Cleveland United States attorney for the District of New Jersey in September, 1894, and held that position until February, 1896, when he resigned.

WILLIAM H. BELCHER, Paterson, born on the 17th of December, 1851, in Eagle Valley, N. Y., is the son of John and Eleanor Belcher, and was educated in the common schools. He studied law in Walden, Orange county, N. Y., in the office of Lewis Hasbrouck, and also with Eugene Erley and Peter Ryle, at Paterson, N. J., and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorney in February, 1890, and as counselor in the same month in 1893.

WHEATON BERAULT, Vineland, born in New York city December 17, 1849, is a son of Charles and Mary A. (Anderson) Berault, was educated at St. Mary's College, Montreal, Canada, and Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa., and read law in Vineland, N. J., with William A. House. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorney in June, 1879, and as counselor in February, 1895, and is supreme court commissioner. He was special counsel in the Knox (1889) and Feihl (1894) murder cases.

MARTIN V. BERGEN, Camden, born at Kingston, Mercer county, N. J., was educated at Princeton College, and read law in Camden with Peter L. Voorhees. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney at

the November term, 1866, and as counselor three years later, and since his admission has practiced at Camden.

JOHN CASE BESSON, Hoboken, born in Alexandria township, Hunterdon county, N. J., April 30, 1838, was a descendant of Francois Besson, a French Huguenot who settled at an early date in Hunterdon county, and was the owner of a large tract of land in what is now Amwell township. His son, John Besson, was an ensign in the New Jersey State troops and served under Washington during the war for independence. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged, retired to the ancestral homestead, and died there at the advanced age of more than ninety years, while living with his daughter, Mrs. Polly Bearder, wife of Andrew Bearder, near Flemington, N. J. His son John married Rachel Traut, of Amwell township, and settled on a farm in Alexandria township, where they reared seven sons and five daughters. Four of the sons, John, Jacob, Jeremiah and Theodore, left home at an early age, and making the city of New York their residence, engaged in mercantile pursuits. The remaining three, Samuel, George and William, were farmers and remained in their native town. William, in 1835, married Margaret A., daughter of Godfrey and Elizabeth (Welch) Case, and had nine children, four of whom died in infancy. The death of a daughter, Hannah, occurred after a short illness in September, 1868. The mother, Margaret A., died at nearly the same time; both were buried on the same day in the churchyard at Mount Pleasant, N. J. William Besson died at the advanced aged of eighty-seven while still residing on his farm at Everittstown, Hunterdon county, which he purchased in 1851. He had two sons: John Case Besson, and Samuel Austin Besson, both lawyers, and two daughters, Mary Elizabeth and Catharine Frances.

John Case Besson in early youth attended the common schools and later enjoyed the advantages of an excellent private school, taught by Rev. C. S. Conkling, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Mount Pleasant, Hunterdon county. On leaving this school he spent a short time at Cooperstown, N. Y., and later one term at Pennington Seminary in New Jersey. He commenced teaching at the age of seventeen and continued in that employment for about two years, giving general satisfaction to his patrons. He was exceedingly fond of his young brother and when the latter was four years of age, John had taught him to read the English language. The affection of the brothers for each other continued until the death of John C.

In 1859 he began the study of law under E. R. Bullock, at Frenchtown, N. J., and the following year entered the Poughkeepsie Law School, of which John W. Foulger was then president. He had always been a fine mathematician, and his mathematical reasoning was rapid and thorough, and at the end of the school year 1860 he received the degree of LL.B. During the succeeding two years he continued his legal studies under the direction of Abraham V. Van Fleet, of Flemington, then one of the leading lawyers of Hunterdon county, afterwards one of the most distinguished vice-chancellors of New Jersey. Both preceptors (Mr. Bullock and Mr. Van Fleet) were men of strong character and of deservedly high reputation for learning and integrity. Mr. Besson remembered all his life with gratitude their kindness to him, and loved to speak of them in terms of highest praise. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the February term, 1863, and three years later as a counselor at law.

Immediately after receiving his attorney's license he began the practice of law at Millville, Cumberland county, N. J. Charles J. Landis, the founder of Vineland, was his first client, by whom he was entrusted with important business as long as he remained in that county. Not satisfied with the business prospects of Cumberland county, in less than a year he returned to his native Hunterdon, and continued the practice of his profession at Clinton and Flemington until April, 1867, at which time he removed to the city of Hoboken, Hudson county.

In this new field, though having but few acquaintances, he soon secured a considerable clientage. In May, 1868, he was appointed corporation attorney of the city, and continued to hold the office for six consecutive years, during which time the city was a party in many important suits. In 1875 he edited and published a collection of law precedents in one volume adapted to the practice in New Jersey.

From the date of his settlement in Hudson county to the end of his life his civil practice constantly increased. In 1883 he formed a partnership with his brother, Samuel A. Besson, for the practice of law, and from this time until his death the firm of J. C. & S. A. Besson were the counsel and attorneys of the Hoboken Ferry Company, the North Hudson County Railroad Company, the First National Bank of Hoboken, the Hudson Trust and Savings Institution, the Hoboken Bank for Savings, and many other influential clients, and were looked upon as the leading lawyers north of the D., L. & W. R. R. in Hudson county. He was one of the counsel engaged in the celebrated Lewis will case

and was in nearly all the important cases in the northern part of the county of Hudson.

On June 22, 1868, he married Hasseltine J., daughter of Rev. George P. and Sarah K. Nice, of Baltimore, Md. During his life he was a hard worker, reading and writing generally until midnight. He was also fond of field sports, and was never happier than when hunting partridges with dog and gun and congenial companions. His physical system, never very strong, gave way in the winter of 1893 under the strain of continued application, and after a lingering illness, which he bore with manly fortitude and Christian resignation, he died on the 15th day of December, 1894, in his residence at Hoboken, his loss being lamented by all who knew him.

He left two sons—Lonidas H., a lawyer now practicing in New York city, and John William Rufus Besson, also a lawyer, now with the firm of Besson, Stevens & Lewis, of Hoboken, N. J. He was a member of Trinity church, of which he was vestryman, a member of Orion Lodge, F. & A. M., of the New Jersey Legislature in 1885–86, and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

SAMUEL AUSTIN BESSON was born in the village of Everittstown, Alexandria township, Hunterdon county, N. J., April 6, 1853, was the youngest of nine children of William and Margaret Besson. A sufficient account of his ancestry is set out in the sketch of his brother, John C. Besson. When but four years old he had learned to read English by the friendly aid and tuition of his brother, John C., and ever after was an incessant reader. By the time he was twelve he had read not only all the books in his father's house, but all those of the neighbors who lived within a radius of three miles of his home, and had acquired a widely varied and extensive information. In 1869 he became a pupil of the Caversville Normal School at Caversville, Bucks county, Pa., then under the management of Rev. F. R. S. Hunsicker, A. M., whose kindness and good influence he remembers with kindness and grateful affection. Mr. Besson had previously mastered all that could be taught him in the common schools of his native village.

In 1872 he entered Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., as a Freshman, and was graduated in the class of 1876, taking his degree of A. B.; in the junior and senior years he took a prize of fifty dollars offered each year for proficiency in the study of Latin and Greek writings of the fathers of the early Christian church. In the fall of 1876 he was appointed principal of the Phillipsburgh High School at Phillipsburgh, N. J., filling the position with satisfaction to all.

In the summer of 1877 he went to Hoboken, N. J., and began the study of law with his brother, John C. Besson. At this time some of his classmates were at Columbia College Law School in New York city under the late Prof. Dwight. They kindly loaned him their note books and kept him informed of the course of study which he went over with them with the closest attention.

In the summer of 1879 he was admitted to examination as an attorney at the June term of the Supreme Court and was duly admitted and sworn in and began to practice. In the spring of 1882 he was appointed corporation attorney of Hoboken by the council of the city, which at that time had a Republican majority. This office he filled successfully and conducted many important suits for the city for a year, when, at the spring election, the council became Democratic and he was retired to make room for a Democratic successor.

In 1883 he formed a partnership with his brother, John C. Besson, which continued until the death of the latter in 1894, the two brothers working with untiring zeal side by side with the greatest confidence in, and affection for each other. Upon the decease of his brother Samuel A. Besson formed a new partnership by taking with him Richard A. Stevens, the youngest brother of Col. E. A. Stevens, of Castle Point, Hoboken, and Edwin A. S. Lewis, the only son of the late Col. E. P. C. Lewis, deceased, ambassador to Portugal. Mr. Stevens is a graduate of Columbia College Law School and Mr. Lewis of the New York City Law School. The firm name is Besson, Stevens & Lewis. Mr. Samuel A. Besson was admitted as a counselor at law at the June term, 1882, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and has been a successful practitioner ever since, being at the present time counsel of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, the Hoboken Ferry Company, the Hudson Trust and Savings Institution, the First National Bank of Hoboken, and many other wealthy and influential clients. During the year 1889 he was president of the Hudson County Bar Association. He has contributed many articles to the press and has considerable taste and ability. His favorite studies are law and political economy. He is a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian church of Hoboken, and is highly respected for his honesty, learning and sterling character. He was one of the original founders and first trustees of the Columbia Club, the foremost social organization of Hoboken, of which he is still an active member. He is also a trustee of the Castle Point Cyclers who have a large club building of their own devoted to the support of cy-

cling, of which Mr. Besson is an ardent devotee. He is a member of the Hudson County General Republican Committee. He married Arabella Roseberry, daughter of Joseph M. Roseberry (deceased), of Belvidere, N. J. They have two children: Henrietta and Harlan.

SAMUEL FOWLER BIGELOW, Newark, born in Newark, N. J., March 29, 1837, is a son of Moses and a grandson of Timothy Bigelow, and the seventh in line of descent from John Bigelow (who married Mary Warren in Watertown, Mass., August 30, 1642), and the fifth in lineal descent from John Bigelow, who settled in Newark in 1716. The grandsons of the last named John were very active participants in the Revolutionary war in New Jersey, four being captains and two privates. Mr. Bigelow's mother was Julia Ann Breckenridge, daughter of Dr. Samuel Fowler. Mr. Bigelow was graduated from Princeton College in 1857, read law with Vice-Chancellor Amzi Dodd, and was admitted as an attorney in 1860 and as a counselor in 1864. He has served as city attorney of Newark, judge of the city court, and United States district attorney for New Jersey, and he declined a position on Governor Bedle's staff with the rank of colonel; he also declined the office of judge of the Newark District Court, tendered him by Governor Robert S. Green, and was largely instrumental in creating this court. While United States attorney he vigorously prosecuted the European steamship owners for violation of the United States statutes in overloading with passengers their vessels to this country, more such actions being brought during his incumbency than during all the terms of his predecessors. Mr. Bigelow wrote a biographical sketch of his father, Mayor Moses Bigelow, for the Newark city collection, has contributed a series of "California Stories" to the Sunday Call and numerous editorial and other articles on political and local affairs to the Newark Journal, and during a brief residence in California was a contributor to the San Francisco Chronicle.

THEODORE B. BOORAEM, New Brunswick, born in New Brunswick, N. J., on the 30th of April, 1861, is a son of Theodore B. and Annie Hart (Foster) Booraem, and a member of the Holland Society. His ancestors came from Holland in 1636 and settled on Long Island, whence they moved in 1710 to Middlesex county, N. J. His grandfather, Nicholas Booraem, was for twenty-seven years clerk and forty-two years treasurer of the county of Middlesex, ten years associate judge of the Middlesex Common Pleas, and several times a member of



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the New Jersey Legislature. Mr. Booraem was graduated from Rutgers College in 1881, read law in his native city with Hon. A. V. Schenck, and was admitted to the bar of this State at Trenton as attorney in June, 1884, and as counselor in February, 1888. He is treasurer of the Alumni Association of Rutgers College, a deacon in the Second Reformed church, a director in the Y. M. C. A., treasurer of the New Brunswick Electric Light Company, and a director in the Edison Illuminating Company. In 1892 he became associated in business with John S. Voorhees in the practice of law, under the firm name of Voorhees & Booraem.

April 16, 1895, Mr. Booraem was married to Miss Helen Constance, daughter of Darley and Caroline S. (Suydam) Randall, of New Brunswick.

JOSHUA E. BORTON, Camden, born in Mount Laurel, Burlington county, N. J., November 1, 1863, is a son of William T. and Martha L. Borton, and was educated in the public schools of his native town, in the High School at Moorestown, N. J., and at the State Normal School in West Chester, Pa. He read law in Camden with Jenkins & Jenkins and later with Thomas B. Harned, and was admitted to the bar at Trenton as attorney in November, 1884, and as counselor in June, 1888. He is supreme court commissioner for New Jersey, special master in chancery, and attorney for Chester township, Burlington county. In November, 1895, he was elected to the Assembly from his district by about 2,200 majority. He resides in Moorestown.

GEORGE A. BOURGEOIS, JR., Atlantic City, born in Mauricetown, Cumberland county, N. J., May 15, 1864, is a son of George A. and Mary J. Bourgeois, and was educated in Mauricetown public schools and at Woodstown Academy. He studied law in the office of E. B. Leaming, of Camden, and at the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted in Philadelphia in June, 1888. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at Trenton as attorney in November term, 1889, and as counselor at the same term in 1892. Prior to admission he taught school for four years in New Jersey and was professor of mathematics for three years in Pierce College of Business, Philadelphia.

CHARLES HAMILL BUTCHER, Freehold, is a son of William H. and Anna (Boyd) Butcher, was born in Freehold, N. J., September 6, 1856. He was educated at the Freehold Institute, read law in the office of W.

H. Vredenburg, and was admitted to the bar of this State as attorney in June, 1879, and as counselor in June, 1882. He has served as city clerk since 1888. Mr. Butcher married Miss Josephine D., daughter of Elihu B. and Kate (Craig) Bedle. On May 4, 1896, he was elected director and secretary and treasurer of the Freehold Gas and Electric Light Companies.

GARDNER H. CAIN, Trenton, is a son of Nathaniel and Eure Ann Cain, and was born in Harlingen, Somerset county, N. J., November 27, 1858. His great-grandfather emigrated to this country from Ireland about 1765; his mother's family, of English descent, have lived in America for several generations. Mr. Cain was graduated from Rutgers College in 1881 and studied law with Fergus A. Dennis, of Princeton, and R. S. Woodruff, of Trenton. He was admitted to practice as attorney at the November term in 1885 and since then has been associated with Charles B. Case, as Case & Cain, in the real estate business and in the practice of law. Mr. Cain was president of the Trenton Common Council from May 1, 1892, to May 1, 1894.

CHARLES KINSEY CANNON, Hoboken, born in Bordentown, N. J., November 12, 1846, is a son of Garrit S. (which see) and Hannah (Kinsey) Cannon; he received his preliminary education in Burlington, and was graduated from Yale College in 1867. He read law with his father at Bordentown, and was graduated and admitted to the New York bar from Columbia Law School in June, 1870. His admission to the bar of this State occurred in November, 1870, as attorney, and in the same month in 1875, as counselor. He served as corporation counsel for the city of Hoboken in 1877 and 1878.

GARRIT SCHENCK CANNON, Bordentown, born in Somerset county, N. J., May 28, 1815, died in Bordentown on April 21, 1886. He was a son of Rev. James Spencer and Catherine (Brevoort) Cannon, was graduated from Rutgers College in 1833, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in 1836 and as counselor in 1839. He served as prosecuting attorney of Burlington county from 1850 to 1860 and 1865 to 1870, and was United States district attorney for New Jersey from 1853 to 1861.

Mr. Cannon held a foremost position among the leading members of the bar. As an advocate he exhibited rare good judgment, and won universal respect for his great ability and thorough knowledge of the law.

JAMES HOPKINS CARPENTER, Camden, born in Woodbury, Gloucester county, N. J., November 18, 1849, is the son of Thomas Preston (which see) and Rebecca (Hopkins) Carpenter, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of B. A. in 1869 and that of M. A. in 1872. He read law with his father in Camden, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at Trenton as attorney at the November term, 1872, as counselor at the same term in 1875, and to the United States courts in Trenton on March 20, 1883. November 3, 1875, he was appointed master in chancery; March 28, 1888, he received the appointment of examiner; March 29, 1880, he was elected vestryman of St. Paul's church, Camden, and since April 7, 1882, he has served as secretary of that parish.

THOMAS PRESTON CARPENTER, Camden, a lineal descendant of Samuel Carpenter, prominent in the early history of Pennsylvania, was born April 10, 1804, in Glassboro, Gloucester county, N. J. His father, Edward Carpenter, was the owner of the glass works at that place for many years, which he and Colonel Heston, as the firm of Carpenter & Heston, established. His mother was the daughter of Dr. James Stratton, a leading physician of his day in Swedesboro. His father died when he was quite young and he grew to manhood in the family of his grandfather, at Carpenter's Landing (now Mantua). After obtaining a liberal education he studied law under the instruction of Judge White, of Woodbury, and was admitted as an attorney in September, 1830. On October 26, 1838, he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Gloucester county and took a prominent part in several important trials. He soon won prominence at bar, and on February 5, 1845, was appointed by Governor Stratton one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, his circuit comprising Camden, Burlington, and Gloucester counties. On his retirement from the judgeship, after serving a term of seven years, he devoted himself to the practice of his profession, principally as a counselor, and was eminently successful.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion he joined the Union League of Philadelphia, and during the war was an ardent supporter of the Union cause. In 1865 he was active in promoting the success of the Sanitary Fair, occupying as he did the position of president of the New Jersey Department. Judge Carpenter married Rebecca, daughter of Dr. Samuel Hopkins, of Woodbury. He was an earnest Christian, and in the church always held an honored position, being for many years

vestryman, warden, and deputy to the Diocesan and General Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Judge Carpenter was not only an able lawyer, but was well versed in the classics and in general literature. He was greatly respected throughout the State of New Jersey, of which he was at the time of his death one of her best known citizens. As a judge of the Supreme Court he was held in high esteem by his associates and by the bar of the State for his ability, learning, and the uniform good judgment which he brought to the consideration of cases. In the counties where he presided at circuits, and which he visited during his term of office at regular periods, his genial manners and kindly intercourse with the people made him very popular. He died at his home in Camden on March 20, 1876.

By his marriage with Rebecca Hopkins, who survives, Judge Carpenter, had four children, viz.: Susan M. Carpenter, Anna Stratton Carpenter (who died in December, 1869), Thomas Preston Carpenter (who died in infancy), and James H. Carpenter (now a member of the New Jersey bar, located at Camden).

WILLIAM HENRY CARSON, Camden, son of James R. and Anna J. Carson, was born in Camden, N. J., February 14, 1867. He received the degree of A. B. from Johns Hopkins University in 1890 and that of A. M. from Harvard University in 1894; studied law in Seattle, Wash., with Judge Thomas Burke one year, and spent three years at the Harvard Law School, which conferred upon him the degree of LL.B. in 1894. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in November, 1894, and on March, 26, 1895, was appointed assistant prosecutor of the pleas of Camden county.

FREDERIC E. CHAMBERLIN, Jersey City and Bayonne, was born in Detroit, Mich., March 9, 1869, and moved at an early age with his parents, Winfield Scott and Minerva (Perry) Chamberlin, to Boston, Mass., where he attended the public schools, graduating from the Winthrop High School in 1886 as valedictorian of his class. Soon afterwards he came with his father to Bayonne, N. J., where the latter was the Republican candidate for congressman for the Eighth New Jersey district composed of Union county with parts of Hudson and Essex in 1892. Mr. Chamberlin completed a course in mathematics at Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, studied law in Jersey City with Babbitt & Lawrence, was graduated from the law school of the Univer-

sity of the City of New York in 1892, with the degree of LL.B., and during the following two years was instructor in that institution in common law pleading as affected by the New Jersey statutes. In November term, 1893, he was admitted to the bar of the State as attorney. In April, 1894, he was elected a member of the Bayonne Board of Education for a term of three years, and in 1895 was the Republican candidate for Assembly. He has taken an active interest in educational affairs, is a thirty-second degree Mason, and since his admission has practiced his profession in Jersey City and Bayonne.

HARLEM G. CHAMBERLIN was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., November 30, 1850, son of Amplus B. and Elizabeth (Myers) Chamberlin. Receiving a public school education, he entered the office of O. P. Chamberlin for the study of law, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorney at the November term, 1876, and as counselor at the same term in 1879. In 1891 he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Hunterdon county. Mr. Chamberlin's wife, Lillian L., was a daughter of George and Nancy Aonwine.

CHARLES KEMBLE CHAMBERS, Mount Holly, son of Samuel H. and Frances E. B. (Woodward) Chambers, was born in Springfield township Burlington county, N. J., October 18, 1866, and was graduated from South Jersey Institute in 1884, and from Brown University of Providence, R. I., in 1888. He studied law in the office of Mark R. Sooy, of Mount Holly, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the June term, 1891, and as counselor at the same term in 1894.

CORNELIUS CHRISTIE, Jersey City, born in Bergen county, N. J., December 6, 1835, is a son of David and Anna (Brinkerhoff) Christie, and was graduated from Yale College in 1855. He read law with Mercer Beasley and A. O. Zabriskie, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney at the February term, 1860, and as counselor at the same term in 1863. He has served as member of assembly, and for many years has enjoyed an extensive law practice.

ALVAH A. CLARK, Somerville, N. J., was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1863, and counselor in 1866; was elected to Congress from the Fourth Congressional district, comprised of the counties of Somerset, Hunterdon, Warren and Sussex, in 1876, and re-elected in 1878. Mr. Clark has been connected with many important cases, and for years has been employed as counsel for corporations, having had large interests intrusted to his charge.

WILLIAM M. CLEVINGER, Atlantic City, born in Chester township, near Moorestown, Burlington county, N. J., May 4, 1872, is a son of William and Eleanor G. (Westcott) Clevenger, and was graduated from the Atlantic City High School in 1890. He read law in the office of Judge Joseph Thompson, of Atlantic City, was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney at the June term, 1894, and is master in chancery.

WILLIAM A. CODDINGTON, Plainfield, born on the 14th of May, 1864, in Bound Brook, N. J., is a son of Israel A. and Savilla M. Coddington, and was educated in the public schools of his native town, at Hasbrouck Collegiate Institute, and at the State Normal and Model Schools in Trenton. He read law in the offices of Suydam & Stillman and was admitted to the bar of this State in June, 1891. He has served as city judge of Plainfield, and among the many important cases with which he has been connected as counsel were those of *State vs. Walch and Cain and Brock et al. vs. Borough of North Plainfield*.

EDWARD MARTIN COLIE, Newark, born in Milburn, N. J., is a son of Daniel G. and Elizabeth S. (Dayton) Colie, and was graduated from the College of the City New York in 1873. He read law in the office of Stone & Jackson, and was admitted to the bar of this State as attorney in 1876, and as counselor in 1879.

Mr. Colie has argued many leading cases, notably *Chism vs. Schipper*, 22 Vroom, 1; *Merchants' Insurance Company vs. City of Newark*, tax case, 25 Vroom, 138, and 26 do, 145; *City of Orange vs. Orange National Bank*, tax case, September 3, 1895; *Donnell vs. Wyckoff*, 20 Vroom, 48; *State vs. Van Houter*, 17 Vroom, 16; and others almost equally important. He makes a specialty of insurance law, and is counsel for the Merchants' Insurance Company of Newark, general counsel in New Jersey for the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, and counsel in special cases for many other insurance companies. He has frequently contributed to *Appleton's Journal*, *Christian Union*, and *Evening Post*, and is the author of a paper entitled "John Ruskin as an Ethical Teacher," which was read before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of New York, was published by that society, and has had a wide circulation.

In 1890 the law firm of Colie & Titsworth was formed, and in 1892 this was followed by the present firm of Colie & Swayze.

JOHN L. CONNET, Flemington, is a son of Samuel and Hannah



R. O. Pabbill

(Thompson) Connet, and was born in Bedminster township, Somerset county, New Jersey, October 10, 1848. Prepared for college with Rev. H. P. Thompson at Peapack, N. J., and entered Rutgers College in 1867 in the class of '71. In the spring of 1869 he left college for the purpose of teaching, and received his degree of A.B. from Rutgers in 1880. In 1888 that institution conferred upon him the degree of A.M. His legal studies were pursued in the office of Hon. R. S. Kuhl at Flemington. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in November, 1873, and as counselor in the same month in 1876. In October, 1879, he married Rosalie, daughter of H. C. Finch.

JAMES C. CONNOLLY, Elizabeth, born in Belleville, Essex county, N. J., but has resided in Elizabeth since he was about four years of age. He is a son of Michael and Bridget (Cavanagh) Connolly, and received his education in the public and private schools of Elizabeth, N. J. He spent some time as a newspaper reporter, and finally commenced to read law with Hon. John T. Dunn in 1883. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorney at the February term, 1887, and as counselor at the same term in 1891. He served as member of the Common Council from the Second ward of Elizabeth from 1887 to 1891, and as city attorney from 1891 to 1895 inclusive. Among the important cases with which he has been connected was that of *De Witt vs. City of Elizabeth*, 27 Vroom, 119, settling the question of prospective benefits in sewer litigation and enabling the corporation authorities to collect about \$120,000; and also *Lawrence et al. vs. Elizabeth*, 16 N. J. L. J., 313; *Lambert vs. City of Rahway*, 34 Atlantic Rep., 5; and *Consolidated Traction Company vs. City of Elizabeth*, 34 Atlantic Rep., 146.

JAMES CLARENCE CONOVER, Freehold, was born in Marlboro, Monmouth county, N. J., August 12, 1850, and is a son of Hon. William H. Conover, whose wife was Mary, daughter of Rev. James Otterson. The original American ancestor of the family was Woolfert Garretson Covenhoven, who came to this country from Holland in 1630, and whose son Peter settled in Monmouth county before 1700. Col. John Conover, great-great-grandfather of James C., was a colonel in the Continental army during the Revolution.

James Clarence Conover was graduated from the Freehold Institute in June, 1870, and from Princeton College in June, 1873; read law one year with Hon. Charles Haight and two years with Hon. Chillion Robbins, ex-presiding judge of the Monmouth Pleas; and was admitted to

the New Jersey bar in June, 1873, and as counselor in November, 1881. He was counsel of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Monmouth county for eight years prior to April, 1890, when he was appointed law judge of that county by Governor Abbett, a position he held for a full term of five years. In March, 1895, he was reappointed for a second term of five years to the latter office by Governor Werts. He is a member of the Holland Society of New York, the Sons of the American Revolution of New Jersey, the New Jersey State Rifle Association, Olive Branch Lodge No. 16 of Free and Accepted Masons of Freehold, N. J. and Keith Council Royal Arcanum also of Freehold, N. J.

On February 7, 1877, Judge Conover was married to Miss Josephine, daughter of Hon. William and Rosalie (Lattan) Bleakley, of Verplanck-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. They have only one child, a daughter—Rosalie Bleakley Conover.

EUGENE J. COOPER, of Dover, was born in Dover, N. J., May 7, 1861, is a son of James and Phoebe (Davenport) Cooper, and traces his descent from Holland Dutch and English immigrants, paternal and maternal ancestors, two generations before the Revolutionary war, and who participated in the war of the Revolution. He was educated in his native city, read law with J. H. Neighbour and A. C. Smith, late partners known as Neighbour & Smith, and Ford D. Smith, and was admitted to the bar of this State in November, 1888, and at once began the practice of law at Dover, N. J., which he has continued since, and has attained an active practice of law. Mr. Cooper married Miss Martha B., daughter of Charles O. and Anna Parsons.

HOWARD M. COOPER, Camden, son of John and Mary M. Cooper, was born in Camden, N. J., June 24, 1844. He was educated at Haverford College in Pennsylvania, read law in the office of Peter L. Voorhees, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney at the November term, 1867, and as counselor at the same term in 1870. He is president of the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Harleigh Cemetery Association, and the West Jersey Orphanage for Destitute Colored Children, and is a director of and solicitor for the Camden National Bank.

CHARLES LYON CORBIN, Jersey City, born in McDonough, Chenango county, N. Y., January 22, 1846, is the son of Eli C. and Abigail B. (Taintor) Corbin, and was graduated from Hamilton College in 1866. He completed his legal studies at the Columbia Law School and was

admitted to the New Jersey bar. He was counsel for the legislative committee framing the railroad tax law of 1884, and has been prominently connected with the National Docks litigation with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in which more than a dozen decisions were rendered. He is the author of *Corbin's Rules*, *American Notes to Benjamin on Sales*, and many pamphlets, papers and articles on railroad and tax legislation.

JOSEPH B. COWARD, Plainfield, born in Plainfield, N. J., September 8, 1836, is a son of John H. and Phoebe E. Coward, and was educated in the public and high schools of his native city. He read law with Cornelius Boice and was admitted to the bar of this State in February, 1858. Mr. Coward has made a specialty of real estate law, and among his many important cases are those of *Hyde vs. Johnson* (on points of water rights) and *Hyde vs. Green et al.*

SAMUEL CRAIG COWART, was born in Freehold, N. J., December 16, 1854. He is a son of Enoch L. and Anna M. (Bowne) Cowart, and a descendant of Rev. John Cowart, who came from England to this country in the eighteenth century and settled in Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J., where he acquired a large landed estate, and with his own private funds, built the old "Baptist Yellow Meeting House." On his mother's side Mr. Cowart is of Scotch descent. His maternal great-great-grandfather, Archibald Craig, was obliged to leave Scotland during the religious persecution, about 1685, and settled in Monmouth county. He was one of the founders of the old Scotch church near Marlboro, N. J.

Mr. Cowart is a member of the New Jersey Society of Sons of the American Revolution, having had three great-grandfathers who participated in the war for Independence. His grandfather, Enoch Cowart, sr., was a veteran of the war of 1812, and his father, Major Enoch L. Cowart, was a veteran of the war, serving as quartermaster of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. J. Volunteers, and for a time as quartermaster of brigade, under Major-General Wright.

Mr. Cowart graduated from Princeton College, on the honor roll of his class, in 1876. He was a member of the famous foot ball team which beat Yale 3 to 0 and never lost a college game. While at Princeton he was one of the editors of the *Nassau Literary Magazine* and for several years after graduation was on the editorial staff of the *Monmouth Democrat*. He studied law in the office of W. H. Vredenburg,

esq., and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney at the June term, 1879, and as a counselor in February, 1886. He settled in Freehold, where he has been very successful in the practice of his profession. Among the interesting law cases which he has argued, it is proper to mention here *Parker vs. Parker*, *Smith vs. Combs*, *Bennett vs. Bennett*, *Wells vs. Wells*. Mr. Cowart is a deacon in the First Presbyterian church of Freehold, and has taken an active interest in the welfare of that church.

April 30, 1891, he was married to Miss Florence S. Shepherd, daughter of Cornelius and Jennie (Long) Shepherd, of Trenton, N. J. In politics a staunch Republican, Mr. Cowart has taken the stump in several campaigns and warmly advocated his party's principles.

OTTO CROUSE, Jersey City, was born in Ulster county, N. Y., April 24, 1861, is the son of Frederick and Doretta Crouse. He attended Freehold (N. J.) Institute, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1883. He read law in Jersey City with Bedle, Muirheid & McGee, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in June, 1886, and as counselor in June, 1889.

PETER FRANCIS DALY, New Brunswick, born in New York city on the 19th of May, 1867, is the son of Timothy and Catherine (O'Grady) Daly, natives and descendants of the Daly and O'Grady families of Galway, Ireland, who came to America when young and have resided in New Brunswick, N. J., since the subject of this sketch was a boy. He was educated in St. Peter's and in the Livingston Avenue High School in New Brunswick, read law in that city with Hon. James Van Cleef, was admitted to the New Jersey bar in November, 1888, was a member of the law firm of Van Cleef, Daly & Woodbridge from January, 1873, to January, 1896, and now has alone an extensive and general practice. He has served as deputy and counsel to the surrogate of Middlesex county since November, 1892, is attorney for the Second Workingman's Building Loan Association and counsel for Sayreville, Piscataway and East Brunswick townships. While Mr. Daly's practice is general he has made a special study of probate law and practice.

He was married in September, 1893, in New Brunswick, to Miss Mary Rose, daughter of William and Margaret (Fitzgerald) Mansfield.

DR. CHARLES DAVIS, Elizabeth and Phillipsburg, born in Bloomfield, N. J., in February, 1797, was appointed judge of the Common Pleas of Essex county by Governor Haines, on April 1, 1849, and by virtue

thereby was president judge of the Borough Court at Elizabethtown. He was a practicing physician in Elizabeth from 1820 to 1858, when he moved to Phillipsburg, where he died in 1865.

WILLIAM M. DAVIS, Phillipsburg, born in Elizabeth, N. J., in 1840, is a son of Dr. Charles Davis, and was educated under Dr. David H. Pierson in his native city. He read law in Easton, Pa., with Hon. H. D. Maxwell, and subsequently in Belvidere, N. J., with the late Hon. J. G. Shipman, and was first admitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorney in November, 1894, and is supreme court commissioner and special master in chancery.

ABRAM DE BAUN was born in Monsey, N. J., April 2, 1856, son of Rev. John Y. and Margaret (Iserman) De Baun, and received his education at Hackensack Academy. He read law in Hackensack with Abraham D. Campbell and was admitted to the bar in Trenton as attorney at the June term of 1877, and as counselor at the same place and term of 1880. He is a staunch Democrat, and for seventeen years served as clerk of the Board of Chosen Freeholders.

ELMER WILSON DEMAREST, Bayonne, born in Eastwood, Bergen county, N. J., May 15, 1870, is the son of Abram J. and Eliza W. Demarest, and a lineal descendant of Peter Wilson, LL.D., professor of Latin, Greek, and literature in Columbia College. Dr. Wilson was a prominent figure in Revolutionary times and medieval New Jersey history, and founded the Flatbush and Hackensack academies.

Mr. Demarest attended the public schools of Bergen county, and was graduated from Rutgers Preparatory School, New Brunswick, in 1887. Later Columbia College conferred upon him the degree of LL.B. Between January and September 1, 1889, he read law with De Witt Van Buskirk, in Bayonne, and from then until February, 1892, with Horace Roberson, of the same place. In September, 1889, he entered Columbia Law School and was graduated therefrom in June, 1892. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorney in February, 1892, and as counselor in June, 1895.

Mr. Demarest was a member of the Bergen County Republican Executive Committee in 1892 and 1893, and has been a member and vice-president of the Hudson County Republican Committee since 1895. He is preparing a text book, treating on administrative law and practice and the history of the writs of mandamus, certiorari, quo warranto and injunction, especially adapted to practice in this State.

MILTON DEMAREST was born in Rockland county, N. Y., June 8, 1855, son of John C. and Isabella (Tallman) Demarest. He was educated in Hackensack, N. J., where he read law in the office of M. C. Gillham. He was admitted to the bar of this State at Trenton in June, 1877, and as counselor at the same place in June, 1880.

SAMUEL R. DEMAREST, JR., Hackensack, born in Demarest, N. J., is a son of Ralph S. and Jane (Haring) Demarest, and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1867. He read law in Jersey City with Jacob R. Wortendyke and after the latter's death with William Brinkerhoff, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at Trenton as attorney in November, 1870, and counselor in June, 1880. He has since practiced his profession in Hackensack.

SHERRERD DEPUE, Newark, born at Belvidere, Warren county, N. J., August 1, 1864, is a son of David Ayres and Delia Ann (Slocum) Depue, and was graduated from Newark Academy in June, 1881, and from Princeton College in June, 1885. He read law with Hon. F. W. Stevens, of Newark, N. J., was graduated from Columbia Law School (*cum laude*) in May, 1887, and was admitted to the bar of this State at Trenton as attorney at the June term, 1888, and as counselor at the same term in 1891. He served as assistant U. S. district attorney of New Jersey from October, 1890, to December, 1892, and as city attorney of Newark from November 12, 1894, to May, 1896. October 10, 1892, he married Miss Mabel T., daughter of Thomas B. and Mary L. (Ruxton) Norris, of Newark.

Mr. Depue was identified with the case involving the constitutionality of the county court act, and has been prominently connected with several city cases of importance. He has contributed various law articles to magazines and was editor of the Nassau Literary Magazine during his last year in college.

MOSES J. DE WITT, Newark, born in Wantage township, Sussex county, N. J., April 30, 1849, is a son of the late Jacob W. and Phebe De Witt, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1870. He read law with Hon. Charles H. Winfield and E. S. Cowles, esq., both of Jersey City, and was admitted to the bar as attorney in June, 1874, and as counselor in 1886. He was school commissioner of the city of Newark from May, 1893, to May, 1895, has been counsel of the North Ward National Bank of Newark since 1878 and of the Eighth Ward Building and Loan Association since its organization in January, 1886,



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and is now president of the Mt. Retirement Seminary Alumni Association, being elected in August, 1895, as the successor of Hon. Moses Stivers, late of Goshen, N. Y., deceased. He is past master of Northern Lodge No. 25, F. & A. M., past high priest of Harmony Chapter No. 9, R. A. M., and past prelate of Damascus Commandery No. 5, K. T., all of Newark; and a member of the Kane Council No. 2, Newark, Mecca Temple, New York, and the Holland Society of New York. He is master and examiner in chancery, and was a law partner of the late Elias M. Pennington, under the firm name of Pennington & De Witt, from 1874 to June, 1878. Since 1885 he has practiced in partnership with Thomas C. Provost, as De Witt & Provost.

ASA WILLIAMS DICKINSON, Jersey City, born in Amherst, Mass., is a son of Capt. M. F. and Hannah (Williams) Dickinson, and was educated at Williston Seminary at East Hampton and the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. He read law with Charles Scofield, and John W. Herbert, jr., of Jersey City, N. J., and was admitted to the bar of this State in June, 1880. He was assistant clerk of the Assembly in 1878-79 and 1879-80 and assistant collector of customs at Jersey City for the District of New York from 1882 to 1887. As attorney he was connected with the seven years' litigation between the National Docks and New Jersey Junction Connecting Railway Company vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the United Railroad and Canal Company. He was colonel on the personal staff of Gov. George T. Werts from 1893 to 1895 inclusive, and is the senior member of the firm of Dickinson, Thompson & McMaster, of Jersey City.

SAMUEL MEREDITH DICKINSON, Trenton, was born in that city, June 25, 1839, and his parents were Philemon Dickinson and Margaret C. Gobert Dickinson. He was educated at the Trenton Academy, and obtained his legal instruction in the office of Chief Justice Mercer Beasley in Trenton. He was admitted as a member of the bar at Trenton, at the June term of 1863, and as a counselor at the same term of 1866. For more than five years he has been chancery reporter, and has published "Chancery Precedents," and "Orphan's Court Practice."

He married Garetta Moore, daughter of John J. Moore and Catherine V. M. Johnson, of Newtown, Long Island.

WALTER E. DOBBINS was born near Mount Holly, N. J., December 14, 1867, son of Samuel A. and Phebe A. (Hodson) Dobbins. He was graduated from the Mount Holly High School in 1885. Mr. Dobbins

read law with Hon. J. H. Gaskill at Mount Holly, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the November term, 1892. He is engaged in the practice of his profession at Burlington, where he is also a member of the Common Council of the city.

RICHARD GRANT AUGUSTUS DONNELLY, Trenton, was born in Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., in 1841. He was educated at the district school and later at a select boarding school near Belleville, N. J. In 1854 he went to Hoboken, and entered the office of Hon. J. Dunn Littell, with whom he studied law until the death of his preceptor in 1857. He then entered mercantile pursuits as a clerk in New York city. When the war broke out he enlisted as a private in Co. I, 1st N. J. Vols., attached to Kearney's Brigade, Army of the Potomac. During the course of his service he was advanced to the positions of corporal and sergeant. Being left wounded on the field of Gaines Mills he was taken to Libby Prison, where he remained until exchanged. On account of physical disability he was honorably discharged from the United States service at McKim's Mansion Hospital, Baltimore, Md. After four months he was able to resume his duties as clerk in New York city.

In 1867 General Donnelly moved to Trenton and embarked in the hosiery and furnishing goods trade for himself. Making a success of this branch of business he later added ready-made clothing and has conducted the two together for many years. He occupies the Taylor Opera House store and the store adjoining and does perhaps the largest business in his line in Trenton.

General Donnelly is very well known throughout the State on account of the different public positions which he has held and is still holding. March 18, 1879, he was made paymaster of the 7th Regiment of National Guards; January 20, 1881, he was advanced to the rank of major; May 31, 1882, to the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and September 7, 1882, he was made colonel. January 13, 1890, he was appointed quartermaster-general to succeed General Perrine, deceased. This position includes commissary-general, paymaster-general and chief of ordnance, and is held during good behavior. General Donnelly was chairman of the Board of Commissioners to select grounds and erect the buildings for the Soldiers' Home at Kearney, N. J.; served seven years as a trustee of the New Jersey State Reform School; and is one of the managers of the home for disabled soldiers. Twice he has been a

member of the New Jersey State Legislature and for two terms he was mayor of the city of Trenton. He is past commander of Aaron Wilkes Post No. 23, G. A. R., and in 1892 was department commander of the G. A. R., Department of New Jersey. He has long been a member of the Trenton Board of Trade, a director of the First National Bank, New Jersey Building Loan and Investment Co., Mercer Hospital and the Inter-State Fair. At one time he was chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee and is a member of the Democratic League and treasurer and member at large of the Democratic State Committee. He belongs to several of the prominent social and secret orders of the city. He is a member and junior warden of Trinity Episcopal church, and was one of the originators of the People's Electric Light Company and was its first president.

General Donnelly has been twice married, first to Miss Susie A., daughter of Jesse Davison, of Trenton, who died leaving three children: Harry A., a journalist in New York city; Fred W., associated with his father in business; and Anna E. The second time he was married to Miss Susie I., daughter of Stephen Gould of Luzerne county, Pa. They have three children: Susie C., Richard G. A., jr., and Arthur Grant.

WILLIAM P. DOUGLASS, Jersey City, born in Duanesburg, N. Y., is a son of Stephen and Jane A. Douglass, and was educated at Columbia College in New York. He read law with Nathaniel C. Slight and William A. Lewis, and was admitted to the bar of this State at Trenton as attorney at the February term, 1867, and as counselor at the same term in 1870. He served as corporation attorney, district court judge, and police justice of Jersey City, and among the many interesting and important law cases with which he has been connected was that of Farrier vs. Schroeder, in which the court held the power of amendment to be practically unlimited.

JOHN T. DUNN, Elizabeth, born in Ireland on the 4th of June, 1838, is a son of Thomas U. and Margaret (Whitehead) Dunn, and came to the United States on September 4, 1844. He read law with Gilhooly & Marsh and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey under the Dunn bill (of which he was the author) as attorney in February, 1882, and as counselor in 1886. He served four years as alderman, four years as member of the Legislature (being first elected in 1879), and was speaker of the Assembly in 1882. In 1887 he retired from politics to devote his

time to the practice of law, and also engaged in the foundry and machine business. He was elected to Congress in 1892.

Mr. Dunn was connected with the celebrated *Teller vs. Doty* case, in which the opposing counsel stated before the court that he had searched the records for 600 years back and found no precedent. It was considered untenable by the bar and involved all legislation of entail bearing on the statute of descent passed in 1820, which has never before been applied in a similar cause. He has frequently contributed to the press and is now engaged in preparing a history of the Irish people in America, which involves a vast amount of research and labor.

MICHAEL DUNN, Paterson, born in Newton, N. J., August 27, 1858, is a son of James and Bridget Dunn, and was graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1880. He studied law in the office of Martin Rosekrans, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in June, 1882, and as counselor in June, 1885. He was under sheriff of Sussex county from November, 1881, to November, 1884, and as counsel he has been connected with such cases as *Quackenbush et al. vs. State of New Jersey*, 28 Vroom, 18; *Lane & Co. vs. Watson et al.*, 23 Vroom, 550; and *Tynan vs. Warren*, 34 Atlantic Reporter, 1065.

WILLIAM D. EDWARDS, Jersey City, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., December 17, 1855, came to Jersey City with his parents in 1860, and was educated in the public schools and at Hasbrouck Institute. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1875, read law with Hon William Brinkerhoff, and was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1878, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey the same year. Since then he has practiced his profession in Jersey City, most of the time as a member of the firm of Wallis, Edwards & Bumsted. May 1, 1883, he was appointed corporation counsel of the city of Bayonne and, though not a resident there, held that office several years. He was secretary of the Democratic County Committee in 1879 and its president in 1880. In 1886 he was elected State senator from Hudson county to succeed his legal preceptor, Mr. Brinkerhoff, and served one term (1887-89). In 1889 he was appointed corporation counsel for Jersey City and served in that capacity for five years; he drafted and secured the passage of the new charter under which that city is now governed. He has recently carried to the United States Supreme Court and there won the suit brought by Jersey City against the Central Railroad of New Jersey for the recovery of the South Cove

Grant in New York Bay; this grant had been in litigation for many years and has been valued at over a million dollars.

He has also been engaged in many other famous municipal litigations throughout the State and is now considered one of the leading authorities on questions of municipal law and taxation.

AUGUSTUS T. EGE, Trenton, was born in Mercer county, N. J., April 4, 1838, son of Titus Ege. The family is descended from Adam Ege, who came from Germany and settled in Mercer county, where its various members have been residents for the past one hundred and fifty years. Augustus T. Ege was educated in the common schools. He has been captain of the Woodsville Rifles; has served in the Township Committee four years, has been director of the Board of Freeholders four years, and township collector five years. In 1893 he was elected sheriff of Mercer county, which office he is now administering to the satisfaction of the people.

JOHN J. ELY is a native of Freehold, N. J., and was born October 17, 1839. He is a son of Horatio Ely, formerly sheriff of Monmouth county, N. J., and a grandson of John J. Ely, formerly sheriff of Monmouth county, N. J., and is in the direct line of descent from Joshua Ely who emigrated from England and settled in New Jersey in 1685, and who was a brother of Nathaniel Ely who settled at Springfield, Mass., in 1635, and of Richard Ely who settled in Lyme, Conn., in 1660. Mr. Ely on his mother's side—Helena Conover Ely, daughter of William I. Conover of Manalapan, N. J.—is a lineal descendant of Wolfhert Garretson Van Covenhoven who emigrated from Utrecht, Holland, about 1638. Mr. Ely was married in 1866 to Miss Hannah Applegate, daughter of James Applegate (formerly sheriff of Middlesex county, N. J.) and of Dena Applegate.

Mr. Ely graduated from Brown University with the degree of A. M. in 1861 and from the Albany Law School with the degree of LL. B. in 1864; studied law under ex-Governor Bedle of New Jersey, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in June, 1865, and as a counselor in June, 1868. Since his admission to the bar Mr. Ely has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Freehold, N. J., and chiefly in equity cases, in the Orphans' Court and Court of Chancery.

JAMES R. ENGLISH, Elizabeth, born on September 27, 1840, in Liberty Corner, Somerset county, N. J., is a son of James T. and Mary (Jobs) English, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1861.

He read law in Morristown, N. J., with Theodore Little and was admitted to the bar of this State as attorney in June, 1884, and as counselor in June, 1867. He has been counsel for the executor of the Brown estate, counsel for the National State Bank of Elizabeth and the Metropolitan and Elizabethtown Gas Companies, for the New York Life Insurance Company, counsel in the State vs. George Dixon case, the Elizabethtown Gas Co. vs. the Metropolitan Gas Co., Seth B. Ryder et al. executors vs. the National State Bank, the Executors of Edward G. Brown, deceased, vs. John Kean and James Moore, and prominently identified with many other cases of equal importance.

NICHOLAS CONOVER JOBS ENGLISH, Elizabeth, born in Liberty Corner, Somerset county, N. J., November 3, 1842, is the son of Rev. James Theodore English, a Presbyterian clergyman, and Mary E. (Jobs) English, and was graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1865. He read law with his brother, James R. English, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in November, 1868, and as counselor in the same month in 1871. He has been a member of the Elizabeth city government and makes a specialty of real estate, corporation, and railroad law.

HENRY A. FLUCK was born in Bucks county, Pa., January 23, 1849, and is a son of Levi and Mary (Fenner) Fluck. He was educated in the public schools and North Wales Academy, read law with Hon. J. T. Bird and A. V. Van Fleet, late vice-chancellor, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in June, 1875, and as counselor in November, 1878. Mr. Fluck is a self-made man and has enjoyed a successful professional career. Among the more noted law cases with which he has been identified as counsel were Flemington National Bank vs. Jones and the Rea Will case. He married, October 11, 1876, Miss Annie F., daughter of Avery Parker, of Flemington, N. J.

WILLIAM H. FORMAN is a descendant of John Forman, who was born in Monmouth county about 1730. His parents were John and Ann (West) Forman, and he was born at Freehold, N. J., October 21, 1849. He was educated in the Freehold Institute and Princeton College, read law with W. H. Vredenburg, and was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1875. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in February of the same year. Mr. Forman married Miss Anna Bennett, daughter of Hudson and Cornelia A. Bennett, and resides in Freehold.

JOHN A. FRECH, Somerville, born in Annandale, Hunterdon county,



Wm. H. Graves

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N. J., in 1856, attended the public schools of his native town and the classical institutes at Somerville and Lebanon, and remained at Rutgers College until the end of his sophomore year. In December, 1876, he commenced the study of law in Somerville with Alvah A. Clark, later studied in the offices of Clark & Schomp and Mr. Schomp, and was admitted to the bar of this State on the 8th of November, 1880. In February, 1884, he was admitted as counselor, proctor, and advocate in the U. S. District and Circuit Courts of New Jersey, and in 1891 received the appointment of special master in chancery. He has been counsel to the Board of Freeholders since 1886, and in the spring of 1895 was elected counsel of the town of Raritan. He defended the Van de Veer murder case and argued many other important trials, and in politics is an ardent Democrat.

WILBERFORCE FREEMAN is the son of the late Alexander H. and Lucinda (Crane) Freeman, and was born at Paterson, N. J., on August 8, 1842. He came at an early age with his parents to Orange, N. J., where he has ever since resided. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in June, 1864, with the Latin salutatory and from the Law School of Columbia College in May, 1868, with the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to practice in the courts of the State in June, 1868, as an attorney, and in June, 1871, as a counselor at law. Immediately upon his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with Hon. John L. Blake for the practice of his profession, which continued for upwards of twenty years, when Mr. Freeman, by reason of ill health, was compelled to relinquish active practice. During his legal career the firm of Blake & Freeman enjoyed a large and successful law business. For the past few years he has been and is still the president of the Half Dime Savings Bank of Orange.

DUMOUT FRELINGHUYSEN, Somerville, born in Millstone, Somerset county, N. J., February 8, 1816, is a son of Frederic and Jane (Dumout) Frelinghuysen, and brother of Frederick F. Frelinghuysen, and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1835. He read law with Gov. P. D. Vroom and Thomas A. Hartwell, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the September term, 1838, and as counselor at the same term in 1841. He was clerk of Somerset county from 1840 to 1845, and throughout life has been identified with the practice of law and religious work. As a lawyer, during a long and eventful career, he has enjoyed uniform success. Mr. Frelinghuysen married Miss Martina, daughter of Ferdinand and Maria (Ehmendorf) Van de Veer.

FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN, Newark, born September 30, 1848, is the son of Frederick T. and Matilda E. (Griswold) Frelinghuysen, and was graduated from Rutgers College with the class of 1868. He read law with his father and was admitted to the bar of this State as attorney at the June term, 1871, and as counselor at the same term in 1874. Mr. Frelinghuysen is commissioner and treasurer of the Sinking Fund of Newark, president of the Howard Savings Institution, a director in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance and National Newark Banking Companies, and treasurer of Rutgers College, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of New Jersey in 1894.

THOMAS ELLIS FRENCH, Camden, is a son of Charles E. and Elizabeth H. (Moore) French, and was born in Atsion, Burlington county, N. J., January 5, 1855. He is a lineal descendant of Thomas French, a signer of the West Jersey Concessions, the line being Thomas (1), Thomas (2), Thomas (3), Edward (4), Charles H. (5), and Charles E. (6), all of Burlington county, and Thomas E. (7), of Camden. The latter has in his possession a deed dated February 19, 1694, and signed by Thomas (1), who at that time was quite an old man, made to his son Thomas (2) for a farm in Burlington county. Charles H. French (5) was a justice of the peace, judge of the Common Pleas of Gloucester county, and member of the Legislature. Thomas E. French (7) was educated in the common schools, read law in Camden with Benjamin D. Shreve, and was admitted at Trenton as attorney in February term, 1876, and as counselor at the same term in 1879. Among the many important law cases with which he has been connected were those affecting the title to Long Beach, Ocean county, styled Jennings vs. Burnham, 27 Vroom, 289, and Baeder vs. Jennings, 40 Fed. R., 199. These involved the proprietors' records and the right of the present board to pass title to strangers.

BURROWS C. GODFREY, Atlantic City, born in Cape May county, N. J., July 22, 1856, is a son of Leaming and Comfort L. Godfrey, and was educated in the schools of Cape May. He taught school for a time in the counties of Cape May and Cumberland, holding a first grade teacher's certificate, and read law in Atlantic City with Carlton Godfrey. He was admitted to the bar of this State as attorney at the June term, 1894.

ISAAC FAERBER GOLDENHORN, Jersey City, born in the city of New York, on the 19th of October, 1872, is a son of Jacob and Marie (Faer-

ber) Goldenhorn, and has lived in Jersey City since 1874. He attended No. 20 and Jersey City High Schools, read law in the offices of Vredenburgh & Garretson and Earle Insley, was graduated with honors from the New York Law School in June, 1893, and received the degree of LL.B. in New York State in February, 1894. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar on the last named date and in June, 1895, was admitted in New York as attorney and counselor. He is one of the three Hebrew lawyers in Hudson county, is an ardent and active Republican, and made many effective speeches during the campaigns of 1893, 1894 and 1895. As attorney he was associated with Hon. John A. McGrath, county counsel in the Boulevard cases in Hudson county, and with Senator William D. Daly in several important criminal trials.

ELMER EWING GREEN, Trenton, was born at Trenton, N. J., February 14, 1850, son of Caleb Smith Green and Eleanor Graeme Ewing, his wife. His father, Caleb S. Green, was a member of the New Jersey bar from 1843 to 1891, and was judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals from 1873 to 1885. His maternal grandfather, Charles Ewing, was a member of the New Jersey bar from 1802 to 1832, and served as chief justice of the Supreme Court from October, 1824, till his death in August, 1832.

Elmer E. Green was educated at Trenton Academy, and the College of New Jersey, and was graduated from the latter institution in June, 1870. His legal studies were pursued in his father's office in Trenton; and he was admitted as attorney at the June term of the Supreme Court in 1873, and as counselor at the June term of the same court in 1876.

The only political office he has held was that of member of the Common Council of Trenton, April, 1882, to April, 1885. He has been manager of the Trenton Saving Fund Society since 1891; and for the same period of time has been trustee of the Theological Seminary at Princeton (Presbyterian). His name appears in both series of the New Jersey Reports; but the most important case in which he was engaged, considering the large pecuniary interests involved, was that of Ashhurst vs. Potter, reported (on appeal) in 2 Stewart, 625. His literary work has been limited to fugitive pieces and occasional addresses, but one product of his pen, it is thought, having been printed—a point in New Jersey conveyancing in 5th N. J. Law Journal.

He married at Trenton, N. J., September 15, 1875, Sue Elizabeth Hunt, daughter of Commander William Edgar Hunt, U. S. N., and Anne de Belleville Clarke, his second wife, of Trenton.

JOHN W. GRIGGS, Paterson, born in Newton, Sussex county, N. J., July 10, 1849, descends from an English family that settled in Massachusetts in 1636, whence some of the name removed to this State, settling in Hunterdon county, where his grandfather and father (Daniel) were prominent and influential men. He was graduated from Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., in 1868, and immediately entered the law office of Hon. Robert Hamilton. He subsequently read law with Socrates Tuttle, of Paterson, and was licensed as an attorney at the November term of the Supreme Court in 1871 and three years later was admitted as counselor.

Soon after his admission he formed a copartnership with his preceptor under the style of Tuttle & Griggs, which continued for several years. In 1875 he was elected to the Assembly from the old Fourth district of Passaic county and was re-elected in 1876, serving in both sessions as a committee appointed to revise and harmonize the laws affected by the new Constitution. In 1878 he was appointed counsel of the Board of Chosen Freeholders and in 1879 received the appointment of city counsel of Paterson, which position he held four years. In 1882 he was elected State senator from Passaic county and served two terms, defeating James Inglis, jr., at both elections. In 1886 he officiated as president of the Senate and also president of the Court of Impeachment. In the fall of 1895 Mr. Griggs was elected governor of New Jersey by a handsome majority, being the first Republican chosen to that office since 1865.

He has been president of the Paterson Safe Deposit and Trust Company since its inception, is president of the Paterson National Bank, and has served as trustee of several large estates.

HENRY HAHN, Newark, born in Newark, N. J., September 5, 1872, is the eldest son of Rev. Joseph and Hermine Hahn, and a nephew of Dr. Adolf Huebsch, of New York city, one of the foremost Jewish rabbis of this country. His father was a rabbi of Jewish Oheb Schalom Congregation of Newark. Mr. Hahn was educated in the public and High schools of his native city, graduating from the latter institution in 1890, and read law during 1887-88 with Samuel Kalisch, esq., and Hon. Ludlow M. Carter, and for four years with Coult & Howell, of Newark, selling newspapers meantime (eight years) to help pay expenses. On February 23, 1894, he was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney and since then has successfully practiced his profession in Newark. He will make chancery and corporation

business his specialty. He has been a delegate to several Republican conventions and is a corporal and judge advocate of Co. E, 1st Regt. N. G. S. N. J.

Mr. Hahn has written and read numerous essays and papers before various literary societies of which he is a member, and for one year edited the Current Literature column of Town Talk.

THOMAS B. HALL, Camden, son of John E. and Catherine (Watts) Hall, was born in Jersey City on the 9th of October, 1869, and read law in Camden, N. J., in the office of Thomas B. Harned. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar at Trenton as attorney at the November term in 1890, and as counselor at the same place and term in 1893.

MORRIS ROBESON HAMILTON, Trenton, was born at Oxford Furnace, Sussex (now Warren) county, N. J., May 24, 1820, son of Samuel Randolph Hamilton and Eliza (Robeson) Hamilton. Samuel R. Hamilton was a son of John and Phoebe (Ross) Hamilton, of Princeton, N. J.; he studied law with Gov. Isaac H. Williamson, at Elizabeth, after his graduation at Nassau Hall in 1808, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1812; he became a counselor in 1823, and a sergeant in 1837; he was quartermaster-general of the State from 1830 to 1855, when he resigned on account of his health, and during this period he converted the old State Prison into the present State Arsenal; he was prosecutor of the pleas of Mercer county from 1843 to 1848, when he was elected mayor of Trenton. His death took place in 1856. Mrs. Eliza R. Hamilton was a daughter of Morris and Tracy (Paul) Robeson; she died in 1865.

Morris R. Hamilton was graduated from Princeton College in 1839, obtained his legal education with his father; he was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the September term of the Supreme Court in 1842, at Trenton, but never applied for admission as a counselor.

He was appointed master and examiner in chancery by Governor Pennington in 1843; removed from Gloucester county, N. J., to Philadelphia in 1844, and was admitted to the bar of that city, by Judge Stroud, in 1845. In 1849 he returned to New Jersey to take the editorship of the Trenton True American, and for thirty-five years thereafter was engaged in editorial work in the State of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Missouri. In 1884 he was appointed State librarian of New Jersey, which position he now holds.

In Philadelphia, July 2, 1844, he was married by the Rev. Albert

Barnes, to Harriet Pennington Halsted, daughter of John and Mary (Pennington) Halsted, of Philadelphia (formerly of Newark, N. J.). She died in 1892, leaving seven children and five grandchildren.

His oldest son, Ellis, was captain of Company F, 15th N. J. Vols., in the late war, and was fatally wounded, May 8, 1864, at the battle of the Wilderness, and died at the Georgetown Hospital eleven days after; he was buried in the Mercer Cemetery, Trenton. His youngest son, Harry, after being trained in the actuary department of the Newark Mutual Benefit Insurance Company, became actuary of the Penn Mutual Life Company of Philadelphia, but being a Latin and Greek scholar, as well as a mathematician, he employed his leisure time in translations, among which were Virgil's *Aeneid* (Putnam, 1889), Keating's *New Pronouncing Dictionary of Medicine* (W. B. Saunders, Phila.), and Saunders's *Medical Lexicon*, and eventually died of brain fever, caused by overwork. His other children survive and are all married.

CHARLES HARDENBERG WINFIELD, Jersey City, born in the town of Deerpark, Orange county, N. Y., November 8, 1829, is the son of Henry and Deborah (Westbrook) Winfield, and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1852. When a young man he came to Jersey City, where he read law with Abraham O. Zabriskie, and was admitted to the bar of this State at Trenton as attorney in 1855 and as counselor in 1858. He was State senator in 1866, 1867, and 1868, and was appointed prosecutor of the pleas in Hudson county by Governor Ludlow in 1883, reappointed by Governor Green in 1888, and for the third time appointed by Governor Werts in 1893.

Mr. Winfield was prosecutor of the great ballot box frauds in Jersey City in 1889, and has been identified as counsel for defense with such important and interesting cases as *Harrison vs. Vreeland*, and *Smith and Bennetts ads. The State*, indicted for murder. He is the author of "History of Hudson County," "History of the Land Titles in Hudson County," "Surprise and Capture of Paulus Hook by Major Lee," "Monograph on the Founding of Jersey City," "Hoboken a Pleasure Resort for Old New York," and "Adjudged Words and Phrases," all of which have met with warm and favorable reception as works of literary and historical merit.

JOHN R. HARDIN, Newark, born in Green township, Sussex county, N. J., April 24, 1860, was graduated from Princeton College in 1880,



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J. D. Bede

and read law in Newark with McCarter & Keen, whose office he entered in June, 1881. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorney in June, 1884, and as counselor in June, 1887, and since the first named year has practiced his profession in Newark. He was attorney for the Board of Health from April, 1887, to February, 1890, and represented the Fifteenth ward of Newark in the Board of Aldermen from February, 1890, till January, 1892. He served in the Assembly from the Sixth district of Essex county in 1891 and 1892, and in that body was chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, Passed Bills and Federal Relations, and a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and others.

TEUNIS A. HARING, Hackensack, son of Abram B. and Polly (Hopper) Haring, was born in Washington township, Bergen county, N. J., November 19, 1842. His father was sheriff of Bergen county from 1853 to 1856 and served as member of assembly in 1865 and 1866. Mr. Haring was educated in the common schools of his native town. He was appointed by Governor Abbott sheriff of Bergen county to fill the unexpired term of N. C. Demarest, and in 1889 was elected for the full term to that office. In 1892 he was chosen surrogate of Bergen county and still holds that important position.

HOWARD WORTLEY HAYES, Newark, born in Newark, N. J., May 9, 1858, is the son of David A. and Caroline (Davis) Hayes, and a lineal descendant of Thomas Hayes, who settled there in 1689. Educated at Newark Academy, Phillips Academy in Andover, Mass., and Yale College, he read law in his native city with George W. Hubbell and at Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in June, 1882, and as counselor in June, 1885. He was assistant district attorney for this State from October, 1888, to August, 1891, and judge of the first criminal court of Newark from March, 1891, to March, 1893.

WALTER FOOWOOD HAYHURST, Lambertville, is a son of Jeremiah and Mary E. (Foowood) Hayhurst, and a lineal descendant of Cuthbert Hayhurst, of Yorkshire, England, who came to this country in the good ship *Welcome* in 1682. He was born in Langhorne, Bucks county, Pa., September 21, 1856, received a common school education, which he has supplemented by some private instruction and much reading, and read law in the office of Charles A. Skillman, of Lambertville, N. J. He was admitted to the bar of this State as attorney in Febru-

ary, 1880, and as counselor in February, 1883, and has served as city attorney of Lambertville for five years, and is at present prosecutor of the pleas for Hunterdon county, N. J.

Mr. Hayhurst is the author of *Genealogical Sketches of Hunterdon County* and a valuable contributor to the *Hunterdon Historical Society*. He married Miss Florence M., daughter of C. Frank and Mary C. (Blackwell) Moore.

WILL C. HEADLEY, Newark, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 25, 1853, only son of John Stiles and Sarah A. (Courter) Headley. In 1857 he removed with his parents to the part of Union known as Headleytown, his father partly by purchase and partly by inheritance having obtained about eighty acres of land, a portion of the original Headley homestead farm at Vaux Hall, Union county, N. J. He was educated in the public schools of Unionville (Headleytown) and Springfield, Union county, and St. Stephen School, Millburn, N. J.; read law in the offices of Hon. John Whitehead and Samuel Morrow, jr., of Newark, and was admitted to the bar of this State at Trenton, as attorney at the November term, 1876, and as counselor at the same term in 1879. He has occupied his present office at 810 Broad street since April 1, 1878.

On June 5, 1878, he married at Green Bay, Wis., Rosetta, only daughter of Hon. D. Cooper Ayres, M. D., of that city, known as the Fighting Surgeon of the Iron Brigade, and has three children: El Roy, Frank and Harold Headley.

Mr. Headley was chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Hilton Public School of Essex county in 1882-1884, during which time the present school building was erected; became the first president of the Hilton Library Association in 1884, and served as president of the village of Irvington, where he now resides, in 1886-1889. He has held the office of treasurer and trustee of the M. E. church of Irvington, of which he is a member, since 1885. Politically he is and has always been a Democrat.

JOHN W. HECK, Jersey City, born in Trenton, N. J., July 27, 1855, is a son of Martin and Catherine Heck, and received a public and private school education. He read law in Jersey City with Stephen B. Ransom and L. & A. Zabriskie, was admitted to the bar of this State at the November term, 1876, and served as member of assembly from the old Sixth district of Hudson county during the session of 1885. He was also clerk of the Index Commission under which local indexes of land

records for Hudson county were established under chapter 222, of the laws of 1888.

WILLIAM C. HERRING was born in Harrington township, Bergen county, N. J., January 5, 1837, son of Cornelius J. and Anna Dorcathea (Riker) Herring. His education was obtained in the common schools. September 22, 1862, he enlisted in Co. I, 22d N. J. Vols., and participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, etc., and was honorably discharged with the rank of first orderly sergeant. On November 6, 1895, Mr. Herring was elected sheriff of Bergen county by a handsome majority.

ENOCH A. HIGBEE, practicing attorney in Atlantic City, born at Leeds Point, N. J., April 22, 1863, is the son of Enoch and Bethiah (Clark) Higbee. He was educated in the public school of that place, and at the age of twenty-one years was elected assessor of Galloway township, and re-elected in 1886, 1889, 1890. In the fall of 1885 he was appointed postmaster at Leeds Point from among a number of applicants, which position he held four years. In February, 1892, he registered with Allen B. Endicott as a student at law, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in February, 1895.

In February, 1894, he was appointed by President Cleveland collector of customs for the port of Somers Point, District of Great Egg Harbor, at which place he took up his residence, and at the next ensuing election was elected borough clerk, which position he resigned to accept the office of mayor, to which he was elected in March, 1896. Politically he was always a Democrat and an active worker in the party and for a long time chairman of the County Executive Committee. He has been elected to every position for which he aspired, always running in advance of his party's ticket. In his practice he has made municipal law a specialty and although young in practice, is attorney for various municipalities in his county. He has written several historical articles of Atlantic county which met with such general favor for their accuracy, clearness and style of composition that he is sometimes addressed as Higbee the Historian.

GEORGE S. HILTON, Paterson, born in Meredith, Belknap county, N. H., February 21, 1840, is a son of Daniel and Eliza Hilton, and received a common school education. He read law with S. W. Rollins and B. A. Hibbard in his native State and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in September, 1866. In November, 1867, he was ad-

mitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorney and four years later as counselor. He served as corporation attorney of the city of Paterson in 1870 and 1871.

GEORGE ELWOOD CLYMER, Newark, born on the 7th of March, 1868, in Newark, N. J., is a son of Edward Swain and Uretta (Van Kuren) Clymer, and was educated in the public and private schools of his native city. On February 16, 1886, he began the study of law in the office of Judge James D. Cleaver and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at Trenton as attorney at the February term, 1890, and as counselor at the same term in 1893. He was managing clerk for Hayes & Lambert till April, 1891, and since then has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Newark, being employed for three years as extra counsel to the comptroller's department of the city of Newark under the Martin Act. He is counsel for the Board of Health, and secretary of the Park Avenue Protective Association of East Orange, N. J., where he resides, and is connected with the Frazer Lee will case in Union county and Bedford will case, now pending in the Essex County Orphan's Court.

Mr. Clymer is a descendant of George Clymer, who was born in Philadelphia in 1739. The latter was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, an active patriot during the Revolutionary war, and founder of the first bank in North America.

RAYMOND E. HORTON, Paterson, born in Chaumont, Jefferson county, N. Y., March 7, 1869, is a son of George B. Horton, received a public school education in his native town, and finished his literary studies at Cazenovia Seminary in Madison county. He read law with Eugene Emley and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in June, 1892.

JOHN HOPPER, Paterson, born on the homestead farm of his father in the township of Lodi, Bergen county, N. J., March 2, 1811, is a son of John J. and Maria (Terhune) Hopper and a descendant of a family who were among the oldest settlers in New Jersey. His father, who died in 1833, was a successful and enterprising farmer during his lifetime; his farm, comprising about 300 acres, extended from Pollifly to Saddle River, and was occupied by his son, Jacob, until his death in 1889. John Hopper, the sixth of nine children, was brought up on the homestead farm, and received an early education at the old Washington Academy, Hackensack, and at Lafayette Academy of the same place. He was prepared for college under the Rev. John Croes, who conducted

a classical school in Paterson, and by Thomas McGahagan, at the old academy at Bergen Town, now Hudson City. He entered the sophomore class of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., in 1830, and three years later was graduated from that institution, dividing the second honor of his class with Robert H. Pruyn, of Albany, subsequently minister to Japan. Since 1851 he has been one of the trustees of Rutgers.

After his graduation he entered upon the study of law in the office of Gov. Peter D. Vroom, in Somerville, N. J., and remained there two years. He completed the study of law in the office of Elias B. D. Ogden, in Paterson, and on September 8, 1836, was licensed by the Supreme Court at Trenton as an attorney at law and solicitor in chancery. On February 27, 1840, he was licensed a counselor at law. He had already (November 10, 1836) formed a partnership with his preceptor at Paterson, and the firm of Ogden & Hopper did a successful business until the senior member was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court. Mr. Hopper continued the business and in 1869 took his son, Robert L., into partnership.

He has been called repeatedly to fill public positions and has discharged the duties of office with uniform fidelity and success. He was town counsel of Paterson from 1843 to 1847; surrogate of Passaic county for two consecutive terms, 1845-55; counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders from 1855 to 1864; and prosecutor of the pleas of Passaic county from 1863 to 1868 and again from 1871 to 1874. He served as State senator from Passaic county from 1868 to 1871, and again from 1874 to 1877. In March, 1877, Governor Bedle appointed him judge of the District Court of Paterson and he continued in that office until January 8, 1887, when he resigned and was appointed by Governor Abbett to the office of president judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court and Quarter Sessions of Passaic county for the unexpired term of Absalom B. Woodruff, deceased. He was reappointed to this office by Governor Green on March 15, 1887, and again appointed on April 1, 1887, for the full term of five years. On April 1, 1892, he was reappointed by Governor Abbett. He was appointed one of the advisory masters in chancery in 1879 by Chancellor Runyon, and has held a number of other positions incidental to his profession.

Judge Hopper was married on June 16, 1840, to Mary A., daughter of the late Robert Imlay, a former merchant of Philadelphia. Fifty

years afterward he celebrated his golden wedding in the same house in which he had been married, and which had been his residence for half a century; the occasion was one which brought together a large number of the most prominent men of the State.

Six of his children are living, viz.: John H., a silk manufacturer; Robert Imlay, a law partner of his father; Mary A., widow of Frank W. Potter, formerly U. S. consul to Marseilles; James Burling, of Parkersburg, W. Va.; Miss Caroline Imlay; and Margaret Imlay, wife of John T. Boyd, now residing in Brookline, near Boston, Mass.

As might have been expected from his Dutch ancestry, Judge Hopper was one of the earliest members of the Holland Society of New York, having been chosen in 1886, and since 1889 has been one of the vice presidents of that organization. Before he was entitled to a vote, and ever since, he has been an active member of the Democratic party, serving on the State Committee many years, and has repeatedly represented New Jersey in the national conventions of his party. He was one of the original stockholders of the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, owners of the line between Paterson and Ramapo, which is leased and operated by N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Co., and has been secretary and treasurer of the first named company since its incorporation in 1842.

During the entire time that Judge Hopper was engaged in the practice of his profession he was recognized as a lawyer of ability, not only well read, but possessed of those mental faculties that conduce to the attainment of success. He was engaged in a large number of the most important cases tried in the State courts, and brought to the discharge of his professional duties a certain urbanity of manner, combined with an incisiveness of thought and a clearness of exposition, that almost uniformly led to decisions in favor of his clients. He has already been recognized as one of the most foremost lawyers of the State. As a legislator he earned laurels which might well excite the envy of his fellows, and would undoubtedly have done so towards a person less popular than Senator Hopper. His elevation to the bench was hailed by all not only as a recognition of the eminent services he had rendered his party, but as a just tribute to the man who had done so much towards maintaining the dignity of his profession by an ever straightforward course. As a judge of the county courts he has gained the respect of all and the gratitude especially of the younger members of the bar, whom he is ever ready by means of kind words and advice to direct into the proper paths so familiar to himself.



SAMUEL W. BELDON.

WILLIAM HOWARD, Elizabeth, born in Brooklyn, N. J., August 14, 1846, is a son of Horatio N. and Cornelia (Finley) Howard, and received a good public school education. In 1852 he removed with his parents to Somerset county, N. J., near Plainfield. In the fall of 1869 he removed to Rahway, N. J., where he engaged in the grocery business, and since that time, in addition to his public duties, has continued the business, being among the leading grocers in the city, and having during that time held many offices of public trust in addition to those herein mentioned. He was a member of the Chosen Board of Freeholders of Union county, N. J., for ten years, has served as a member of the Common Council of Rahway, and in 1894 was elected county clerk of Union county by a handsome majority, being the first Republican elected to that important office since the formation of Union county. In 1864 Mr. Howard enlisted in Co. I, 39th Regt. N. J. Vol. Inf., participated in the battles of Hatcher's Run and Petersburg, and was present at the final surrender of Lee.

In 1872 Mr. Howard married Miss Merrick, youngest daughter of David P. Merrick, of Rahway, N. J. He has three sons living, the eldest being twenty-one years of age and now engaged with his father in the above business.

JAMES EDWARD HOWELL, Newark, born in Wantage township, Sussex county, N. J., is a son of William C. and Julia A. Howell, was graduated from the Law Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1870, and read law at that institution and also in the office of Coult & Blarcom, of Newton. He was admitted to the bar of this State as attorney in February, 1872, and as counselor in June, 1880, and is a member of the firm of Coult & Howell.

ABRAHAM T. HUFF, Somerville, born at Neshanic in Somerset county, N. J., June 23, 1836, is the only son of Tunis and Maria (Quick) Huff, and a lineal descendant, in the sixth generation, of Pieter Hof, who settled in the county of Somerset prior to 1705 and was a large owner of real estate in this country as early as 1707. His father was a successful bridge builder. Mr. Huff was graduated from Rutgers College in 1855. In 1867 he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1887 and again in 1892, he was chosen surrogate of Somerset county. His wife, Phoebe H., was a daughter of Rev. Gabriel Ludlow, D.D., and Susan Rapelyea.

ALFRED HUGG, Camden, son of William and Keziah K. Hugg, was

born in Camden county, N. J., August 26, 1828, and received his education in the private schools of the city of Camden and Philadelphia. He read law in the office of William N. Jeffers in the city of Camden and was admitted to the practice of the law by the Supreme Court of New Jersey as an attorney at law at the October term in the year 1849, and as counselor in June, 1853.

He has held the offices of city clerk, city treasurer and city solicitor of the city of Camden, and was appointed president judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Camden by Gov. Robert S. Green and held the office for the term of five years. In his early manhood he was appointed to the office of prosecutor of the pleas of the county of Atlantic, N. J., by Gov. Joel Parker, and again by Gov. Theodore F. Randolph and held the same for a period of four years. He has also held the office of clerk of the Board of Freeholders of the county of Camden. In the years 1892, 1893 and part of 1894 he served in the capacity of counsel for the Board of Freeholders of the county of Camden. In every office in which he served he was an able, faithful and efficient officer and filled the same with ability and distinction.

BARTON BILLANGEAL HUTCHINSON, Trenton, was born in Allentown, Monmouth county, N. J., June 10, 1860, son of Charles R. and Mary Coward Hutchinson. He was educated in the public schools and studied law in the office of Holt & Brother at Trenton. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney at Trenton, at the June term, 1881, and as a counselor at the June term, 1884. He was elected to the Assembly from Mercer county in 1891 and 1892. He has been president of the Board of Trade of Trenton. He married at New Egypt, N. J., October 1, 1885, Sarah M. Hulme, daughter of John L. and Anna Meirs Hulme.

SYMMES B. HUTCHINSON, Trenton, was born in Trenton (Hamilton township), September 2, 1851, son of George A. Hutchinson and Ida V. Hutchinson. His great grandfather, George Anderson, was vice-president of the State Council in 1800. He was graduated from Princeton College, and studied law with Hon. Edward T. Green at Trenton. His admission to the bar as attorney occurred in February, 1879, and as counselor in February, 1882. He has been township attorney, solicitor of Wilburborough, and county counsel of Mercer county; in 1886-87 he was a member of the New Jersey House of Assembly. He was one of the managers of the impeachment trial of Patrick H. Lavery.

His literary work consists chiefly in the compilation of a Manual of Laws Relating to Counties of the Second Class.

He was married at Milford, Conn., June 14, 1893, to Elizabeth Street, daughter of Henry Street, M. D., and Elizabeth (Allen) Street, of New Haven, Conn.

GEORGE TRENCHARD INGHAM, Atlantic City, born in Salem, N. J., June 19, 1839, is the son of Jonathan Ingham, of Ingham Spring, Bucks county, Pa., and Harriet Howell Sinnickson, his wife, of Salem. He attended the academies at Salem and Trenton, was graduated from Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., A. B. in 1860, M. A., 1864, and was commissioned first lieutenant of Co I, 4th N. J. Militia, April 25, 1861, and first lieutenant in the 11th United States Infantry, May 14, 1861. He was aid-de-camp to General George Sykes, commanding the regular division in the Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, in 1862, 1863, 1864, and resigned August 9, 1864, on account of injuries received in service on the field. He was brevetted major in the United States army March 13, 1867. He read law in Salem with Clement H. Sinnickson and was admitted at Trenton as attorney in June, 1880, and as counselor in June, 1883. He became master in chancery December 18, 1880; supreme court commissioner February 27, 1884; examiner in chancery April 16, 1889; special master, May 1, 1889, and United States commissioner September 27, 1892.

CHARLES HENRY IVINS, Red Bank, born at Rumson Neck, N. J., May 25, 1855, is the son of Charles E. and Elizabeth (Carpenter) Ivins, and spent his early life in farming, securing an education and teaching. He attended "Friends New England Boarding School," in Providence, R. I., for three years, taught the public school at Little Silver, N. J., one year, studied law with R. Allen, jr., and John F. Hawkins, and was admitted to the bar of this State as attorney at the February term, 1884, and as counselor at the same term in 1891. He has served as member of assembly two terms (1890 and 1891); was twice appointed prosecutor of the pleas on account of the illness of Prosecutor Charles Haight (October term, 1890, and January term, 1891); and on the death of Mr. Haight was appointed to that position by Governor Abbett on August 5, 1891. On January 18, 1892, he was appointed prosecutor by Governor Abbett and confirmed by the Senate for a full term of five years.

December 1, 1885, Mr. Ivins was married at Red Bank, N. J., to Miss Annie P., daughter of Rev. F. R. and Ellen B. (Potts) Harbaugh.

EDWARD WOOLSEY JACKSON, Newark, born in Belleville, N. J., October 13, 1861, is the son of William and Elizabeth (Brinckerhoff) Jackson, and a grandson of Peter Jackson, of Acquackanonk. He was educated at the College of Geneva, Switzerland, and at Heidelberg, Germany, and on his return home became identified with political affairs. He was treasurer of the Borough Commission of Belleville in 1888, member of the New Jersey Legislature in 1890 and 1891, representing the Eleventh Assembly District of Essex county, member of the County Board of Election from 1892 to 1895 inclusive, and one of the Park Commissioners of Essex county in 1891. In the fall of 1891 he was elected surrogate for the county of Essex for five years. He resides in Belleville, N. J.

WILSON HAYWARD JENKINS, Camden, son of Adam Hubley and Margaret (Glover) Jenkins, was born in Waterbury, S. C., November 6, 1846. He attended the Arsenal School in Columbia and the Citadel School in Charleston in his native State. He read law in the office of Richard S. Jenkins and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1874 and as counselor in 1877. He has served as prosecutor of the pleas two terms. Among the several important trials with which he has been identified was the somewhat celebrated Hunter murder case.

JOHN S. JESSUP, Woodbury, was born in Harrison township, Gloucester county, N. J., August 28, 1842, a son of Joseph and Mary Jessup. He was graduated from Princeton College in June, 1865, served a clerkship of two years in the law office of Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of Newark, and spent one year in Harvard Law School. He was admitted as attorney to the bar of New Jersey at the June term, 1868, and as counselor at the same term in 1871.

WILLIAM M. JOHNSON, Hackensack, was born in Newton, Sussex county, N. J., December 2, 1847. His mother, whose maiden name was Ellen Green, was a sister of Hon. Henry Green, justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. His father, Whitfield S. Johnson, was born in Newton, N. J., in 1806, studied law in the office of Chief Justice Hornblower at Newark, was admitted as attorney in 1825 and subsequently as counselor, and practiced his profession in Newton. He was prosecutor of the pleas for Sussex county for several terms, and was appointed secretary of State by Governor Olden in 1861, removed to Trenton, and served in that capacity until 1866. He was appointed register in bankruptcy in 1867, and died at Trenton on December 24,

1874. William M. Johnson was educated in the Trenton Model School, was graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1867, and read law in Trenton with Judge E. W. Scudder until the latter's appointment to the bench, and afterwards with G. D. W. Vroom. He was admitted to the bar at Trenton as attorney in 1870 and as counselor in 1873, and practiced his profession in that city in the firm of Kingman & Johnson until 1874, when he removed to Hackensack, where he has since resided and prosecuted a successful legal business. In the fall of 1895 he was elected State senator from Bergen county.

ABNER KALISCH, Newark, born in Cleveland, Ohio, September 2, 1853, is a son of Rev. Isidor Kalisch, D.D., and Charlotte his wife. He was educated in Leavenworth, Kan., under the direction of his distinguished father. After graduating from the Law School of Columbia College in 1874, he studied law with his brother, Samuel Kalisch, in Newark, N. J., and was admitted to the New York bar May 9, 1874. He was admitted to the bar of this State as attorney June 9, 1875, and as counselor in United States Court October 6, 1876.

He commenced the practice of his profession in Newark, making a specialty of criminal law. In 1881 he was assigned by the court to the defense of James Graves for homicide; this case became a noted one, not only in New Jersey, but throughout the country, and Mr. Kalisch was much complimented for his skill and ability in handling it. He has also been connected with many others of noteworthy importance, such as the Kissam and Chisholm homicide cases. Notwithstanding his extensive practice Mr. Kalisch has found leisure to devote himself to literature and art. He is an accomplished linguist, and his well selected library, one of the finest in New Jersey, contains both the standard and the best foreign works in the original. He is an indefatigable collector of old prints and engravings. Mr. Kalisch takes no part in active politics, but belongs to several clubs and is a 32d degree Mason, being worshipful master of Oriental Lodge No. 51, F. & A. M., and a member of Harmony Chapter No. 9, and Mecca Mystic Shrine of New York.

FRANK S. KATZENBACH, JR., Trenton, son of Frank S. and Augusta (Mushbach) Katzenbach, was born in Trenton on the 5th day of November, 1868. He was graduated from the State Model School at Trenton in 1885 and from Princeton College in 1889, and read law in his native city in the offices of James Buchanan and Carroll Robbins.

He finished his legal studies at Columbia College Law School in New York city and was admitted as an attorney in New Jersey at the November term, 1892, and as counselor at the November term, 1895.

ERNEST FERDINAND KIER, Newark, born November 1, 1870, in Newark, N. J., is a son of Julius and Josephine M. A. Keer, and was educated at the University of the City of New York. He read law with Louis Hood and later with McCarter, Williamson & McCarter, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorney at the June term of the Supreme Court in 1893.

THOMAS H. KELLEY, Jersey City, born in the city of New York, on the 14th of March, 1855, was the son of Thomas and Mary Kelley, and received his education in SS. John and Xavier College. He read law in the office of William McAdoo and was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1880, being admitted to the New York bar immediately afterward. In February, 1891, he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorney. He was member of assembly in 1885, deputy collector of internal revenue of Jersey City from June, 1885, to 1888, and collector of customs at that port from 1888 till 1891, positions he filled with ability and credit. He has since died.

TIMOTHY MANSFIELD KELLY, Elizabeth, born in Ireland, June 24, 1862, came with his parents, John and Annie Kelly, to America when ten years old, and was educated in Cooper Union Institute in New York City. He read law in the offices of Gen. J. Augustus Fay, jr., and Judge T. F. McCormick, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorney in June, 1878, and as counselor in June, 1891. In 1893 he was member of assembly from the First district of Union county.

JOHN FRANCIS KERR, Paterson, born in Scranton, Pa., April 30, 1857, is a son of Hugh and Josephine V. (Tynan) Kerr, attended public schools in Massachusetts and New Jersey and Manhattan College, and was graduated from Seton Hall College in South Orange, N. J., in June, 1876. July 15 of the same year he entered the law office of Hon. H. A. Williams, ex-senator from Passaic county, and was admitted to the bar of this State as attorney at the November term, 1879, and as a counselor in June, 1883. In every political campaign since 1876 he has been active as a Democratic speaker. He was member of assembly from the Second district of Passaic county in 1890 and 1891 and was judge of the Paterson District Court from April 1, 1891,



Yours Truly
J. J. Berges



to April 1, 1896. While in the Legislature he served as chairman of the Committee on Elections, and as member of the Committees on the Judiciary and Bill Revision, and as member of the Special Committee on Ballot Reform, being one of the committee appointed to frame that law.

Mr. Kerr conducts a general law practice, but makes a specialty of obtaining American and European patents.

ELMER KING, Morristown, born on the 4th day of November, 1870, in Stanhope, N. J., is a son of Owen W. and Maria King, and was educated in the Netcong public schools and for three years under private tutelage. He read law in Morristown, N. J., with Judge Willard W. Cutler and was admitted to the bar at Trenton as attorney at the November term, 1892, and as counselor at the November term, 1895. He is deputy surrogate of Morris county under Surrogate George Pierson.

September 5, 1894, Mr. King was married to Miss Ellen Elizabeth, daughter of William H. and Addie P. (Losee) Stackhouse.

The most important case in which Mr. King has been interested is the case of Thomas O. Bullock vs. D., L. & W. R. R. Co. for the dispossessing plaintiff of packages carried into car of railroad defendant, and the carrying of same into U. S. Express car; a large judgment was obtained for plaintiff.

WALTER KIP, Passaic, born in Bergen county, N. J., on the 23d of March, 1853, is a son of Walling and Ann (Van Blavern) Kip, and was graduated from Rutgers College in the class of 1875. He read law with Cornelius S. See, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in June, 1878, and in 1895 became corporation attorney of the city of Passaic. Mr. Kip makes a specialty of real estate law.

WILLIAM J. KRAFT, Camden, born in Camden, N. J., February 20, 1870, is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Engel) Kraft. He is of German descent, his paternal grandfather being a Lutheran divine. He received a public school education, read law in his native city with Judge Howard Carrow, and was admitted to practice as attorney at the February term, 1891, and as counselor at the same term in 1894. March 7, 1891, he was made master in chancery by Chancellor McGill.

Mr. Kraft is an active Democrat, solicitor for Pennsauken township, Camden county, has been connected with several important criminal and civil cases, and is one of the counsel for the New Jersey Trust and

Safe Deposit Co. June 5, 1894, he was admitted as attorney and counselor to the United States District and Circuit Courts for New Jersey. He was married on April 27, 1892, to Miss Rose S. Pfeiffer, sister of U. S. Marshal Pfeiffer, and has one child, Bayard Randolph Kraft, aged two years.

RICHARD S. KUHLE, was born near Flemington, N. J., August 24, 1839, son of Leonard P. Kuhl. He received his education at Lawrenceville, and read law in the office of Bennet Van Syckel. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in 1865, and as counselor in 1868, and from 1887 to 1891 served as presiding judge of the Hunterdon County Court of Common Pleas. In 1893 he was elected to the State Senate by a handsome majority.

MARTIN W. LANE, Millville, born at White House, Hunterdon county, N. J., November 22, 1858, is a son of Andrew and Margaret (Wyckoff) Lane, and was graduated from Rutgers College in June, 1881. He studied law in Newark in the offices of McCarter, Williamson & McCarter, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorney in November, 1884.

WILLIAM M. LANNING, Trenton, was born in Ewingville, Mercer county, N. J., January 1, 1849. His earliest ancestor of whom any record is preserved settled on Long Island, from whom Robert Lanning was descended, whose name appears in the History of Western New Jersey in 1698, and from that date the family is traceable in that section of the State to the present time.

William M. Lanning received a high school education, and after graduation taught for a time in the Trenton Academy. His law studies were prosecuted with George A. Anderson and Gen. Edward L. Campbell, and he was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in 1880, and as a counselor in 1883. In 1886-87 he was solicitor of the city of Trenton, and from 1888 to 1891 he occupied the office of judge of the District Court. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State of New Jersey in 1894. In 1886, in collaboration with Garret D. W. Vroom, he published a supplement to the revision of the laws of New Jersey; his peculiar fitness for the task, as evidenced by his previous work, induced the appointment by act of Legislature of himself and Mr. Vroom to compile and publish all the general statutes of the State now in force.

RULIE V. LAWRENCE, Freehold, son of Jacob C. and Elizabeth (Wool-

ley) Lawrence, was born in Freehold, N. J., April 29, 1871. He received his education at the Freehold High School and in the Freehold Institute, read law in the office of F. P. McDermott, and was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in February, 1893, and counselor in 1896, and is a master and examiner in chancery.

JACOB SPICER LEAMING, Cape May City, born in Cape May, N. J., November 16, 1853, is a son of Jacob and Malvina (Eldredge) Leaming. He attended Pennington Seminary, and was graduated from Dickinson College in 1874. He is a lineal descendant of Aaron Leaming and Jacob Spicer, of the Leaming & Spicer Grants and Concessions. He read law with Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania in 1875. He practiced in Philadelphia until 1887, when he removed to Cape May, 1887, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in 1887, and as counselor in November, 1893. He has practiced law in Cape May City since 1888, and has been corporation council for two terms during that period.

The Leaming family has been prominent in the politics of Cape May since New Jersey became a State, probably representing the county at least one-fourth of the time in either one or the other branch of the Legislature.

FRANCIS BAZLEY LEE, Trenton, is the only son of Benjamin Fisler and Annabella Willson (Townsend) Lee, and was born in Philadelphia, Pa., January 3, 1869. The Lee family is of Scotch-Irish descent. Francis Lee, the original American immigrant, was a justice of the Chester county (Pa.) courts early in the present century, while Thomas Lee, grandfather of Francis B., served as congressman from the First district of New Jersey during President Jackson's administration. Benjamin F. Lee is clerk of the New Jersey Supreme Court. The Townsends descend from John Townsend, high sheriff of Cape May county in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

Francis Bazley Lee attended a seminary in Trenton and also the Lawrenceville school. He was graduated from the New Jersey State Model School in 1888, being class poet. In October, 1885, he established *The Signal*, the official organ of the State schools. In 1888 he entered the Wharton School of Finance and Political Economy of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was associate editor of the *Pennsylvanian* and "Ivy" poet, and received a certificate of proficiency from that institution in 1890. After a European trip he read law in the

office of Hon. G. D. W. Vroom, of Trenton, and in 1890-91 took a special course in English literature at the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorney in June, 1893, and from July of that year till May, 1894, assisted the city solicitor of Trenton, Edwin R. Walker. In June, 1896, Mr. Lee was admitted as counselor at law. Mr. Lee has been a member of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Charities Aid since December, 1893, and is one of the secretaries of the Revisioners of the Public Statutes of New Jersey. He is a member of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Historical Societies, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Dialect and New York Medico-Legal Societies, the American Numismatic and Archeological Society, is corresponding secretary of the New Jersey Society Sons of the Revolution; a manager of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania; president of the Alumni Society of the New Jersey State Schools; recording secretary of the Revolutionary Memorial Society of New Jersey; and ex-archon of the first district Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. In April, 1895, he was appointed by Governor Werts a member of the committee to examine the penal laws of New Jersey and other States and report to the Legislature. He is the author of numerous papers and works of more than local interest. Among them have been a "Memorial of George White Worman," University of Pennsylvania, Law, 1888, issued in 1890; "Supreme Court of New Jersey," Medico-Legal Journal, March, 1892; series of articles on colonial laws, legislation, and customs, N. J. Law Journal, 1891-95; Colonial Jersey Coinage, 1893; Agricultural Improvement in Southern New Jersey, 1894; "Jerseyisms," 1894; History of Trenton, 1895; History of the Great Seal of New Jersey, in Zieber's American Heraldry; Translation of the Constitution of Belgium, historical preface, proceedings of the New York Constitutional Convention; Outline History of the Compilations and Revisions of the Colony and State of New Jersey, 1717-1896, in the General Statutes of New Jersey, published under authority of the Legislature, 1896; and various articles on local history, law and economics.

June 12, 1894, Mr. Lee was married to Miss Sara Stretch Eayre, of Vincenttown, N. J., only child of Capt. George Stretch Eayre and Marie Burr Bryan. Capt. Eayre was commander of the Colorado Independent Battery during the late war. Mrs. Lee is a lineal descendant of Col. Timothy Matlack, the "Fighting Quaker" of the Revolution.

EDWIN A. S. LEWIS, Hoboken, born in Pau, France, March 15, 1870,

is the son of Edward Parke Custis and Mary P. Lewis, and was graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1891. After graduating from college he entered the New York Law School and graduated in June, 1893. He was admitted to the New York bar in the spring of 1893, and to the bar of New Jersey in June, 1894, serving his clerkship in the law office of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden, of New York city, and in the law office of J. C. & S. A. Besson of Hoboken, N. J.

HENRY WATSON LEWIS, Atlantic City, born in Lewiston, N. C., November 9, 1868, is a son of Watson and Anna F. (Crichlow) Lewis, attended the Bingham School, and was graduated from the University of North Carolina June 7, 1888, and from the law department of that institution in 1891. He was admitted to the North Carolina bar as attorney and counselor September 26, 1891, and to the bar of New Jersey as attorney November 7, 1895.

JOHN LILLY, Lambertville, is a son of Dr. Samuel and Mary Ellen (Coryell-Torbert) Lilly, and was born in Lambertville, N. J., July 20, 1851. The family in America descends from Samuel Lilly, an attorney by profession, who came to the United States from England in 1794, studied theology in Albany, N. Y., while teaching school there, was ordained an Episcopal clergyman by Bishop Benjamin Moore, of New York, and became rector of St. John's church, Elizabeth, N. J. John Lilly read law in Flemington, N. J., in the offices of Bennet Van Syckel and John N. Voorhees, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in July, 1872, and as counselor in July, 1875. He was city attorney of Lambertville in 1885. His wife, Lavilla, is a daughter of George S. Smith and Rebecca A. Cory, of Atchison, Kansas, and has one son, William Lilly, born November 25, 1884.

RICHARD VLIET LINDABURY, Newark, born in Peapack, N. J., October 13, 1850, is a son of Jacob H. and Mary Ann Lindabury, and was educated in the common schools of Somerset county. He read law in Somerville with Alvah A. Clark and was admitted before the Supreme Court of New Jersey as attorney at the February term, 1874, and as counselor at the same term in 1877. He was counsel for the State in the Rockwell murder case at Toms River in 1886, the Race Track cases in 1892, and the Senatorial case in 1893; and one of the counsel for the defendants in the Cigarette Trust case, and for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the National Docks crossing cases in 1895. He was also counsel for Mrs. Drayton in the Drayton divorce case.

ADRIAN LYON, Perth Amboy, born in Pluckamin, N. J., July 25, 1869, is a son of William L. and Ursula (Sebring) Lyon, read law with James S. Wight, of Perth Amboy, and was graduated from the New York Law School in 1891. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, however, in June, 1892, and has served as superintendent of public instruction and city attorney of Perth Amboy and registrar of general proprietors of East Jersey. May 8, 1895, Mr. Lyon was married to Miss Cornelia Post, daughter of John C. Post, of Passaic, N. J.

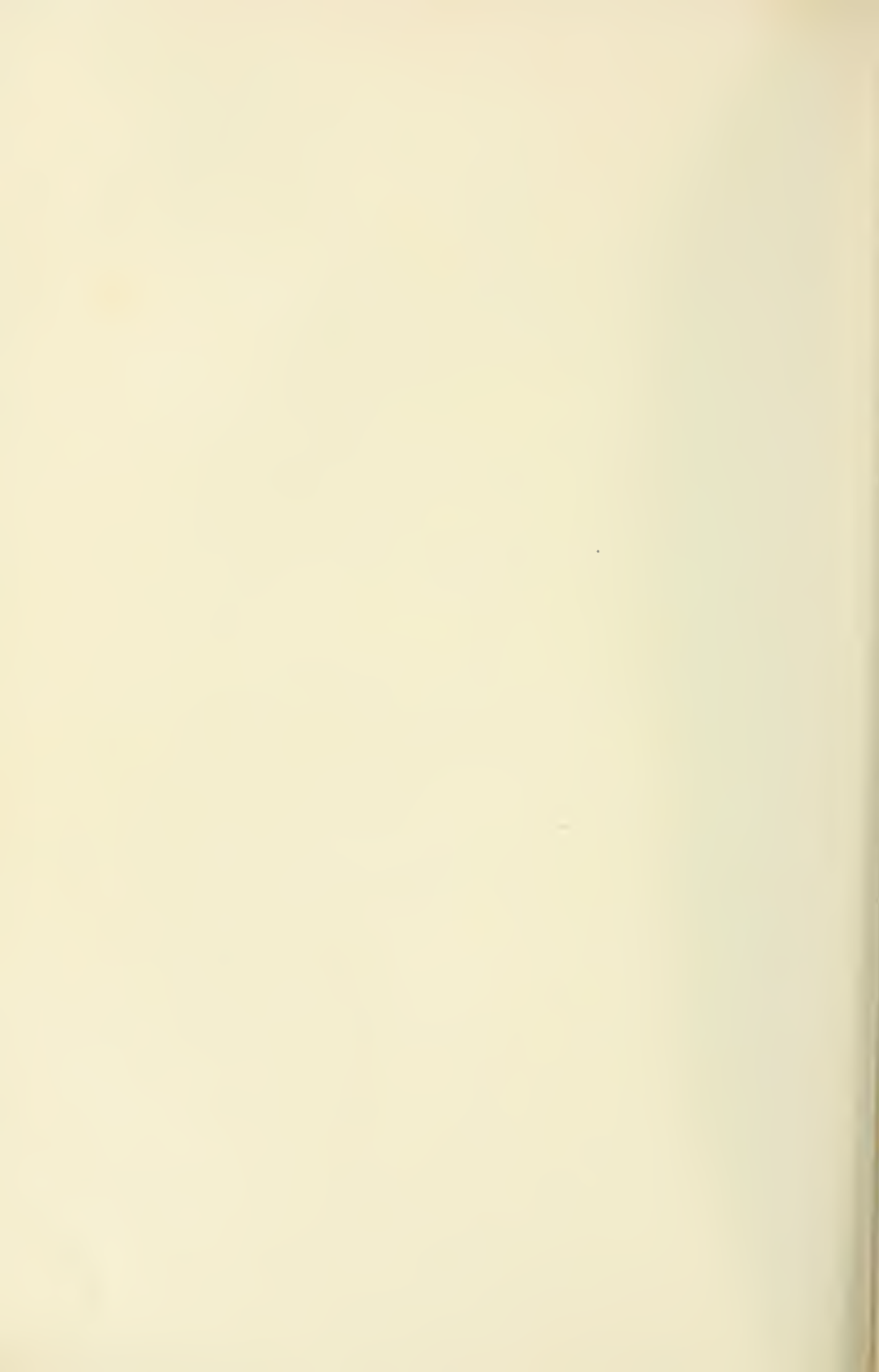
THOMAS FRANCIS MCCORMICK, Elizabeth, born in Elizabeth, N. J., August 1, 1844, is the son of John and Mary McCormick, attended Manhattan College and Seton Hall, and was graduated from St. John's College on July 7, 1864. He read law with Sam D. Haines and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorney at the November term, 1871, and as counselor at the same term in 1874. He has served as attorney of Union county and as law judge since 1878, being first appointed by Governor McClellan, reappointed in 1883 by Governor Ludlow, appointed in 1888 by Governor Green and reappointed for the fourth time in 1893 by Governor Werts. Mr. McCormick has been connected as counsel with many important law cases, notably the Railroad Strikes of 1876, and several very important will cases have been tried before him, notably the E. G. Brown will case, the Latimer will case, the Tucker case, and others.

JOSEPH A. MCCREERY, Hoboken, read law with McCarter & Keen, of Newark, and was admitted to the bar as attorney in November, 1876, and as counselor in November, 1879. He is master in chancery, and practices his profession in Hoboken.

ALLAN LANGDON McDERMOTT, Jersey City, born in South Boston, Mass., March 30, 1854, is the son of Hugh F. and Anne J. McDermott, and came to this State with his parents in 1856. He was educated in Bigelow School in Boston and at the University of the city of New York, read law with Hon. Leon Abbett and Hon. Alfred B. Dayton, of Jersey City, and was graduated from the law department of the New York City University in May, 1877, being admitted to the bar there as attorney and counselor in June of that year. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in November, 1877, and as counselor in June, 1881. In April, 1879, he was appointed corporation attorney of Jersey City and filled that office until he resigned, in 1883, to accept the appointment of district court judge by Governor Ludlow, which he



Joshua E. Bortoni



held for three years. He was a member of the State Board of Assessors in 1884-86, clerk in chancery since 1886, served as member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894, and as a Democrat was nominated by the Legislature in 1895 for United States senator. He was also member of assembly from the Fourth district of Hudson county in 1880 and 1881 and president of the Jersey City Board of Finance and Taxation in 1884-86. From 1886 to 1895 he was chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and has frequently filled important positions in the conventions and councils of his party.

Judge McDermott has been connected with such notable cases involving questions of municipal law as those reported in 13 Vroom, 94, 118, 575; 14 Vroom, 135, 453; 15 Vroom, 156, 626; 16 Vroom, 246, 256, 480; 17 Vroom, 158, 194, 297; *Farrier vs. Dugan*, 18 Vroom, 368; *Conger vs. Comery*, 23 Vroom, 417, and 24 Vroom, 468, 658; *Millburn vs. South Orange*, 26 Vroom, 254; *Owens vs. Fonly*, do, 1; *State vs. Woegtson*, 27 Vroom, 126; *Storage Co. vs. State*, do, 389; *State vs. Rogers*, do, 480; *Alexander vs. Elizabeth*, do, 72; counsel for defendant in the *Robb vs. Thompson* case, in which the verdict for defendant was sustained on rule to Supreme Court, vesting the title to shore front of Gloucester city in his client; *Chandler vs. Day*, 27 Vroom, 682; counsel for appellants in *Dempsey Will* case (14 N. J. L. J. 259), *McDermott vs. Evening Journal*, 14 Vroom, 489, and *McDermott vs. Jersey City*, 27 Vroom, 273.

He was engaged in journalistic work from 1872 to 1877, and for many years has been a valued contributor to the press.

FRANK PIERCE McDERMOTT, Freehold, son of William and Lydia E. (Thompson) McDermott, was born at Tennent, N. J., October 23, 1854, and received his education at the Freehold Institute. He read law with Acton C. Hartshorne and ex-Judge Chilion Robbins and was admitted to the New Jersey bar at Trenton at the November term, 1875, and as counselor at the same term in 1878. He was a commissioner of the town of Freehold for four years and has since represented the town in its litigation. Among the many cases in which he has appeared as counsel in the court of the last resort *Blatchford vs. Conover*, 13 Stew., 205, and *Brown vs. De Groff*, 21 Vroom, 409, are noteworthy. Mr. McDermott, in 1894, opened an office in Jersey City where a portion of his time is spent.

On March 11, 1880, Mr. McDermott was married to Miss Anna Eliza-

beth, daughter of Joseph C. and Elizabeth R. (Combs) Thompson, of Tennent, N. J.

FLAVEL MCGEE, Jersey City, born in Frelinghuysen township, Warren county, N. J., April 6, 1844, is the son of Rev. William C. and Anna Sherrerd (Clark) McGee, attended school at Newton and Blairston, N. J., and was graduated from Princeton College in 1865. While in that institution he joined Clio Hall and won several first prizes in debate, and since his graduation has delivered numerous orations and addresses on patriotic occasions or at college reunions.

His maternal great-grandfather, Joseph Clark, while a student at Princeton, withdrew and enlisted in the Continental army early in the Revolutionary war and rose rapidly to the rank of quartermaster by the appointment of General Washington. Near the close of the war he returned to college and was graduated in 1781, was ordained a clergyman of the Presbyterian church at New Brunswick, and died there, a trustee of his alma mater, in 1813. His son, John Flavel Clark, was graduated from Princeton in 1807, became a tutor there, and later was a Presbyterian clergyman at Paterson, N. J., and Fishkill, N. Y. Rev. William C. McGee was graduated from Princeton College in 1836, was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1841, presided for many years over the united churches of Hardwick and Marksboro, N. J., and died in 1867.

Flavel McGee was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in 1868 and at the earliest possible age as counselor, and later was admitted to practice in the U. S. District, Circuit, and Supreme Courts. In 1868 he settled in Jersey City. He is an ardent Republican and a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, Union League Club of Hudson county, Princeton Club of New York, Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Society of the Cincinnati.

December 1, 1869, the law firm of Muirheid & McGee was formed and in 1878 ex-Governor Joseph D. Bedle became a partner. In 1890 the latter's son, Joseph D., jr., and in 1892 another son, Thomas F., were admitted to the firm, which is now known as Bedle, McGee & Bedle. Upon the death of Justice Bradley Mr. McGee was recommended to the vacancy on the United States Supreme Court bench. He married a daughter of the late Judge B. F. Randolph, and is a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian church of Jersey City.

WOOD MCKEE, Paterson, born in the city in which he now resides on

the 10th of November, 1866, is a son of James W. and Margaret (Bush) McKee, attended the high school of Paterson, and was graduated from McManus Seminary in 1883. His law studies were pursued in the offices of Henry E. Samuels and Hon. Francis Scott, and in November, 1888, he was admitted to the bar of this State. His practice is chancery and estates, being counsel of several large estates of Passaic county.

GEORGE W. MACPHERSON, Trenton, son of Thomas J. and Ellen S. Macpherson, was born in Trenton on the 24th of November, 1856, was graduated from Trenton Academy in 1873, and prosecuted his legal studies in his native city in the office of W. D. Holt, counselor at law. He was admitted in Trenton as attorney in November, 1878, and as counselor in November, 1881, and since the first named year has been in active practice. He has served as secretary and president of the Board of Education and since 1890 has been a member of the Common Council of Trenton. He was a member of the House of Assembly of the New Jersey Legislature for 1896, representing Mercer county therein, and is at present city counsel of the city of Trenton.

Mr. Macpherson was married at Bridgeton, N. J., on October 25, 1882, to Miss Emma D. Bleu, daughter of Lehman and Lydia A. (Spence) Bleu, of that place.

WILLIAM J. MAGIE, Elizabeth, born in Elizabeth, Union county, N. J., December 9, 1832, is the son of Rev. David Magie, a native of the same town and for nearly forty-five years pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of that city. Mr. Magie was graduated from Princeton College in 1852, read law with the late Francis B. Chetwood, of Elizabeth, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in 1856 and as counselor in 1859. For six years he was associated in practice with his preceptor, Mr. Chetwood, and after practicing alone for a time he formed a co-partnership with Mr. Cross. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He was prosecutor of the pleas for Union county from 1869 to 1871, has been connected with the banks in Elizabeth and has acted as counsel to several corporations, and in 1875 was elected to the State Senate from his county for a term of three years. He was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey by Governor McClelland in 1880, reappointed by Governor Green in 1887, and appointed for the third time by Governor Werts in 1894. His district embraces the counties of Morris, Sussex and Somerset.

CRAIG A. MARSH, Plainfield, born December 8, 1856, in Plainfield, N. J., the son of Warren and Kate H. Marsh, was graduated from Union College in 1876, and read law with Amzi Dodd and J. Hervey Ackerman. He was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1879, and in November of the same year was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorney and three years later as counselor. He has served as corporation counsel of the city of Plainfield for fifteen years. Among the important cases with which he has been connected were *Carrie B. Taylor vs. Plainfield Fire Department*, resulting in the department's charter being declared unconstitutional; *Joseph B. Jennings vs. John Scarborough* (Bishop of New Jersey), which resulted in reinstating the pastor after being dismissed by the bishop and standing committee of the State; *Karl Polack vs. Hudson*, a pioneer case in the United States establishing the liability of owner of barbed wire fence for injuries to animals; the successful defense of Daniel S. Beauty, the organ manufacturer, charged with using the U. S. mails with intent to defraud; the Freehill homicide case; the Long Branch Asphalt Pavement cases; and *Moore vs. Sheridan*, resulting in breaking the will of William Moore.

CHARLES L. MOFFETT was born on the 24th day of September, 1865, and is the youngest son of Dennis and Charlotte (Wilcox) Moffett. After receiving a good public school education he attended the Rutgers College Grammar School at New Brunswick, N. J., and afterwards took up the study of the classics under the instruction of a prominent professor, in which he became very proficient. He pursued his legal studies in the offices of Hons. John Ulrich and Nelson Runyon and was admitted to the bar of this State in February, 1892. Mr. Moffett makes a specialty of real estate law, and resides and practices his profession in Plainfield, N. J.

THOMAS MARTIN MOORE, Passaic, born in Newton, Sussex county, N. J., June 21, 1845, is a son of Edward C. and Jane (Martin) Moore, and received a common school education. He read law in the offices of John Linn, Robert Hamilton, and Thomas McCarter, was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney on June 3, 1869, and as counselor June 6, 1872, and began practice in Sussex county, but soon removed to Passaic. He has been connected as counsel with such important law cases as *City of Passaic vs. Delaware, Lackawana & Western Railroad*, *S. Vroom*, pp. 137 and 538, *Court of Errors*; *Acquackanook Water Com-*

pány et al. vs. John Watson, 2 Stewart, 366; Acquackanook Water Company vs. Manhattan Life Insurance Company, 9 Stewart, folio 586; and Van Blarcom vs. Dager, 4 Stewart, 783; Gregg vs. Stone, 22 Vroom, 549; Kastell vs. Hillman, 8 Dick., ch. 49.

ELIAS F. MORROW was born near Deckertown, Sussex county, N. J., and was educated at Mount Retirement Seminary, then a very popular educational institution in Northern New Jersey. At the early age of sixteen he began teaching school and, after two years spent as a teacher in Newton Collegiate Institute, he received an offer of five dollars for five recitations each day in Stamford Military Institute, Stamford, Conn., which he accepted. He was considered one of the most successful teachers of his day.

In 1870 he began the study of law with Theodore Runyon, late ambassador to Berlin, in whose office he remained as practitioner until General Runyon was made chancellor of New Jersey. He then opened an office by himself and speedily obtained a large and lucrative practice, his income the second year of his practice amounting to the sum of \$3,667.32. Within one year after he was made counselor at law he argued cases both in the Supreme Court and the Court of Errors and Appeals and won them. He is considered a strong lawyer before a jury and one of the newspapers in commenting on his summing up said, "His address at times was very eloquent and pathetic." Mr. Morrow has never aspired to any political office. He occupies the same building in which he began the study of law twenty-six years ago.

HOLMES W. MURPHY, Freehold, was born in Freehold, N. J., November 28, 1822. His parents were Joseph and Alice (Holmes) Murphy, and he is a descendant of Timothy Murphy, who settled in Keyport, N. J., about 1750. He attended Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn., for a time, and was graduated from Princeton College with the class of 1842. Afterward he read law in Brooklyn, N. Y., in the office of Hon. John Dikeman and in 1845 was admitted to the New York bar and in 1874 to the New Jersey bar. Mr. Murphy was clerk of the Monmouth county Board of Chosen Freeholders for fifteen years, and county clerk for ten years, and in 1881 was elected to the Assembly. He married Miss Lavina C. daughter of Daniel D. Swift, of Lancaster county, Pa.

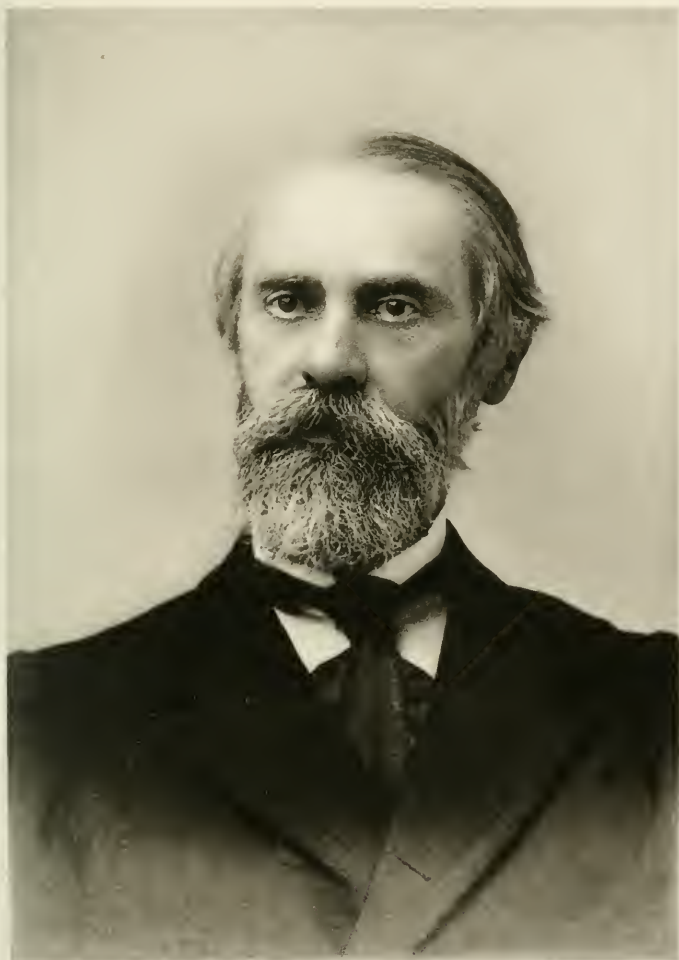
JAMES PRENTICE NORTHROP, Jersey City, born in Springfield, Mass.,

August 5, 1856, is a son of James R. Northrop and Catherine S. Prentice, his wife. Receiving his education in the common schools of Connecticut and New Jersey, he studied law in Jersey City in the offices of William A. Lewis, Raymond P. Wortendyke, and Wallis & Edwards, successively, and was admitted to the bar of this State as attorney at the November term, 1880, and as counselor at the February term, 1892. He was city attorney of Bayonne, N. J., two years, resides at North Plainfield, and is a member of the law firm of Wallis, Edwards & Bumsted, of Jersey City. Mr. Northrop is engaged in general practice, with preference for the Court of Chancery, general corporation and receivership matters.

JOHN OLENDORF, Jersey City, born June 14, 1848, in Albany, N. Y., is a son of John Olendorf and Anna N. Loomis, his wife. He was graduated from Yale College, class of 1869, read law in Jersey City, with William A. Lewis, and was admitted before the Supreme Court of this State as attorney at the February term, 1876, and as counselor in November, 1880. He maintains a law office in Jersey City and resides in Bound Brook, N. J., where he has served as a member of the Board of Education.

S. DUNCAN OLIPHANT, Trenton, born at Franklin Forges, on the Youghiogheny River, Fayette county, Pa., in 1824, was graduated from Jefferson College in Washington county, Pa., in September, 1844, and from Harvard Law School at Cambridge, Mass., in July, 1847. He was admitted to the bar in Fayette county, Pa., in September, 1847, and in the fall of 1849 formed a copartnership with Hon. Thomas Williams, of Pittsburg, where he practiced his profession till the spring of 1852. He then, on account of his family's health, returned to Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., where he resumed and continued his professional business until April, 1861. On the 19th of that month, having recruited a volunteer company of 100 men, he volunteered in the military service of the United States with the rank of captain, and was promoted from time to time to major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel. Near the close of the Rebellion he was brevetted brigadier-general "for faithful and meritorious service," and assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of the garrison at Washington. In July, 1866, he was honorably discharged and mustered out of service.

In the spring of 1867 Mr. Oliphant moved to Princeton, N. J., and was admitted to the bar of this State. In September, 1870, he was



Portrait of Prof. G. B. Burnham.

Prof. G. B. Burnham

appointed by Hon. William McKennan clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, which position he has ever since held, a period over twenty-five years. In the spring of 1874 he moved to Trenton, where he now resides.

FREDERICK PARKER, Freehold, is a son of Hon. Joel and Maria M. (Gummere) Parker, and was born in Freehold, N. J., January 14, 1856. His grandfather, Hon. Charles Parker, was sheriff of Monmouth county one term, state treasurer for fourteen years (1821-31 and 1833-35 inclusive), and member of the Assembly for five terms; his (Charles Parker's) wife's father, Joseph Coward, served as a soldier in the American Revolution.

Joel Parker was graduated from Princeton College in 1839, was admitted to the bar in 1842, and practiced his profession in Freehold. He was elected to the Assembly in 1847, was for five years prosecutor of the pleas for Monmouth county, was presidential elector in 1860, was several years brigadier-general of Monmouth and Ocean, and in 1861, was appointed major-general of the counties of Monmouth, Ocean, Mercer, Union, and Middlesex. In 1862 he was elected governor of New Jersey for three years, and in 1868 his State delegation, at the National Democratic Convention in New York, cast their full vote on every ballot for him for president of the United States. In 1871 he was re-elected governor and in 1875 was appointed attorney-general by Governor Bedle, but soon resigned. In 1880 Governor McClellan appointed him a justice of the Supreme Court, which position he held until his death January 2, 1888. His wife was a daughter of Samuel R. Gummere, principal of the Friends School at Burlington and clerk in chancery.

Frederick Parker was graduated from the Freehold Institute in June, 1873, and from Princeton College in 1876, read law with his father and spent one year at Columbia Law School in New York city, and was admitted before the Supreme Court at Trenton at the June term, 1879, and as counselor at the same term in 1882. He was at one time vice-president and a member of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey Society Sons of the American Revolution, has been one of the commissioners of the town of Freehold for two years, president of the Freehold Board of Trade and is now chief commissioner of said town. He has held several important offices in the Masonic fraternity, and is supreme court commissioner and special master in chancery. He served one year by appointment of the New Jersey Supreme Court as an ex-

anner of candidates for admission to the bar. He has for many years enjoyed a general law practice in all the courts of the State. Mr. Parker has made numerous political speeches at Democratic mass meetings, and frequently addressed Grand Army reunions and other patriotic gatherings. He is also a trustee and deacon of the First Presbyterian church of Freehold.

April 30, 1890, he was married to Miss Mary Hunt Bedle daughter of Elihu B. and Kate E. (Craig) Bedle, of Freehold, both of Revolutionary descent. Her mother, Kate E. Craig, lived from her childhood until her marriage within sight of the old Tennent Church. His family consists of himself, his wife and one son.

JAMES PARKER, Perth Amboy, born in Newark, Licking county, Ohio, June 15, 1852, is a son of Hon. James Parker (who was eminent as a politician, lawyer, and judge of that State) and his wife, Anna (Forbes) Parker, and a member of one of the most prominent families of New Jersey.

His paternal ancestry in New Jersey is (1) Elisha, (2) Elisha, (3) John, (4) James, (5) James, (6) James, (7) James. The first two lived in Woodbridge, N. J., 1670-1715; the others all resided in the "Castle" (which was built by John in 1721) at Perth Amboy, which is now occupied by the subject of this sketch. He is also descended from the Van Cortlandt and Schuyler families of New York, through whom his American ancestry reaches back to about the year 1635.

One of his maternal ancestresses was Elizabeth, wife of Sir Philip Carteret, the first governor of New Jersey, from 1665 to 1681. She was a daughter of Richard Smith of Smithtown, L. I., and, when she married Governor Carteret, the widow of William Lawrence of Flushing, L. I. After Carteret's death she married Col. Richard Townley. Her son, Joseph Lawrence, married Mary Townley; and their daughter Abigail married Major Forbes of the British army; their son, Alexander, married Susan Gifford (an aunt of Archer Gifford); their son, Cleaveland Alexander Forbes (named "Cleaveland" after Moses Cleaveland, the founder of Cleveland, Ohio), was the father of Anna, Mr. Parker's mother. Hon. Cortlandt Skinner, attorney general of the province of New Jersey for many years prior to the war of the Revolution, was his great-great-uncle.

Mr. Parker entered the navy of the United States as midshipman in November, 1846, and served in the war with Mexico (1846-48); was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in June, 1852, sec-

ond of a class of which Lieut. George U. Morris, who so gallantly fought the Cumberland when she was sunk by the Merrimack in 1862, and Rear Admirals Kimberly, Gherardi, and Braine were his subordinates; and was one of the officers of the United States steamship St. Louis, under Capt. Duncan N. Ingraham, at Smyrna, Asia, July, 1853, when that officer rescued Martin Kotza (one of Kossuth's companions) from the Austrians who had seized him, and established the principle, that a foreigner who had merely declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, is entitled to protection as such citizen.

Mr. Parker resigned from the navy in 1856, read law in Cincinnati, O., with Chase, Ball & Skinner, of whom the senior partner, Salmon P. Chase, was governor of that State, and became secretary of the treasury during the Civil war, and subsequently chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; he was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School with the degree LL. B. and admitted to the Ohio bar on April 14, 1857; practiced his profession in that State until April, 1861, when, immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter, and before President Lincoln's call was issued, he volunteered to resume his former place in the navy, to defend the Union; his offer being accepted, he at once went into service, and was restored to his old place on the Navy list, and served through the war with credit and distinction. He was the senior naval officer of the body of sailors and marines that assaulted Fort Fisher, N. C., January 15, 1865, and was specially recommended for promotion by Admiral Porter, as having been, in that assault, "*conspicuous at the head of the column.*" Mr. Parker again resigned his commission as lieutenant commander, May 31, 1866. Had he remained in the service he would have become a rear admiral in 1884; and retired as the senior rear admiral, June 15, 1894.

Mr. Parker resumed practice as a member of the bar of New York in 1884, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as counselor in November, 1891, since which time he has practiced in this State.

Mr. Parker has never held public office, although he was nominated for United States attorney for New Jersey in July, 1894, but at the demand of the then Democratic "bosses" his nomination was withdrawn before the Senate acted upon it. Mr. Parker has always been, and is, a Democrat of the school of Jefferson, Jackson, Tilden, and Cleveland

He is counselor of the Supreme Court of the United States, of the courts of Ohio, New York, and New Jersey; of the United States Courts in New Jersey, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Louisiana, Florida, Connecticut and Massachusetts; and has had cases in all those tribunals, and in the Supreme Court of Texas. He is a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

He has done considerable literary work, such as delivering addresses and lectures, and reading controversial papers of political or religious nature.

Mr. Parker married, June 3, 1857, Miss Kate McClean, daughter of Andrew B. McClean, of Norfolk, Va., and his wife, Ann Eliza Sellers, of Germantown, Pa., and of their seven sons and five daughters, two sons and three daughters survive.

LEWIS PARKER, Trenton, was born in Trenton, N. J., November 16, 1839, son of Joseph V. Parker and Sarah L. Parker. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Parker was graduated from the Trenton Academy, and studied law with Edward W. Scudder, who was a justice of the Supreme Court at the time of his decease. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney at the June term, 1861, and at the same term for 1864 he was made a counselor. He has been a member of the City Council of Trenton, and solicitor for the city of Trenton and for Mercer county; has been one of the city school trustees, and a trustee of the State Industrial School for Girls, and of the State Hospitals. Mr. Parker has been, probably, more prominent in undertakings of a financial character, than in actual practice of his chosen profession, as may be inferred from the fact that he has been for twenty five years the treasurer of the Trenton Saving Fund Society of Trenton, N. J.; president of the Trenton Gas Company; treasurer of the Standard Insurance Company; and director in many corporations.

He has written several pamphlets upon historical and literary subjects, and has been a liberal and valued contributor to various periodicals.

He married in Trenton, April 14, 1868, a daughter of William P. Mulford, of that city.

RICHARD WAYNE PARKER, Newark, born in Morristown, N. J., August 6, 1848, is the son of Cortlandt Parker and Elizabeth Wolcott, his wife,

the latter being a daughter of Richard W. Stites, of Morristown. Mr. Parker was graduated from Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., in 1864, from Princeton College in 1867, and from Columbia Law School in 1869, and studied law in the office of Parker & Keasbey. He was admitted as attorney in New Jersey in June, 1870, and as counselor in June, 1873. Mr. Parker was member of the Assembly of New Jersey in 1885-86, and elected member of congress in 1894. He was counsel of the legislative gerrymander case of 1893 and in the Senate contest of 1894.

He was married January 2, 1884, at Savannah, Ga., to Miss Eleanor K. Gordon, daughter of William W. Gordon, of Savannah, and Eleanor L. Kinzie, his wife.

GEORGE TOWNLEY PARROT, born in New Providence, Union county, N. J., December 17, 1846, is the son of Abraham and Sarah Ann (Burrows) Parrot, and received his preparatory education at Pennington Seminary and Dr. Pingrey's School. He was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1870, read law in Elizabeth, N. J., with Hon. Joseph Alward, and was admitted before the New Jersey Supreme Court as attorney in November term, 1873, and as counselor in February, 1877. He served as member of assembly in 1881 and 1882, and in 1887 and again in 1892 was elected surrogate of Union county for terms of five years each.

His early ancestors were residents of Elizabeth and vicinity and were active in the Revolutionary struggle, entitling Mr. Parrot to his membership in the Sons of the American Revolution.

JOSEPH S. PARRY was born in Warminster township, Bucks county, Pa., April 8, 1857, son of Thomas and Lydia C. Parry. He was educated in the public and Friends Central Schools of Philadelphia, and Normal School of Pennsylvania. He read law in the office of Joseph H. Gaskill, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorney in June, 1886, and as counselor in February, 1890.

WILLIAM PATERSON resides at Perth Amboy, where he was born on May 31, 1817. While an infant, his parents removed to Morristown, in which place he was educated partly at home, and partly at the academy. Returning to Perth Amboy in 1830, he and a twin brother were prepared by their father for college, matriculating at Princeton in 1832, and graduating in 1835. Admitted to the bar in November, 1838, he began life in his native city, more politically, however, than profession-

ally, and in October, 1840, was defeated for the General Assembly, being successful in 1842 and again in 1843, the last under the Constitution of 1776. While in the Legislature, he was instrumental in abolishing imprisonment for debt, and a property qualification for franchise, preparing the act calling a Constitutional Convention of which he became secretary, as an ancestor had been of the first. One delegate to that body in 1844 survives, and no one of any legislature chosen under the old Constitution besides Mr. Paterson is living in 1876. In October, 1852, he was married in Washington City, to Salvatora McLaughlin, daughter of Richard W. Meade, a family well known in mercantile and military annals; one child survives the death of the mother. In 1853 he was unsuccessful in a contest for the State Assembly, and in 1858 for the lower House of Congress. He continued to serve as a State director in the Joint Companies from 1860 to 1886, whenever the political party with which he acted was in power, and during that time was appointed on several General State Tax Commissions. In 1864, as a senatorial elector, he cast the vote of New Jersey for General McClellan as president, as a school and college classmate did that of Illinois for Lincoln. Resuming legal practice in Newark in 1867, he continued there until 1892, when he returned to Perth Amboy. Selected in 1882 as a judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, he held the position for seven years, concurring or dissenting in opinion, with a college classmate. He rates his professional reputation lower than that acquired as a writer and political speaker, and is known favorably in collegiate anniversaries and festivities. Some years ago he edited and published the verses of his twin brother, S. V. R. Paterson, adding a number of his own fugitive pieces, the metrical version of the 151st Psalm, not rendered before, attracting more or less attention at the time. Between 1845 and 1878 he was mayor of Perth Amboy for twelve years, besides filling other local city and county offices.

Mr. Paterson is of Scotch-Irish lineage. Richard Paterson migrated from Ireland in 1747, settling finally in Princeton, introducing the tin plate industry in the Province. William Paterson, his eldest son, was born at Antrim, in December, 1745, graduated at the College in 1763, was attorney-general during the Revolution, member of the Federal Convention, senator 1788-90, governor 1790-93, the single one of foreign birth, and associate justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, 1793 to 1806, dying at Albany on 9th of September. He was a member of the first Legislature under the Constitution of 1776, this de-



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scendant of the same name, having been of the last. In 1892 the latter prepared and published a brief sketch of the life and services of his ancestor. His father, William Bell Paterson, an alumnus of Princeton 1801, and a lawyer also by profession, died at Perth Amboy in 1833. William Paterson, partly educated at Princeton, the son of an older brother, is the only other male survivor of the family. Politically, Mr. Paterson has been a Democrat, in religious sentiment, adhering to the faith of his ancestors, the Presbyterian.

GEORGE HARNER PEIRCE, Camden, was born in Germantown, Pa., August 4, 1867, and received his education in the public and Friends Schools of Philadelphia. He read law in the office of the late Marmaduke B. Taylor, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar at the November term, 1889, and as counselor in February, 1893. He has neither held nor sought public office.

WILLIAM PENNINGTON, Paterson, born in Paterson, N. J., the son of Aaron S. and Catherine Pennington, was graduated from Yale College in 1860, and read law in the office of his father, a prominent lawyer in that city. He completed his legal studies at Columbia College Law School and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1863.

NELSON LANE PETTY, Trenton, was born in Cranbury, N. J., August 7, 1869. He is a son of the late Nelson Petty, whose widow, Hannah J. Lane Petty, married Mr. George E. Fell of Trenton. His great-grandfather, Levi Ketcham, as a member of the New Jersey State troops, fought during the Revolution, being in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. Mr. Petty was a student at the New Jersey State Model School from 1882-1887, when he entered Princeton College, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1891. In 1894 the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him. His legal studies were pursued in the office of the Hon. G. D. W. Vroom, of Trenton, and he was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1894.

MARY PHILBROOK, Jersey City, born in Washington, D. C., August 6, 1872, is a daughter of Harry B. and Rebecca (Stearns) Philbrook, and was graduated from the Jersey City High School in 1890. She received a business education at Drake's Jersey City Business College, read law in Hoboken with Henry A. Gaede and Gaede & Minturn, and was admitted to the bar as attorney in June, 1895. Miss Philbrook's was the first application of a woman for admission to practice law in New Jersey. Her application was made at the February term, 1894, of the

Supreme Court, but an opinion refusing such application was handed down in June following. In February, 1894, Assemblyman Max Salinger introduced a bill in the Legislature granting women the right of admission to examination, but it was not passed. In January, 1895, Assemblyman William E. Drake, of Hudson, introduced a similar bill, providing for women lawyers, and Miss Philbrook and others appeared before the Judiciary Commission on January 31 and argued for its passage. This bill passed the House in February with but four nays, was defeated in the Senate, but passed with four nays upon reconsideration on March 13, and became a law by the governor's signature on March 20, 1895. Under it Miss Philbrook was the first woman in the State admitted to the bar, and is still the only one. She was the second notary public appointed by Governor Werts, in April, 1884, under the act giving women the privilege of holding such office. Miss Philbrook secured the passage of a law permitting women who have been admitted to practice law to be appointed masters in chancery, and was the first woman to be appointed to that office. She is greatly interested in the woman movement, and besides carrying on her practice of law, is doing considerable lecturing. She is counsel to a number of prominent organizations of women, and is now compiling laws relating to women.

GEORGE PIERSON, Dover, born in Millbrook, Randolph township, N. J., August 19, 1838, is the son of Henry and Nancy (Power) Pierson, a member of one of the pioneer families of that locality, and a descendant of Robert Pierson, who took a prominent part in the Revolutionary war. Educated in the public schools of his native town he early became identified with politics, and for eight years served as a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders. In 1892 he was elected surrogate of Morris county by a handsome majority. Mr. Pierson married Miss Elmira, daughter of Christopher and Electa Youngs.

JOHN OLIVER HALSTED PITNEY, Newark, born in Morristown, N. J., April 14, 1860, is a son of Henry C. and Sarah L. Pitney, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1881. He read law with his father in Morristown, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in June, 1884, and as counselor just three years later.

MAHLON PITNEY was born in Morristown, N. J., February 5, 1858, son of Henry C. and Sarah L. Pitney, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1879. He read law in his native city with his father,

and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney at the June term, 1882, and as counselor at the same term in 1885. On November 6, 1894, he was elected member of congress for a term of two years, representing the counties of Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex, and Warren, being nominated in convention for this important office by Hon. John Whitehead.

Mr. Pitney was married on the 14th of November, 1891, to Miss Florence Theodora, daughter of William H. and Charlotte J. (Johnes) Shelton.

COL. WILLIAM ELMER POTTER, Bridgeton, born June 13, 1840, is the son of James Boyd and Jane (Barton) Potter, and was educated at West Jersey Academy. He read law with Hon. John T. Nixon and at Harvard Law School, graduating in 1861 with the degree of LL. B., and afterward entered Princeton College, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1863 and that of A. M. in 1866. He was admitted to the bar of this State as attorney in November, 1865, and as counselor in February, 1869, and is a special master in chancery and Supreme Court commissioner. He is the author of a sketch of the life of Judge Lucius Q. C. Elmer, which was published by the New Jersey Historical Society.

JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH, Jersey City, born in New Brunswick, N. J., December 4, 1843, is a son of Hon. Joseph F. and Sarah A. Randolph. He graduated at Yale College in 1862 and afterward studied in Berlin and Göttingen. He read law with Hon. Peter D. Vroom and with his father, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in November, 1867, and as counselor in November, 1870. He is the author of a Treatise on Commercial Paper, 1888, and one of the editors of Randolph & Talcott's American editions of Jarman on Wills, 1881, and Williams on Executors, 1895. Mr. Randolph has an office in Jersey City and resides in Morristown, N. J.

CHARLES A. REED, North Plainfield, born in Fort Wayne, Ind., December 4, 1857, is a son of Hugh B. Reed, and was educated at Rutgers College. He read law with John D. Bartine, Somerville, finished his legal studies at Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorney in June, 1882, and as counselor in February, 1888. He was appointed special examiner of pensions, and is a member of the Pennsylvania bar. He was counsel in the Job Male Will case, the Hyde vs. French trial, and the matter of the will of Sarah M. Lattimer. He was elected member of assembly in 1896.

JOHN CECIL REED, Atlantic City, born in Dover, Delaware, December 31, 1869, is a son of Elias S. and Alphonsa E. Reed, and read law in Atlantic City, N. J., with Judge Joseph Thompson. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at Trenton as attorney at the February term, 1895.

JOHN I. BLAIR REILEY, Phillipsburg, born February 5, 1856, in Blaiirstown, N. J., is a son of Rev. John A. and Ann (Carroll) Reiley, was educated at Blair Hall in his native town from 1871 to 1873 and under Rev. A. H. Somes in 1873 and 1874, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1878 with the degree of A. B. In 1881 he received the degree of A. M. from the same institution. He studied law in Phillipsburg under Jacob S. Stewart and was admitted before the Supreme Court at Trenton as attorney in November, 1881, and as counselor in February, 1896. He served as postmaster at Phillipsburg from February, 1882, to April, 1886, and from March, 1890, to April, 1894, and has been attorney of the Board of Education since April, 1894, his present term expiring in April, 1897.

JOHN RELLESTAB, Trenton, was born in Trenton, N. J., and is a son of John and Theresa Rellstab. His father was a native of Zurich, Switzerland, came to America in 1840, and became one of the pioneer potters in New Jersey. He was educated in the public schools and read law with Levi T. Hannum, being admitted as attorney in November, 1882, and as counselor in November, 1889. He has served as borough counsel of Chambersburg, and as city counsel of Trenton, and is the present judge of the District Court of the city of Trenton. He married Miss Mary L., daughter of Thomas Francis.

PAUL REVERE, born in Morristown, N. J., on the 28th of September, 1856, is a son of Gen. Joseph Warren and Rosanna D. (Lamb) Revere and a great-grandson of the gallant Paul Revere of Revolutionary fame, the hero of Longfellow's immortal poem, "Paul Revere's Ride." The family is of French descent, numbering among its ancestors Judge Rivoire, who lived in France more than two hundred years ago. General Revere spent the most of his life in the army and naval service of the United States and in 1873 published a book of his travels; his father, Dr. John Revere, was one of the founders of the medical department of the University of the City of New York.

Paul Revere was educated at Morristown Classical School, read law in Jersey City with ex-Gov. Joseph D. Bedle and in Newark with Staats

S. Morris, and pursued his legal studies at Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar of this State in 1881 and practiced in Newark nearly five years. Since then he has resided and for a time followed his profession in Morristown. He has served two terms as member of the Common Council, is president of the Morristown Association for Public Improvement and All Soul's Hospital Association, has taken an active interest in politics, serving as delegate to, and often as chairman of, political conventions. He is a director in the Morris County Savings Bank, the Morristown Trust Company, and Morris County Realty Company, member of the Sons of Veterans, one of the vice-presidents general of the Sons of the American Revolution, president of the Morris County Golf Club, and a frequent contributor to the press on such subjects as taxation, public improvement, and municipal government. The house in which he resides was built in 1807.

JAMES KEARNY RICE, New Brunswick, was born in Washington, D. C., November 20, 1849, a son of Nathan Rice and Eliza W., his wife, a daughter of the late John G. Warren, of New York city, one of the first members of the New York Stock Exchange. He was graduated from Lawrenceville High School in 1865 and was in business in New York city for several years. He commenced studying law in the office of Woodbridge Strong in New Brunswick, and was admitted to the bar of New York in 1875 and as attorney of New Jersey in November, 1876. He was graduated from the Law School of the University of New York and was admitted as counselor in New Jersey at the November term, 1880. In 1882 he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas for Middlesex county by Governor Ludlow, was reappointed at the expiration of his term by Governor Green, and in 1890 was appointed law judge of Middlesex by Governor Abbott and reappointed by Governor Werts in 1895.

Mr. Rice was the first law judge who ever sat and held the Circuit Court in this State after the passage of the act authorizing law judges to sit in the Circuit, and ever since that act was passed most all of the Circuit business has been tried before him under the assignment of Chief Justice Beasley. Judge Rice was also the first law judge who ever sat in the Oyer and Terminer, alone, without a justice of the Supreme Court, in a capital case, under the provisions of the act of 1894: the case of the State vs. Aragio and Spina, charged with the murder of Antonio Prisco, being the occasion. It was first tried in the Middlesex Oyer and Terminer, December term, 1894, before Judge Rice. After two weeks' trial the jury disagreed; another trial was held at the April

term, 1895, and the defendants were convicted of murder in the first degree. The case is somewhat celebrated by reason of the facts connected with it, and also from its being the first time in the history of the commonwealth when a capital case has been presided over by any one except a justice of the Supreme Court.

In February, 1896, Judge Rice, having been appointed by President Cleveland, United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, resigned the office of president judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Middlesex, and entered upon his duties as such district attorney, which office he now holds.

Judge Rice lives with his family at 82 Carroll Place, New Brunswick, where he has resided for many years. His wife was the eldest daughter of the late Theodore G. Neilson, of New Brunswick.

HARRY E. RICHARDS, M. D., Newark, born in Newark, N. J., September 15, 1853, is the son of Henry E. and Elizabeth (Van Winkle) Richards, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1873 and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city in 1875. He studied chemistry in Europe and in the Columbia College School of Mines, and then became assistant in physics in Stevens Institute of Technology. He was engaged in business in New York city from 1879 to 1885 as a member of the firm of Richards & Co., importers of scientific apparatus. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in February, 1886, and subsequently to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to the bar of the State of New York. Dr. Richards resides in Bloomfield, N. J., while his law offices are in Newark.

FRANK B. RIDGWAY, Woodbury, is a son of Benjamin and Mary L. (Battan) Ridgway, was born in Greenwich township, Gloucester county, N. J., February 17, 1840, and received his education in the common schools. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. A, 3d Regt. N. J. Vol. Inf., and took part in all the principal engagements on the Peninsula, receiving an honorable discharge August 10, 1862. He was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders for four years, served as sheriff of Gloucester county from 1887 to 1890, and in 1892 was elected county clerk, a position he now holds.

CARROLL ROBBINS, Trenton, of English and Irish ancestry, is a son of Sylvester and Sarah I. Robbins, and was born in Bloomsbury, Hunterdon county, N. J., December 3, 1858. He was graduated from



ROBERT S. CLYMER.

Princeton College in the class of 1881, read law in Trenton with James Buchanan, and completed his legal studies at Columbia Law School, where he remained from September, 1885, to May, 1886. In November, 1886, he was admitted at Trenton as attorney, and in November, 1889, he was admitted at the same place as counselor. Mr. Robbins contributed a chapter on the law of New Jersey relating to city district courts to the second edition of Honeyman's "Practice and Precedents in the Courts for the Trial of Small Causes." He is well versed in the science of the law and ranks high as a writer and counselor.

October 12, 1887, he was united in marriage to Miss Edna Thompson, daughter of Thomas K. and Sarah J. (Johnson) Thompson, of Urbana, O.

SAMUEL K. ROBBINS, Moorestown, Burlington county, N. J., was born in Mount Holly, N. J., May 9, 1853. He is a son of Barzillai W. and Annie W. (Wilson) Robbins, and was graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1874. His law studies were pursued in the office of Charles E. Hendrickson, of Mount Holly. He was admitted to the bar of this State as attorney at the June term, 1880, and as counselor in February, 1884. He settled in Moorestown and opened offices in Camden soon after his admission to the bar, and has practiced extensively in the courts of Burlington and Camden counties, as well as in the higher courts of the State, since that time.

While his practice has been confined almost exclusively to civil causes, he acquired a reputation as an able criminal lawyer in his defense of Barclay W. Peak, who was tried in Burlington county in 1887 for the murder of Mary Anderson, and it was largely due to his efforts that Peak escaped the gallows.

ISRAEL ROBERTS, Camden, was born in Evesham township, Burlington county, N. J., June 19, 1858, a son of Emmor and Martha (Lippincott) Roberts, and was graduated from Swarthmore College in 1878. He read law with Thomas H. Dudley & Son in Camden, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in November, 1883, and as counselor in November, 1892.

CHARLES J. ROE, Jersey City, born September 1, 1850, in Sussex county, N. J., is a son of Charles and Elizabeth A. (Coult) Roe, and was graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1870. He read law in the office of Levi Shepherd, esq., and was admitted to the bar of this State as attorney in June, 1873, and as counselor in June, 1876. Among

the several important law cases with which Mr. Roe has been connected as counsel were those of *Shotwell vs. Dalrymple*, reported in 20 *Vroom*, 530; *Hart vs. Kennedy*, 2 *Dick.*, 51; *Roe vs. Moore*, 8 *Stew.*, 90, and 526; *Roy vs. Decker*, 15 *Vroom*, 245; *Brasted vs. Sutton*, 2 *Stew.*, 513, and 3 *Stew.*, 462; in *re Margarum*, 26 *Vroom*, 12; and *Stoutenburgh vs. Hopkins*, 16 *Stew.*, 577, and 8 *Stew.*, 890.

He was made a special master in chancery in 1876, and is a supreme court commissioner. Until about May 1, 1895, he practiced law at Newton; since then he removed to Jersey City.

JAMES H. ROGERS, Paterson, born on November 10, 1848, in Paterson, N. J., is a son of Alexander W. and Anna (Hague) Rogers, and was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1869. He read law in the office of H. A. Williams, of Paterson, and also in the Law School of his alma mater under John N. Pomeroy, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in 1872 and as counselor in 1875. He served as member of assembly in 1888.

JOHN T. ROSELL, Freehold, son of Joseph H. and Elizabeth L. (Browning) Rosell, was born in Freehold, N. J., January 21, 1853. He was graduated from the Freehold Institute in 1872, and learned the harness maker's trade with his father, after which he read law in his native city with Hon. Charles Haight and Robbins & Hartshorne, spending two years in each office, and was admitted to the bar of this State at Trenton on the 6th of November, 1879. He is the attorney for the Jacob B. Tallman estate in New Jersey, also the attorney of the American Surety Company. While studying law he built up a nice insurance and real estate business, which he still carries on in connection with the practice of law. On April 9, 1891, he was appointed postmaster at Freehold by President Harrison, and took charge of the office on May 1, 1891, which office he held until February 15, 1896. Mr. Rosell was a member, and the secretary of the Republican County Committee of Monmouth county for several years; after his appointment of postmaster he resigned his office as secretary of the committee.

In December, 1888, the Ancient Order of United Workmen started a lodge in Freehold, at which time Mr. Rosell was elected recorder, which position he still holds. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum and Loyal Additional Association.

November 14, 1877, Mr. Rosell was married in Freehold to Miss Katie V., daughter of J. Conover and Sarah C. (Marcellus) Smock. He has

three children, Laure Marcellus Rosell, Chilion Robbins Rosell (who was named after Hon. Chilion Robbins), and Dorathy Rosell. The two former graduated at the High School in Freehold on June 19, 1896, Chilion Robbins Rosell having the salutatory and receiving a scholarship in Rutgers College.

LINSLEY ROWE, Jersey City, born in, and educated at the classical and private schools of, New York city, came to Jersey City in 1871 and began the study of law in the office of Muirheid & McGee. He was admitted to the bar of this State as attorney in 1875 and as counselor in 1878, and in 1879 was appointed United States commissioner and deputy clerk of the United States District Court at Jersey City. He held the last named office three years, during which time the admiralty business increased until New Jersey became the third largest admiralty district in the country. On July 1, 1882, he was appointed clerk of the United States District Court and removed to Trenton, where he remained and filled that position for ten and one half years, when he resigned and returned to Jersey City, resuming the practice of law in partnership with Joseph M. Knapp, son of the late Justice Manning M. Knapp. After the death of Mr. Knapp in the spring of 1895, Mr. Rowe associated himself with De Witt Van Buskirk and Charles Wolcott Parker, forming the present firm of Rowe, Van Buskirk & Parker. Mr. Rowe makes a specialty of admiralty law, in which he is widely recognized as authority. The firm also conducts a general law business.

NELSON RUNYON, Plainfield, born in Green Brook, Somerset county, N. J., December 3, 1840, is a son of Squire and Mary (Le Forge) Runyon, and received a public school education. He read law with Cornelius Boice and Enos W. Runyon and was admitted to the bar of this State as attorney in February, 1862, and as counselor in June, 1865. He served as city judge of Plainfield for three years and has made a specialty of real estate law.

GEORGE PHILLIP RUST, Passaic, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 9, 1861, is the son of Andrew C. and Henrietta C. Rust, and was educated in the public schools. He studied law with Henry K. Coddington, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in June, 1882, and as counselor in June, 1885. He was corporation attorney of the city of Passaic for seven years, and among his more important cases were those of the Newark Aqueduct Board vs. The City of Passaic, reported in 18 Stewart, 393, and affirmed by Court of Errors and Appeals in

1 Dickinson, 552, and the case "In the matter of the application to confirm an assessment for the construction of a sewer in the city of Passaic," reported in 25 Vroom, page 156.

ABRAHAM V. SCHENCK, born in New Brunswick, N. J., October 12, 1821, is a son of Henry Harris and Eve Van Voorhees Schenck, and a grandson of Abram Schenck, a noted patriot during the Revolutionary war. He is of pure Holland descent, a member of the Holland Society of New York, and has served as vice-president of that society for Middlesex county, N. J. He is also a member of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He resides in New Brunswick.

Mr. Schenck was admitted to the bar at the November term, 1843, and was licensed as counselor at the January term, 1847, of the New Jersey Supreme Court. He was mayor of the city of New Brunswick in 1851; prosecutor of the pleas for Middlesex county from 1872 to 1877; and was elected to the Senate of New Jersey from Middlesex county in November, 1882. In 1884 Mr. Schenck was one of the Senate committee which reported the present important law for the taxation of railroad and canal property in the State of New Jersey, and was instrumental in the drafting and passage of the same. He served as president of the Senate in 1885. He has been throughout a long and successful career intimately identified with the bar of his native city and State, of which he is one of the leading members.

Mr. Schenck has been connected as counsel with such important cases as *State vs. Fox*, reported 1 Dutcher, 566; *Freeholders of Middlesex County vs. State Bank at New Brunswick*, 2 Stewart, 268, affirmed by the Court of Errors and Appeals, 3 Stewart, 311; *State vs. Hart Moore*, 13 Vroom, 208, and *Hart Moore vs. State*, 14 Vroom, 202; also reported in 11 Central Law Journal, 507, 13 Central Law Journal, 70, and 2 Criminal Law Magazine, 376.

In 1863 Mr. Schenck married Miss Emily Wyndes Barker, who died June 20, 1870. He married for his second wife, her sister, Miss Sarah Estelle, daughter of Abraham and Henrietta Wyndes Barker.

FRANCIS SCOTT, Paterson, born in Paterson, N. J., August 28, 1857, the son of Francis and Elizabeth (McCarthy) Scott, was educated at Yale College. He read law with James Evans, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorney at the November term, 1878, and as counselor at the same term in 1881. He was corporation counsel of

the city of Paterson in 1885 and 1886, judge of the District Court in 1889, 1890, and 1891, and is now a member of the State Board of Education. He has been a frequent and valued contributor of the New Jersey and Albany Law Journals.

HERVEY C. SCUDDER, Trenton, was born in Trenton, N. J., May 13, 1868, and is a son of Uriel T. and Eliza A. Scudder. He was graduated from the Trenton High School in June, 1888, studied law in his native city with Judge William M. Lanning, and was admitted to the bar as attorney in November, 1892, and as counselor in February, 1896. He is a member of the Board of Education of Ewing township, Mercer county, where he resides, and in 1895 was assistant counsel of the New Jersey Senate Investigating Committee.

JOHN L. SEMPLE, Camden, born in Mount Holly, Burlington county, N. J., is a son of John and Elizabeth Semple, and was educated in private schools and at Nazareth Hall. He read law in his native town with the late Frederick Voorhees, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of New Jersey as attorney at the November term, 1880, and as counselor at the February term, 1885, and to practice in the United States Supreme Court in February, 1895. He is well known as a criminal lawyer, having successfully defended no less than eleven persons charged with murder in a period of less than three years, establishing a record unparalleled in criminal history. He gained an almost world-wide reputation in his ingenious and persistent defense of Theodore Lambert, the murderer of William Kairer, a wealthy cracker baker of Camden. The case was carried through all the State courts and went twice to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it was recognized as one of the most remarkable attempts ever made to evade the verdict of a jury.

THOMAS H. SHAFER, Rahway, born in Newton, N. J., June 15, 1820, and was educated in Princeton and Lafayette Colleges. He read law in his native town with William T. Anderson and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in June, 1843.

CLIFTON C. SHINN, Atlantic City, born December 27, 1866, in Camden, N. J., is a son of James S. and Mary S. (Hancock) Shinn, and received his education in the public schools and at the University of Virginia. He read law with Slape & Stephany, August Stephaný, and Allen B. Endicott, and was admitted as attorney in November, 1888,

and as counselor in February, 1893. He was mercantile appraiser in 1891 and 1892, and is master in chancery.

GEORGE M. SHIPMAN, Belvidere, born in Belvidere, N. J., April 20, 1850, is a son of the late Jehiel G. Shipman and Mary L., his wife, prepared for college under Rev. Frederick Knighton, D. D., at Belvidere Classical Academy, and was graduated from Princeton in June, 1870, admitted to the bar of New Jersey in June, 1873, and as counselor in June, 1876, and has practiced law in Belvidere ever since. He has been connected with the defense in the murder cases in Belvidere of Patrick Ward, Titus, Bolan, Andrews, and others, and in important railroad litigations in the county. He was a law partner with his father until the latter's death in 1892, and since that has practiced alone.

JEHIEL G. SHIPMAN, Belvidere, born near Hope, Warren county, N. J., October 3, 1818, died in Belvidere, N. J., December 10, 1892. He was the son of David Shipman, a prominent citizen of the town of Warren. The family is of Norman descent, its founder having been knighted, history tells, by Henry III of England in 1258. Edward Shipman, from whom the American branch of the family descends, was a refugee from religious persecution, and came to America and settled in Maybrook, Conn., in 1635. The grandfather of J. G. Shipman was one of the first settlers of Morristown. Three of his uncles served with credit through the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Shipman spent one year at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., under the tutelage of Dr. George Junkin, then president of the institute. He was graduated from Union College, New York, in 1842, while Dr. Eliphalet Nott was its president and where Clarkson N. Potter and W. A. Beach were members of his class. He began the study of law before leaving college and immediately upon his graduation entered the law office of William C. Morris, of Belvidere. Mr. Shipman was admitted in 1844, and soon secured prominence at the bar and a lucrative practice.

The first case in which he appeared, tried a few months after he was admitted, was the Carter and Parks murder trial, a cause which excited great interest throughout New Jersey and adjoining States. He was retained by the State and it fell to him to open the prosecution. His powerful argument in that exciting case electrified his hearers and gave him wide and lasting fame as an advocate. From that day to the time of his last illness, Mr. Shipman had been regarded as one of the



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leading lawyers and great advocates of the New Jersey bar, a reputation not easy to sustain for half a century in such a brilliant constellation as that which has given the bench and bar of New Jersey a fame which reaches far beyond the confines of the State.

Mr. Shipman was engaged in very many important cases before the different courts of New Jersey, as well as the courts of other States, and before the Supreme Court of the United States. In the case of *New Jersey vs. Yard*, 5 Otto, 104, he appeared for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, and was successful in reversing the judgment of the highest court of the State of New Jersey on the question of taxation of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company and the right of the State to levy taxes against that corporation under its charter. In the *New Jersey Law and Equity Reports* his name will be found as counsel in very many of the most important cases in the history of the State.

His criminal practice was large and varied. He was engaged with the late Justice Bradley in the defense of the Rev. J. S. Hardin, a Methodist minister, who was convicted and hung for murder of his wife, in 1860, a case which created a great sensation throughout the whole country at the time. He was also engaged in the famous trials of the Warren county ring thieves, which created a great sensation a few years ago, and in the defense of Titus for the murder of Tilly Smith, at Hackettstown, and in many other cases of note. Probably not a single criminal or civil case of importance in the county where he lived can be mentioned in which he was not engaged during the time he was in practice.

He represented many corporations as counsel, and was counsel for for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the New York, Susquehanna and Western, the Lehigh and Hudson companies, and others. He assisted in the organization of the Warren Railroad, a very important branch at this time of the D., L. & W. R. R., and was a lifelong director of the road. He was long a director of the Belvidere National Bank and of other corporations. He was appointed one of the advisory masters of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey in 1878 by Chancellor Runyon, late ambassador to Germany, and he heard many important cases while sitting for the chancellor. He was a trustee of Lafayette College for many years and took a deep interest in the institution.

He was an active and lifelong church member, having been a ruling

elder in the First Presbyterian church of Belvidere since 1853. In politics he was a Republican. He was an earnest and forcible champion of his party's principles, both in private and on the platform, but never sought and never occupied any public office, and although he was often urged to become a candidate for political honors, and upon several occasions was spoken of as a candidate for governor, he always felt that he had no time to turn aside from his pressing professional duties for office-seeking.

He was married in 1847 to Mary Louisa Morris, daughter of William C. Morris. His widow and his son, George M. Shipman, who was long his partner, and two daughters, survive him.

THEODORE SIMONSON, of Newton, N. J., was born in the township of Vernon, Sussex county, N. J., April 26, 1848, is a son of Thomas T. and Mary (Hynard) Simonson, and his ancestors were among the early settlers of the county. He was educated at Warwick Academy, Warwick, N. Y., and at Warring's Collegiate Institute, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He began the study of law with Hon. Robert Hamilton, of Newton, completed his law course with Hon. Thomas Anderson, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in February, 1876, and as a counselor in February, 1883. After he was admitted to the bar he began the practice of law in Newton, where he now resides. On March 10, 1881, he married Fannie, daughter of the late Judge Townsend. He has been prosecutor of the pleas of Sussex county since 1883, being appointed by Hon. George C. Ludlow on March 7, 1883, reappointed by Governor Green on March 29, 1888, and appointed for the third time by Governor Werts on March 29, 1893. He was a presidential elector in 1892, and aided in casting the electoral vote of the State for Hon. Grover Cleveland for president, and he has made a specialty of practice in the Orphans' Court, and Court of Chancery, and the settlement of estates. His father, Thomas T. Simonson, was sheriff of Sussex county from 1870 to 1873, and his grandfather, Major William Simonson, and his grandfather on his mother's side, Major David Hynard, both represented the county of Sussex in the General Assembly of this State and were active men in public affairs in their day.

ORA C. SIMPSON, Newton, born in McAfee Valley, Sussex county, N. J., December 1, 1854, is a son of William and Frances (Smith) Simpson; received a common school education and entered his father's

store as manager, whom he afterwards succeeded; he has served the town of Vernon for several years as clerk and justice of the peace, and in 1892 was elected clerk of Sussex county.

CLEMENT HALL SINNICKSON, Salem, is a son of John and Rebecca K. Sinnickson, was educated at the Troy Polytechnic Institute, and was a graduate from Union College in 1855. He read law with Hon. William L. Dayton, of Trenton, and was admitted to the bar in that city as attorney in November, 1858, and as counselor in February, 1864. He was in the military service of the United States for three months in 1861 as captain of Co. I, 4th Regiment New Jersey troops, and served as member of congress two terms from March 4, 1875, to March 4, 1879. He is judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Salem, having been appointed April 1, 1896; is one of the advisory masters in the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, a member of the Geological Board of this State, and vice-president of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He has been in active practice of the law in Salem since 1858, excepting while in the army and in Congress.

CHARLES A. SKILLMAN was born in Hopewell, Mercer county, N. J., December 16, 1827. His paternal ancestor, Captain Skillman, came over with the English forces in 1664, and assisted in capturing New Amsterdam (now New York city) from the Dutch; he subsequently settled on Long Island. His grandfather, Cornelius, and father, Abraham Skillman, both lived on the family homestead in Mercer county, N. J. Mr. Skillman was graduated from Princeton College in 1848, read law with Hon. William Halstead, of Trenton, and was admitted to the bar of this State in 1851. In 1852 he opened a law office in Lambertville, where he has ever since been in active practice, being now the oldest lawyer in Hunterdon county.

He has been president of the Council of Lambertville, and in 1858 was appointed prosecuting attorney of the county, an office he held five years. He has been solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad ever since the Belvidere division was leased, was secretary of the Lambertville Gas Light Company for twenty-five years, is treasurer and director of the Lambertville Water Power Company, and was one of the originators, and for about thirty years a director, and for several years president of the Lambertville National Bank. He is also president of the Lambertville Water Company, was president of a local building and loan association during its whole existence, and has served as city

solicitor several terms. He joined the Masonic fraternity in 1854, and for twenty years has been president of the board of directors having charge of the Masonic Temple. He has been a Republican since the organization of the party.

In 1854 Mr. Skillman married Sarah A., daughter of Abram S. Skillman, of Ringoes, N. J.

WILLIAM ERSKINE SKINNER, Hoboken, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, a son of Rev. John Skinner, D. D., was educated at the University of Virginia and Lafayette and Princeton Colleges, and read law chiefly in Newton, N. J., with John Linn, now of the Hudson county bar. He was admitted at Natchez, Miss., in 1857, and at Trenton, N. J., as attorney, in November, 1860, while residing in Newark, as counselor in 1864, while living at Kearney, Hudson county. He is a master, examiner, and special master in chancery of New Jersey, a supreme court commissioner and United States commissioner. He was president judge of the Bergen county Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court, from April 1, 1878, to April 1, 1888. He was counsel for complainant in the cases of the Board of Health of Hackensack vs. the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Bergen, 1 Dick., 173, and Forsyth vs. Forsyth, 1 Dick., 400; counsel for the appellant in Corrigan vs. Pironi, 3 Dick., 607; counsel for the defendant in State vs. John Myers Doremus; and counsel for defendant in State vs. Alexis Delafolie et al., 25 Vroom, 381. He is now practicing law in the city of Hoboken. In 1886 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth congressional district of New Jersey, but was defeated by William Walter Phelps, the Republican candidate, who subsequently became minister to Germany.

HENRY M. SNYDER JR., Camden, is a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and a son of Henry M. and Caroline N. (Poinsett) Snyder, and received his education in the common schools of the Twenty-seventh ward of his native city. He read law with Peter L. Voorhees and was admitted to the bar of this State in June, 1881, and as counselor in June, 1884. He was a member of the City Council of Camden from 1885 to 1892 and officiated as president of that body two years. He recently served as one of the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to revise and codify the acts concerning corporations, and the revision submitted by them has since been enacted into a law.

WILLIAM CHELWOOD SPENCER, Elizabeth, born in Mount Holly, N. J.,

May 29, 1849, is son of Robert Dayton and Elizabeth (Chetwood) Spencer, and received his education in private schools. He is lineal descendant of John Ogden, one of the Elizabeth associates; great-great-grandson of General Elias Dayton, of the Continental veteran brigade; great-grandson of Captain Jonathan Dayton, of the Continental line and afterwards brigadier-general of the United States army; also member of the United States Constitutional Convention, and speaker of the United States House of Representatives from 1795 to 1799; United States senator from New Jersey from March 4, 1799, to March 3, 1805; great-grandson of John Chetwood, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey; great-grandson of Lieut.-Col. Francis Barber, of the New Jersey Continental line, adjutant-general of Sullivan's expedition against the Indians and aide of Marquis Lafayette at the attack on the redoubts at Yorktown, the other aide being Captain Jonathan Dayton above mentioned; great-great-grandson of General Mathias Williamson; great-great-grandson of Colonel Oliver Spencer, of Spencer's Regiment, Continental line; great-grandnephew of General Mathias Ogden and of Governor Ogden, of New Jersey; grandson of Doctor Oliver Hatfield Spencer, chief surgeon at the battle of New Orleans; great-grandnephew of Elias Boudnot, president of the Continental Congress.

He studied law with Chancellor Benjamin Williamson and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney February, 1876, and as counselor three years later. He was secretary of the Society of the Cincinnati of New Jersey until July 4, 1895, and is a delegate to the General Society. He is also a member of the Executive Committee of the General Society of the War of 1812.

As counsel he has been connected with such important cases as *Collerd vs. McAndrews*, *Rader vs. South Easterly Road District*, and *Wetherbee vs. Baker et al.* He resides in Elizabeth and has an office in Jersey City.

LEWIS STARR, Camden, born August 11, 1865, near Woodbury, N. J., where he resides, is the son of Charles W. and Emma R. (Terry) Starr, and was graduated from Woodbury Academy in 1881. He read law with Hon. Charles G. Garrison, now Supreme Court justice, and also with Thomas E. French, and was graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in June, 1887. He was admitted to the bar as attorney in November following and as counselor at the November term, 1890. He was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of

Gloucester county by Governor Griggs January 27, 1896; his was the first appointment of a Republican by a Republican governor in thirty years, and was the first appointment made by the present (1896) governor.

EUGENE STEVENSON, Paterson, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 23, 1849, is the son of Paul E. Stevenson, and was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1870. He studied law with Socrates Tuttle, of Paterson, and in 1870 was graduated also from the law department of his alma mater. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorney in 1874 and as counselor in 1877, and served as prosecutor of the pleas of Passaic county from 1881 to 1886.

PETER SCHWELL, Bayonne, is a son of George and Catherine (Schomp) Stilwell and was born in Whitehouse, Hunterdon county, N. J., August 22, 1863. He was graduated from Rutgers College in the class of 1886, read law in the office of Cortland Parker, and was admitted to the bar of Colorado in 1888 and to the bar of New Jersey in 1889. Since then he has resided and practiced his profession in Bayonne.

BAYARD STOCKTON, Trenton, was born at Princeton, N. J., son of Richard Stockton and Caroline Bayard Dodd Stockton. Richard Stockton was the eldest son of the well-known naval officer, Commodore R. F. Stockton, who was the son of Richard Stockton, a lawyer whose fame is still bright, and he was the son of the Richard Stockton who signed the Declaration of Independence.

Bayard Stockton was educated by private tutors and at Princeton College in the class of 1872. He read law with Leroy H. Anderson, at Princeton, and was admitted to the bar as attorney at the February term, 1878, and as a counselor at the same term for 1881, both at Trenton. He was appointed ad interim, September 27, 1887, prosecutor of the pleas for Mercer county, and for the full term, February 7, 1893. He has also held the offices of master, examiner, and special master in chancery, and was alternate commissioner to the New Orleans Exposition.

His standing as a criminal lawyer is high, and his ability in the conduct of cases of this class is eminent and worthy of emulation. He was leading counsel in the Shann, Walwitz, Koccis, Myatt, and Haddock murder cases, and in many other important and sensational cases for lesser criminal offenses.

He married first, May 19, 1881, Charlotte Julia Shields, daughter of



J. CLARENCE CONOVER.



Prof. Charles W. Shields and Charlotte Julia Bain Shields, of Princeton, N. J.; and second, July 12, 1894, Helen Hamilton Shields, daughter of Prof. Charles W. Shields and Elizabeth Kane Shields, of Princeton. He has two sons by his first marriage; Bayard Stockton, born January 19, 1884; and Richard Stockton, born September 29, 1885. His attractive home, "Morven," is at Princeton, and his office is at 105 E. State street, Trenton.

WILLIAM S. STRYKER, Trenton, was born in Trenton, N. J., June 6, 1838, of Dutch descent, his ancestors having left Holland in 1652 and settled in New Amsterdam. There as great burghers of the colony the representatives of this Knickerbocker family took part in the memorable councils of Governor Stuyvesant. In the Revolutionary war a very zealous soldier, Capt. John Stryker, a partisan officer of the State troops of New Jersey, greatly distinguished himself during the entire struggle by the damage he inflicted upon the British whenever they passed through the Jerseys. Mr. Stryker's grandfather fought at the battle of Springfield and his great-grandfather at the battle of Monmouth. The two brothers of his great-grandmother, Colonel Nathaniel and Lieutenant-Colonel William Scudder, both took part in the battle of Monmouth and the former was the only member of the old Continental Congress who was killed in battle during the war.

William S. Stryker was early prepared for college, and was graduated at Princeton in the class of 1858, and began the study of law in Trenton. He enlisted as a private soldier April 16, 1861, assisted in organizing the Fourteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and in February, 1863, was ordered to Hilton Head, S. C., where he served as an aide-de-camp, with the rank of major, to Maj.-Gen. Quincey A. Gillmore, commanding the Department of the South. He participated in the capture of Morris Island, in the night attack on Fort Wagner, and in all the toils and danger of the bombardment of Fort Sumter and the siege of Charleston. Returning to the North on account of severe illness he became senior paymaster in charge of all disbursements in the district of Columbus, O., was brevetted lieutenant colonel for meritorious services, and resigned from the army June 30, 1866. Soon after he was placed on the military staff of the governor of New Jersey, and since April 12, 1867, has filled the office of adjutant-general of the State. He was brevetted a major-general in February, 1874, by the governor and Senate of New Jersey for long and meritorious service. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and for some time was president of

the Trenton Banking Company, and is now president of the Trenton Saving Fund Society. He has been a close student of American history, and in his residence at Trenton has a large and valuable historical library, especially rich in Americana. He has compiled a "Register of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War" (Trenton, 1872), the first work of this character ever prepared and issued by any State, and a "Record of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Civil War, 1861-1865" (1876). He has also published many monographs relating to the history of New Jersey, among these being "Reed Controversy" (Trenton, 1876); "Trenton One Hundred Years Ago" (1878); "New Jersey Continental Line in the Virginia Campaign of 1781" (1882); "The Princeton Surprise" (1882); "Washington's Reception by the People of New Jersey in 1789" (1882); "The Massacre near Old Tappan" (1882); "The Capture of the Block House at Toms River, New Jersey" (1883); "New Jersey Continental Line in the Indian Campaign of 1779" (1885); "The Old Barracks at Trenton, N. J." (1885); "The New Jersey Volunteers-Loyalists" (1887); "The Affair at Egg Harbor, N. J., (1894); "The Battle of Trenton" (1896); "The Continental Army at the crossing of the Delaware River" (1896). He has for many years engaged in the preparation of two works entitled "The Battles of Trenton and Princeton" and "The Battle of Monmouth." In writing these two volumes he made an exhaustive search for new facts concerning the Hessian contingent among the military archives of Germany which promise to be of permanent value. He also wrote one of the Century War Papers entitled "The Swamp Angel" in the siege of Charleston.

General Stryker is a member of a large number of State historical societies, a Fellow of the American Geographical Society and of the Royal Historical Society of London, and a member of the American Historical Association and president of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati.

FRANCIS J. SWAYZE, Newark, born in Newton, N. J., on the 15th of May, 1861, is a son of Jacob L. and Joanna (Hill) Swayze, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1879. His legal studies were pursued in the office of Martin Rosenkrans in Newton and at Harvard Law School, and he was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in June, 1882, and as counselor in June, 1885. Mr. Swayze was chairman of the Sussex County Republican Committee from 1886 to 1889, a member of the Republican State Committee from 1889 to 1892, and a

delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1892. He removed to Newark September 1, 1892, when the present law firm of Colie & Swayze was formed.

CHARLES ADDISON SWIFT, Elizabeth, born December 5, 1858, in Elizabeth, N. J., is a son of Charles J. and Mary E. Swift, and received a public school education in his native city. He read law in the offices of Joseph Alward, George T. Parrott, and Robert E. Chetwood, and was admitted to the bar of this State as attorney in February, 1880, and as counselor in June, 1891. Mr. Swift was four and a half years a member of the Elizabeth Board of Education, and makes a specialty of real estate law. He was elected city attorney March 1, 1896.

JOHN SYKES, Trenton, was born at Trenton, N. J., December 24, 1856, son of John Sykes and Achsa Sykes. After leaving the public schools he entered and was graduated from the New Jersey State Normal School. He entered the office of Woodbury D. Holt and there pursued his legal studies. At the November term in 1887, at Trenton, he was admitted to the bar as attorney, and at the June term, in 1895, at Trenton, he was admitted as a counselor. He married, in Trenton, Emma S., daughter of William H. West and Mary Sinclair West.

GEORGE G. TENNANT, Jersey City, born February 1, 1869, in Jersey City, is a son of Thomas and Hannah Tennant, and read law in the office of Robert L. Lawrence. He was graduated in 1891 from the Columbia Law School with Dr. Dwight's last class, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney at the June term, 1892, and as counselor in November, 1895.

CHARLES DEDERER THOMPSON, Jersey City, born in Newton, Sussex county, N. J., June 28, 1853, is a son of David and Susanna (Dederer) Thompson, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1874 and from Columbia Law School under Dr. T. W. Dwight. He also read law at Newton with his father and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorney at the June term, 1877, and as counselor at the same term in 1880. He practiced his profession at Newton from June, 1877, until January, 1886, when he came to Jersey City and formed a partnership with Col. Asa W. Dickinson as Dickinson & Thompson. In April, 1892, John S. McMaster joined the firm under the name of Dickinson, Thompson & McMaster.

Mr. Thompson was a member of the Town Council of Montclair,

where he resides, in 1894 and 1895, and became a member of the Montclair Board of Health in 1895. He was attorney and counsel for defendants in the cases entitled Trotter vs. Heckscher, 13, 14, and 15 Stewart, and New Jersey Zinc and Iron Company vs. Lehigh Zinc and Iron Company, 24 Vroom, and also for the National Docks and N. J. J. Connecting Railway Company in the cases against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 28 Vroom and 7 and 8 Dickinson.

EDMUND M. THROCKMORTON, Red Bank, deceased, was born in Red Bank, N. J., in 1825. He was graduated from Princeton College, read law with ex-Gov. Peter D. Vroom, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey about 1847. He enjoyed an extensive professional business for many years, lived an upright and honorable life, and died in 1873, widely respected and esteemed. As a lawyer, he won the entire confidence of his clients. He was a man of strict integrity and sound judgment, and his legal advice and argument carried the weight of conviction.

JOHN G. TRUSDELL, Newark, born in Vernon, Sussex county, N. J., May 22, 1831, is the son of Jesse and Christiana Jane Trusdell, and a grandson of Stephen Trusdell, who served nearly the whole period of the Revolutionary war, and died upwards of one hundred years of age. Jesse, a farmer, was born July 13, 1801, always lived in Sussex county, and died April 9, 1894. John G. attended the district schools of his native county, and also studied under the private tutelage of Rev. J. M. Barlow, editor of the Sussex County Home Journal, at Deckertown. He began teaching school in the winter of 1845, but meanwhile continued his literary studies, and in 1849 engaged in mercantile business in New York city. He was also connected with other enterprises there and in Essex county, N. J., until he entered the law office of the late Hon. Charles L. C. Gifford, of Newark. He was admitted to the bar at Trenton in February, 1872, and immediately formed a partnership with his legal preceptor under the style of Gifford & Trusdell, which continued until Mr. Gifford's death. At the February term, 1875, Mr. Trusdell was admitted at Trenton as counselor.

Mr. Trusdell was elected State senator from Essex county in 1863 and served as such during the sessions of 1864, 1865, and 1866. He has been a manager of the Dime Savings Institution of Newark ever since that concern was chartered, and on April 1, 1891, was appointed

by the governor, judge of the First District Court of that city for five years. He is also special master in chancery. As attorney and counselor he has had a large general practice in all the law and equity courts of this State and United States District Court of New Jersey, and throughout a long and eventful career has stood in the front rank of his profession. He has been prominently connected with politics, and from 1860 to 1876 wrote many political articles for newspapers, etc.

Mr. Trusdell's brother, Bernard H., two years younger, was licensed and practiced law in this State in 1857, but removed to Illinois and followed his profession there until 1890, when he retired. Another brother, Abram K. Trusdell, ten years his junior, read law with Bernard in Illinois, was admitted there, and for many years has been engaged in active practice in Dixon.

HOBART TUTTLE, Paterson, born a son of Socrates and Mary (Dickey) Tuttle in Paterson, N. J., on the 25th of August, 1869, was educated in the public and private schools of his native city, and read law with Garret A. Hobart and Eugene Stevenson. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in Paterson in June, 1895.

JAMES HENRY VAN CLEEF, New Brunswick, N. J., born in Branchville, Somerset county, N. J., July 12, 1841, is descended from sturdy Dutch stock and traces his Holland ancestry back to 1641. At an early age he removed with his parents to Titusville, Mercer county, N. J., where he acquired a rudimentary education in the district schools. He attended Rutgers College Grammar School at New Brunswick, N. J., and also Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., and in 1872 received from the last named institution the honorary degree of A. M. He was admitted to the bar of this State as attorney in June, 1867, and as counselor in November, 1876.

In 1867 Mr. Van Cleef came to New Brunswick, where his mother, a member of the Hutchings family, was born, and soon became an influential factor in local politics. An ardent Jeffersonian Democrat, he was counsel for the Middlesex county Board of Chosen Freeholders in 1873 and 1874, corporation attorney of the city of New Brunswick in 1877 and 1878, and assemblyman in 1875, 1881, and 1882. In the Assembly he was chairman of the Committees on Revision of Laws and Fisheries, and a member of the Committees on Ways and Means, Judiciary, Corporations, Reform School for Boys, and an Industrial School for Girls. He has served as mayor of New Brunswick since

1880, being endorsed by both political parties, and in the fall of 1895 was nominated by his party for State senator from Middlesex county. He is a finished scholar and a graceful orator, president of the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company, and a member of the Holland Society, Odd Fellows, Masons, Knights of Pythias, Junior Order of American Mechanics, New Jersey Historical Society, Zeta Psi, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and several other organizations.

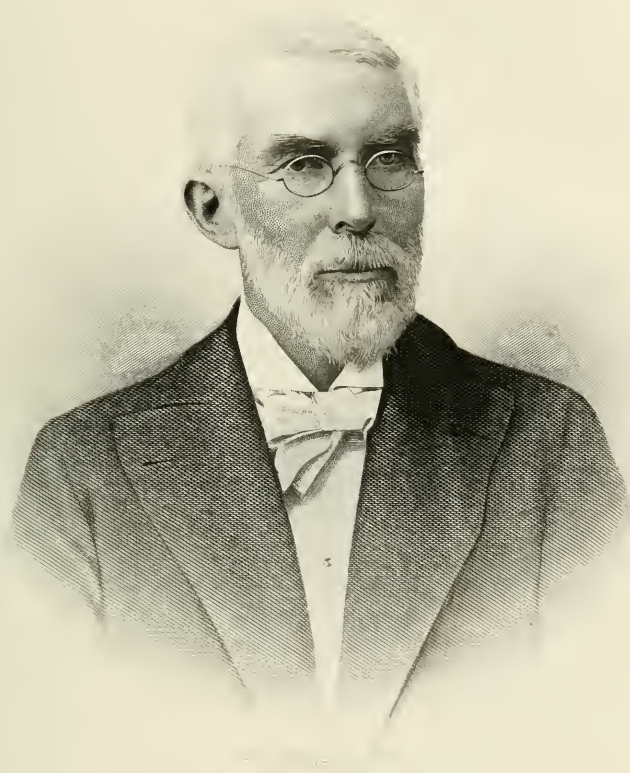
GEORGE V. VAN DER VEER, Somerville, born in Somerset county, N. J., September 10, 1859, is a son of Isaac and Mary (Skilman) Van der Veer, and descends from a family of the name who settled on Long Island about 1880. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1879, read law in the office of Hon. John D. Bartine, of Somerville, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1882. He married Miss Adelle E. Peters and resides in Somerville, N. J.

BENNET VAN SYCKEL, Trenton, was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., April 17, 1830, and is a son of Aaron and Mary Van Syckel. His ancestors came to this country from Holland about 1652. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1846, read law with Alexander Wurts, of Flemington, N. J., and was admitted to the bar of the State as attorney in 1851, and as counselor in 1854. He was appointed justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey in 1869, and reappointed to that exalted office in 1876, 1883, and for the fourth time in 1890. He ranks high both as lawyer and jurist, and his services on the bench have been characterized by dignity, fairness, and sound legal judgment.

Judge Van Syckel married Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of William Hand and Caroline Inlay Sloan.

CHESTER VAN SYCKEL is a son of Aaron and Mary Van Syckel, and was born at Van Syckel Corner, Union township, Hunterdon county, N. J., June 6, 1838. He pursued his preparatory studies at the private schools of John Van Deveer and Thomas Apple in Easton, Pa., and was graduated from Princeton College in June, 1859. He read law in Flemington, N. J., in the office of Bennet Van Syckel and was admitted to the bar of this State at Trenton at the November term, 1862, and as counselor at the same place in February, 1867. December 19, 1865, Mr. Van Syckel was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Mount, daughter of Thomas H. and Catherine (Fisher) Mount, of Mercer county, N. J.

JOHN H. VAN WINKLE, Plainfield, born in Jersey City on the 4th of



Joseph Cault

December, 1842, is the son of Daniel G. and Rachel Van Winkle, and was educated at Rutgers College. He read law with Cornelius Boice, of Plainfield, and was admitted to the bar as attorney in February, 1866, and as counselor in the same month in 1869. He was the first mayor of North Plainfield, and has served as corporation counsel of the city of Plainfield. He is a member of the Board of Education of North Plainfield.

HARRISON HVRES VOORHEES, Camden, born in Bennett's Mills, Ocean county, N. J., August 24, 1867, is a son of Jacob A. and Margaret Voorhees, and attended the schools of his native town until eighteen years of age, when he came to Camden, N. J., and was graduated from Richard Fetter's school June 30, 1886. He read law in that city with J. Willard Morgan and was admitted to the bar of this State as attorney in June, 1890, and as counselor in February, 1894. Mr. Voorhees was elected clerk and auditor of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Camden county on May 8, 1894, and again, for two years, in May, 1895.

JOHN N. VOORHEES was born in White House, Hunterdon county, N. J., March 4, 1835, son of Peter and Rebecca (Wycoff) Voorhees. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1854, and read law with Hon. Alexander Wurts. He was admitted to the bar of this State as attorney in 1857, and as counselor in 1863, and is one of the most active lawyers in the county of Hunterdon. He is counselor for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and tried the somewhat celebrated Brennan and Nixon murder cases. Mr. Voorhees is the owner and publisher of the Flemington Democrat Advertiser, and a frequent and valued contributor to the Princeton Review, the Christian Intelligencer, and other periodicals.

He married for his first wife Miss Ellen Large, and for his second wife her sister, Hannah M., both daughters of John K. Large, deceased. His son, Henry Martin Voorhees, is now associated with him, and the law firm is John N. & H. M. Voorhees, Flemington, N. J.

CHARLES HENRY VOORHIS, Jersey City, born in Spring Valley, Bergen county, N. J., March 13, 1833, is a son of Hon. Henry H. and Eliza (Westervelt) Voorhis, the former being judge of the Bergen Common Pleas from 1857 to 1862. He prepared for college at the Spring Valley public schools and Washington Institute, Hackensack, and was graduated from Rutgers College with first honor in 1853. He read

law in Jersey City with Zabriskie & Wortendyke, and was admitted as attorney at Trenton at the November term, 1856, and as counselor at the same term in 1859. Since his admission he has practiced law at Jersey City, with the exception of three years from 1881 to 1884 in Hoboken; he resided in Hackensack from 1858 to 1881. Mr. Voorhis was appointed by Governor Ward, president judge of the Bergen Common Pleas in September, 1868, in place of Hon. R. R. Paulinon, deceased. He was the Republican representative in Congress from the Fifth New Jersey district, comprising the counties of Bergen, Morris, and Passaic, from March 4, 1879, to March 4, 1881, and was president of the First National Bank of Hackensack from January, 1872, to October, 1879. He was also president and treasurer of the first local government for Hackensack village (established in 1868), the Hackensack Improvement Commission from 1870 to 1872, by which that old town was first improved and by which it is still governed.

WILLIAM H. VREDENBURGH, Freehold, is a son of Peter and Eleanor (Brinckerhoff) Vredenburg, and was born in Freehold, N. J., August 19, 1840. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1859, read law in the office of Gov. James D. Bedle, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorney in June, 1862, and as counselor in June, 1865. He has held the position of advisory master in chancery, and during an active professional career has been connected with many important cases in the various courts of the State as well as before the United States Circuit Court of the District of New Jersey.

Mr. Vredenburg was united in marriage to Miss Bessie H. Williams, a daughter of E. Hartshorne Williams, and resides in Freehold.

JOHN BLAM VREELAND, Morristown, born in Newark, N. J., December 30, 1852, is the son of George Washington and Sarah M. (Smith) Vreeland, and received a common school education. He studied law in Morristown, N. J., with Frederick G. Burnham and Frederick A. De Mott, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the November term, 1875, and as counselor in June, 1879. He served as township clerk in 1878, 1879, and 1880, and has had charge of the defense of three murder trials, succeeding in each case in reducing the verdict to murder of the second degree. In November, 1895, Mr. Vreeland was elected to the office of State senator for Morris county for the term of three years.

December 18, 1888, Mr. Vreeland was married at Morristown, N. J.,

to Miss Ida Amelia, daughter of Walter and Emily (Bailey) Piotrowski, of New York city. Mrs. Vreeland died April 2, 1896.

GEORGE A. VROOM, Camden, born in New Brunswick, N. J., October 21, 1861, is a son of George A. and Gettine M. (Doane) Vroom, and received his education at Rutgers College. He read law in Camden with John T. Woodhull and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in June, 1885, and as counselor in June, 1888. On March 11, 1893, he was appointed law judge of Camden county.

EDWIN ROBERT WALKER, Trenton, son of Walter and Mary (Paxson) Walker, was born in Rochester, N. Y. September 13, 1862, and received his education at the State Model School in Trenton, N. J. He read law in Trenton with S. Meredith Dickinson, esq., and Hon. Garret D. W. Vroom, and was admitted to the Supreme Court of New Jersey as attorney at the June term, 1886, and as counselor in June, 1889. He was counsel of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county of Mercer in 1891-93 and city counsel of Trenton in 1892-94.

Mr. Walker is a lineal descendant of Mahlon Stacy who was one of the Quaker settlers of the city of Burlington in 1678. In 1679-80 Mr. Stacy bought land on the site of what is now Trenton, built a mill there and was really the founder of the city, although it was named for Judge Trent, who lived in the town many years later. Mr. Walker is a member of the New Jersey Society Sons of the Revolution, and of several clubs.

June 20, 1891, Mr. Walker was married to Miss Sarah Fritz, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Carlin) Fritz, Hamilton township, Mercer county, N. J.

SAMUEL WALKER, JR., Trenton, was born in Trenton, N. J., October 1, 1860, was graduated from the High School in his native city in 1879, and read law in the office of ex-Judge James Buchanan. He was admitted in Trenton as attorney in November, 1883, and as counselor in June, 1888. He was a member of the Board of Education in 1882 and 1884, treasurer of the city of Trenton in 1892-94, and county collector in 1894.

ALFRED WALLING, JR., Keyport, was born in Keyport, N. J., October 26, 1845. He is a son of Alfred and Elizabeth (Stout) Walling. Mr. Walling, after completing a common school education, entered the office of Marcus B. Taylor, at Keyport, for the study of law, and was

admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the November term of 1873, and as counselor in February, 1877. He served as law judge of Monmouth county from 1879 to 1890. Judge Walling married Miss Henrietta Ogden, daughter of Rufus and Susan Ogden.

EDGAR BEETHUNE WARD, Newark, born in Afton, Morris county, N. J., is the son of Moses D. and J. Louisa Ward, and was educated at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. He read law in Newark with Runyon & Leonard and with Stone & Jackson, and was admitted to the bar of this State at Trenton as attorney in November, 1872, and as counselor in November, 1875. He has been a member of the Board of Education of Newark, and for over twenty years has had charge of the law department of the Prudential Insurance Company, the guidance of its corporate management, framing unique insurance contracts, and the interpretation and enforcement thereof. These contracts, which relate to industrial insurance, being at the outset unknown in this country, required an endless amount of explanation and the most careful and patient attention before the courts. They have never been overthrown in courts of last resort. Mr. Ward has conducted all the legal cases in which the company has been interested during a period of over twenty years.

On October 31, 1877, he was married in Newark to Miss Hattie N. Jube, daughter of John P. and Sarah A. Jube. He resides in Orange, N. J.

CLARENCE D. WARD, Rahway, born on the 7th of April, 1856, in Newark, N. J., is a son of Capt. Samuel D. Ward, and received a public and private school education. He read law in the office of J. R. & N. English, of Elizabeth, N. J., was graduated from Columbia Law School of New York in May, 1877, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in November of that year and as counselor in November, 1881. In 1871 he, with Hon. B. A. Vail, formed the law firm of Vail & Ward, of Rahway, N. J., and practiced law continuously ever since under said firm name.

Mr. Ward served as city councilman from the year 1883 to 1886 and as counsel for the Board of Chosen Freeholders between the years 1887 and 1892. He married Miss Anna Pauline, youngest daughter of Frederick Schumacher.

DAVID O. WATKINS, Woodbury, son of William and Honore Watkins, was born in Woodbury, N. J., June 8, 1862, received his education in

the public schools of his native town, and read law there with Robert S. Clymer and subsequently with Elbert D. Weed, of Helena, Mont. He was admitted at Helena to the bar of Montana on January, 6, 1893, and before the Supreme Court of New Jersey on November 9, of the same year. He has been mayor of Woodbury, N. J., four terms, councilman from the Third ward, and president of the Common Council of that city since March, 1895. He is also captain of Co. E, 6th Regt., N. G. S. N. J. He has been connected with several important law cases in both the State and United States Courts.

FREDERICK WEIGEL, New Brunswick, born on the 19th of March, 1859, in New Brunswick, N. J., is a son of Philip and Anna (Silzer) Weigel, who came to that city from Germany about 1852. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1880, read law with Adrian & Weston and Hon. Robert Adrian, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1883. He was elected corporation attorney of the city of New Brunswick in May, 1885, and has ever since filled that office. He has also for several years held many positions of trust and responsibility, and as counsel has been connected with numerous municipal and tax matters of vital importance. His wife, Catherine A., is the daughter of Daniel and Jane McCurdy, of New Brunswick, N. J.

GEORGE T. WERTS, Jersey City, born in Hackettstown, Warren county, N. J., on the 24th of March, 1846, is a son of Peters Werts, who died about 1886, and a nephew on his mother's side of the late Attorney-General Jacob Vanatta. In 1849 he moved with his parents to Bordentown, N. J., where he attended the public and high schools. He was later a student at the State Model School in Trenton, and at the age of seventeen went to Morristown to read law in the office of Mr. Vanatta, where, after his admission to the bar in November, 1867, he commenced the practice of his profession.

He was recorder of that town from May, 1883, to May, 1885, and mayor from 1886 until he resigned in February, 1892. He was also State senator from Morris county from 1886 to February, 1892, when he resigned to accept the appointment by Governor Abbott of justice of the Supreme Court, succeeding the late Justice Knapp of the Hudson county circuit. While a member of the Senate he drafted the liquor and ballot reform laws, always took a prominent part in legislation, and during several sessions was the leader of his party (Democrat) on the floor. In 1889 he officiated as president of the Senate, and discharged the duties of that office with marked ability and impartiality.

In the fall of 1892 Mr. Werts was elected governor of New Jersey by a plurality of 7,625 votes over John Kean, jr., the Republican nominee. He occupied his seat on the Supreme Court bench during the entire campaign, taking no personal part in it beyond formally accepting the nomination, which was unanimously tendered him by the Democratic State Convention. His term began in January, 1893, and expired in January, 1896.

GEORGE S. WEST, Camden, is a son of Samuel and Mary (Weldon) West, and was born in Boston, Mass., September 12, 1851. William Weldon, his maternal grandfather, was a prominent member of the bar of England. Mr. West received his education in the schools of Camden, N. J.

Mr. West was elected to the City Council of Camden in the spring of 1885 and served three years. In the fall of 1887 he was elected surrogate of Camden county for five years, and in 1892 was re-elected for a like term. He is a member of Camden Lodge No. 15, F. & A. M., Si-loam Chapter, Cyrene Commandery Knights Templar, and is a 32d degree Mason. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows, United American Mechanics, Brotherhood of the Union, A. O. U. W., Legion of the Red Cross, Knights of the Mystic Chain, Red Men, Home Communion, the Camden Republican Club, the Elks, and is captain of Co. D, 6th Regiment, 2d Brigade, National Guards of New Jersey.

He was married to May Jaggard Charles, who was born at Chew's Landing, Camden county, N. J., and has one son, Hayden A. West, a student of medicine and surgery at the University of Pennsylvania.

CHARLES WESLEY WEYGAND, Camden, is a son of Charles F. and Kate K. Weygand, and was born in Camden, N. J., June 8, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of Camden and Philadelphia, and pursued his law studies in his native city in the office of James E. Hays. February 23, 1894, he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorney.

HENRY SIMMONS WHITE, Jersey City, born in Red Bank, Monmouth county, N. J., July 13, 1844, early decided upon medicine as a profession. He matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, and passed his final examination in 1864, but being under age did not receive his degree of M. D. from that institution until March, 1866. In 1864 he enlisted in the United States army as assistant surgeon and at the close of the war settled in Red Bank, N. J.,



W. W. CUTLER.

where he practiced his profession two years. He then read law with Hon. William A. Lewis, of Jersey City, was graduated from Columbia Law School and admitted to the bar of New York in June, 1870, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney at the November term, 1872, and as counselor at the same term in 1875. Since then he has practiced law in Jersey City, and resides at Red Bank.

In 1890 Mr. White was appointed United States district attorney for New Jersey, to succeed George S. Duryee, who had resigned.

ALBERT A. WILCOX, Paterson, born May 14, 1856, in Haverstraw, N. Y., is the son of Jared and Mary E. (Ashbey) Wilcox, and received his education under private tutelage. He read law with Hon. G. A. Hobart, and was admitted to the bar of this State in June, 1877. He makes a specialty of corporation law.

CORRA N. WILLIAMS, Newark, born March 11, 1858, in Mendham, N. J., is a son of James M. and Eunice A. Williams, and was educated in Newark High School and under private tutorship of professors of Columbia College. He was graduated from Columbia Law School, where he read law, and also pursued his legal studies in New York city with Daniel H. Chamberlain, Walter S. Carter, and William B. Hornblower, and in Newark with A. Q. Keasbey & Sons. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1881, and to the bar of this State as attorney in 1883, and as counselor in 1889.

Mr. Williams has since been engaged in the general practice of his profession. He is secretary of the Baltimore and New York Railway Company, and counsel for a number of corporations, including the township of Summit, N. J., where he resides.

EDMUND WILSON, Red Bank, born in Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, N. J., December 15, 1863, is a son of Thaddeus and Charlotte (Miller) Wilson, and was graduated from Princeton College with the class of 1885. He read law in the office of Hon. Henry M. Nevius and finished his legal studies at the Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar as attorney in June, 1888, and as counselor in November, 1891. His wife, Helen, is a daughter of W. S. Kimball, M. D. He is the junior member of the law firm of Nevius & Wilson, of Red Bank, N. J.

ALBERT D. WINFIELD, Paterson, born in Vernon, Sussex county, N. J., June 21, 1845, is the son of Bartlett C. and Rebecca (Rutan) Winfield, and received a common school education. He served as commissioner

of taxes of Paterson for four years and in November, 1881, was elected county clerk of Passaic county, being the first Democrat chosen to fill that office in nearly forty years.

FREEMAN WOODBRIDGE, New Brunswick, born June 2, 1866, in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., is a son of John and Helen (Freeman) Woodbridge, and was graduated from New York University in June, 1889. He read law in New Brunswick, N. J., with W. Strong & Sons, and was admitted to the bar of this State at the November term, 1892. In the same year he was appointed master in chancery and notary public. He is a member of Zeta Psi, and a member of local organizations at New Brunswick.

CHARLES MANDAVILLE WOODRUFF, Newton, born in Sparta, Sussex county, N. J., September 17, 1848, is the son of Moses and Sarah M. Woodruff, received a public school education in his native town from 1851 to 1864, and read law with John Linn, of Newton. He was admitted before the Supreme Court at Trenton as attorney November 10, 1873, and as counselor at the February term 1883, and has been trustee of the Newton public school since 1890.

PHILEMON WOODRUFF, Newark, born in Newark, N. J., March 17, 1853, is a son of George D. and Mary (Green) Woodruff, and was graduated from Newark Academy in 1869 and from Princeton College in 1873. He read law in his native city with Whitehead & Condit, finished his legal studies at Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney at the November term, 1876, and as counselor at the same term three years later. Mr. Woodruff was chairman of the township committee of East Orange (where he resides) in 1881 and township counsel in 1892. He has practiced his profession in Newark continuously since 1876.

ROBERT SPENCER WOODRUFF, Trenton, is a native of Newark, N. J., and a son of James H. and Diana (Menagh) Woodruff, and was educated at the State Model School, the State Normal School, and Rutgers College, receiving from the latter institution the degrees of A. B. and A. M. He read law in Trenton with Lewis Parker, jr., and was admitted to the bar as attorney at the June term, 1868, and as counselor in June, 1876. He was a member of the Common Council of Trenton in 1870, president of the Board of Education in 1879, 1880 and 1895, member of assembly in 1875, receiver of taxes from 1871 to 1876, judge of the District Court of Trenton from 1877 to 1888, trustee of

the School for Deaf Mutes from 1886 to 1891, and president judge of the Court of the Common Pleas from 1890 to the present time. He was also principal of the Rutgers College Grammar School from 1871 to 1874 and lecturer on commercial law at that institution from 1873 to 1875.

Judge Woodruff is a prominent lawyer, well versed in the jurisprudence of the State, and is universally recognized as an able jurist and sound advocate.

HARRY WOOTTON, Atlantic City, born in Atlantic City, N. J., October 31, 1869, is the son of Henry and Ann Jane Wootton, and received his education in the High School of his native town and at Columbia College. He read law with Hon. Joseph Thompson, of Atlantic City, and with Birdseye, Cloyd & Bayliss, of New York, was graduated from the New York Law School in June, 1892, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at Trenton as attorney at the June term, 1892, and as counselor at the February term, 1896. During the four years in which he has practiced his profession he has built up a large and successful business, and makes a specialty of real estate law. One of the important cases carried successfully through the Court of Errors and Appeals by him was that of Collins vs. Waters, decided at the March term, 1896.

RAYMOND P. WORTENDYKE, Jersey City, born at Pascack, Bergen county, N. J., December 30, 1845, is a son of Peter P. and Harriet Wortendyke, attended the public schools of Pascack and Hackensack, and was graduated from the New Jersey State Normal School June 10, 1862. He then taught school for upwards of seven years, the last three in Hasbrouck's Institute in Jersey City. Meanwhile he had studied law three and a half years in the office of Hon. Jacob R. Wortendyke and six months with ex-Senator Brinkerhoff, and being thus prepared was admitted to the bar at Trenton as attorney June 3, 1869, and as counselor June 6, 1872. He resides in Englewood, Bergen county, where he has served as public school trustee for twenty years and as counsel of the Public Road Board for ten years. He has also been the counsel of the township of Englewood for many years and is now city attorney of the city of Englewood.

RYNIER J. WORTENDYKE, Jersey City, born August 24, 1860, in Jersey City, N. J., is the son of Jacob R. and Susan J. (Doremus) Wortendyke. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1882. His law

studies were pursued in the office of Vredenburg & Garretson of Jersey City, and at Columbia Law School, receiving from the latter institution the degree of LL. B. in 1884. At the June term in 1885 he was admitted as attorney, and at the same term in 1888 as counselor, to the bar of New Jersey.

JAMES C. YOUNGBLOOD, Morristown, born November 25, 1840, in Morristown, N. J., is a son of Jacob and Maria Youngblood, and completed his common school education at the age of fifteen. He read law in his native city with Hon. Vaneleve Dalrymple for three years, and with Hon. Henry C. Pitney for fourteen months, and was admitted to the bar of this State at Trenton as attorney at the June term, 1864, and as counselor at the same term in 1867. He was in partnership with Mr. Pitney for about nineteen years, and the firm during its existence had charge of many important law cases and other legal business.

Mr. Youngblood served as counsel of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Morris county from May, 1869, to May, 1873, was a member of assembly from the First district of Morris county in 1875 and 1876, served as senator from Morris county from 1881 to 1886 inclusive, and was postmaster of Morristown from February 28, 1891, to February 28, 1895. On November 20, 1867, he was married in the church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D., rector of St. Thomas's church, New York city, assisted by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn (now bishop), to Miss Mary F., daughter of Philemon D. and Hannah M. Lawrence.

FREDERIC ADAMS, Newark, born October 9, 1840, in Amherst, N. H., is the son of Rev. Frederic Augustus and Mary J. (Means) Adams; the father, of New Ipswich, N. H., being a graduate of Dartmouth College and a clergyman and teacher, and the mother a daughter of Col. David McGregor Means, of Amherst. Mr. Adams was graduated from Phillips Academy at Andover in 1858 and from Yale College in 1862, read law at Harvard Law School in 1863-64, and was admitted to the bar in New York city in 1864. He was admitted to practice in this State as an attorney in February, 1868, and as a counselor in November, 1873.

On October 27, 1870, Mr. Adams was married in Putnam, Ohio, to Ella, daughter of John S. and Martha S. King. She died on November 14, 1896, leaving five children surviving her. Mr. Adams resides in Summit, N. J.

JOHN STILWELL APPLGATE, Red Bank, is a descendant of Thomas Applegate, who was with the Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts prior to 1635, and was the progenitor of the Applegate family in America. Of his three sons, one, Thomas Applegate, jr., settled in Middletown, Monmouth county, N. J., in 1674, and to his line belongs the subject of this sketch. The father of John was Joseph Stilwell Applegate, whose grandfather, John Stilwell, was an officer in the war of the Revolution. His mother was Ann Bray, a descendant of Rev. John Bray, a Baptist clergyman from England who settled in Monmouth county about the year 1680, and was the founder of the Baptist church at Holmdel, N. J.

John Stilwell Applegate was born in the township of Middletown, August 6, 1837. He was graduated at Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., in the class of 1858. Choosing the law as his profession, he studied in New Jersey with Robert Allen, jr., esq., and later with Hon. William L. Dayton, until the latter was appointed minister to France, when he completed his course with the late Edgar B. Wakeman, of Jersey City. He was licensed as an attorney in November, 1861, and as counselor in 1865. He began and has continued the exercise of his profession at Red Bank, N. J., practicing in the State and Federal courts. Among the more important reported cases with which he has been connected are those of Marsh vs. Mitchell, New York and Long Branch Railroad against Taylor, Second National Bank of Red Bank against Farr, Western Union Telegraph Company against Rogers, Township of Middletown against Hallenbake, City of Long Branch against Sloane, George W. Childs against Collector of Long Branch, New York and Long Branch Railroad Company against Borough of South Amboy, Eatontown against Shrewsbury, Edwards against Braeutigam, Holmdel against Shrewsbury, and State against Borough of Atlantic Highlands.

Between 1875 and 1879 Hon. Henry M. Nevius was associated in business with him in the name of Applegate & Nevius, and in 1884 he formed a copartnership with Frederick W. Hope, in the name of Applegate & Hope, which still continues.

During the Civil war he was special deputy of the Union League of America, organizing a number of chapters of that patriotic organization. For a number of years he served as school superintendent of the township of Shrewsbury, being elected as a Republican. He was a member of the State Republican Committee in the successful gubernatorial

torial campaign of Marcus L. Ward in 1865. He assisted in organizing the first building and loan association of his town, for a number of years serving as its president, and in 1875 he initiated a movement which resulted in the organization of the Second National Bank of Red Bank, and was elected president of the new institution, which position he filled until his resignation in 1887. Upon the incorporation of his town he was one of the first members of its governing body, and was elected as its chief the following year. In 1881 he was elected a member of the New Jersey State Senate, being the first Republican to represent the county in that position, and receiving the largest majority ever given to a Republican candidate by the voters of Monmouth county. While a member of the Senate he drafted and caused to be passed under the pressure of his influence a number of important laws. One of these was the act requiring the public printing to be done by contract by the lowest responsible bidder, which resulted in a large pecuniary saving to the State. In 1882 he assisted in organizing and building the New York and Atlantic Highlands Railroad, serving as its president until its consolidation with the Central Railroad of New Jersey. He is counsel of a number of corporations, and among those are the Western Union Telegraph Company, The New York and Long Branch Railroad Company, The Second National Bank of Red Bank, special counsel of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, and also counsel for several municipal corporations.

Among the positions of trust which he has filled for a number of years are, water commissioner of the town of Red Bank, director and treasurer of the Red Bank Gas Light Company, a director of the Second National Bank of Red Bank, president of the Board of Trustees of the First Baptist church of Shrewsbury at Red Bank, trustee and vice-president of the Monmouth Battle Monument Association. He is a member of the American Bar Association, and of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, a life member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club, of New York city, and a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

At the Commencement in 1880 he delivered the annual address before the alumni of Colgate University, and lately published a memorial volume of his college chum, George Arrowsmith, of New Jersey, entitled "Letters and Reminiscences of Lieutenant-Colonel Arrowsmith of the 157th New York State Volunteers."

He married in 1865 Deborah C. Allen, a daughter of Charles G. Allen, of Red Bank, New Jersey.



EPHRAIM CUTTER.

JOHN S. GIBSON, Newark, born in Hamburg, Sussex county, N. J., December 30, 1848, is the son of John and Elizabeth (Moore) Gibson, and received a district school education. At the age of thirteen he became a newsboy, and when fifteen he was apprenticed to the trade of printer. In 1871 he was made local editor of the New Jersey Herald in Newton, and from 1873 to 1892 edited the Iron Era of Dover. In the latter year he became general manager of the Newark Daily Advertiser. Mr. Gibson has been actively engaged in editorial work for nearly twenty-five years. He has contributed numerous articles on the local history of Northern New Jersey to newspapers and other periodicals, and has taken an active interest as speaker in every political campaign since 1872.

He has also been prominent in official life. He served as clerk of the Sussex County Board of Chosen Freeholders in 1872-73 and of the same board in Morris county in 1878-79; was assistant chief engineer of the Dover Fire Department from 1881 to 1892, and clerk and treasurer of the city of Dover from 1886 to 1892; was appointed mayor's secretary in Newark in 1894, and was confirmed comptroller of that city in 1895.

LEONARD KALISCH, Newark, born in Cleveland, Ohio, April 12, 1848, is a son of the late Dr. Isidor Kalisch, and was educated in New York city. Graduating from Columbia College Law School with the degree of LL.B. in 1877, he was admitted to the bars of New York and New Jersey the same year, and since then has successfully practiced his profession in Newark. He served in the Assembly from the old Fifth District of Essex county in 1889 and 1890 and from the Fourth District in 1892, and during each session was a member of several important committees. He was clerk of the House of Assembly of New Jersey in 1893, and has been a member of the Essex County Board of Elections since the passage of the ballot reform law in 1890. He is also a member of the Progress and Jeffersonian Clubs of Newark. As a lawyer he has for several years made a specialty of litigation bearing upon large damage suits, principally against railroads.

EDWARD KENNY, Newark, born in the First ward of Newark, N. J., September 11, 1854, is a son of Edward and Margaret (Coburn) Kenny, attended the public schools of his native city, and was graduated as LL.B. from Yale College Law School in 1885. He also read law in Newark with Coult & Howell, and was admitted to the bar of Connecticut in 1885, and to the New Jersey bar as attorney in June, 1887, and

as counselor in November, 1890. Mr. Kenny served as township clerk of Kearny, Hudson county, in 1879-83, 1886 and 1888, as treasurer in 1889-90, and as counsel in 1888 and 1890-93, and is now mayor of the city of East Newark, where he resides. He has argued several cases of municipal importance.

July 8, 1886, he married Helen O'Donovan, of Newark. Mr. Kenny's father came from Dublin, Ireland, to Newark, N. J., in 1847, and died there in 1887; his wife Margaret died in 1888.

FRANCIS WALLACE KNOWLES, Newark, born in Buffalo, N. Y., July 16, 1865, is the son of Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Knowles and Ellen J., daughter of Isaiah Toy, his wife, and came to Newark, N. J., in his youth. His father was pastor of the First M. E. church of Buffalo, and is now on the editorial staff of the New York Mail and Express. Francis was graduated from Newark Academy in 1882, attended Wesleyan University, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1888, winning two prizes and paying his expenses in newspaper work. He then entered the law office of Hon. J. Frank Fort, in Newark, and also took a course of lectures at Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar of this State before the June term of the Supreme Court in 1891. During his three years in the office of Judge Fort the latter was part owner of the Press-Register and Mr. Knowles had entire charge of the editorial pages of that paper.

Mr. Knowles is attorney for several large corporations and has been connected with such important cases as Seder vs. Jacobs, Duerr vs. Board of Fire Commissioners of Newark, Boylan vs. City of Newark, the Fox and Slater estates, and the Industrial Land Development Company. He is president and managing director of the Court Register Publishing Company, publishers of the New Jersey Court Register, a daily legal newspaper at Trenton, N. J.

In June, 1891, Mr. Knowles married a daughter of B. Franklin Jarrett, of Philadelphia, Pa.

THOMAS J. LINTOTT, Newark, born in Bangor, Me., May 22, 1857, is the son of Alfred and Ann Lintott, attended the public schools of his native city and St. Patrick's Parochial School of Newark, N. J., and was graduated from St. Vincent's College, Latrobe, Pa., in June, 1875. He read law in Newark with Joseph L. Munn, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in November, 1880, and as counselor in June, 1884. Mr. Lintott has made a specialty of the examination of

titles, of the law relating to titles, and of building and loan associations, being counsel for several of these concerns. He has been attorney for the People's Building and Loan Association of Harrison, one of the largest in the State, since 1883.

AUGUSTUS GODLEY RICHEY, Trenton, born in Warren county, N. J., March 17, 1819, was a son of William Richey, a prosperous farmer. He was graduated from Lafayette College in Easton, Pa., in 1840, read law with Col. James N. Reading, of Flemington, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1844. He settled in Asbury, where he practiced his profession until 1866, when he removed to Trenton, where he died January 15, 1894.

Mr. Richey was for several years the oldest practicing lawyer in in Trenton, and enjoyed the largest practice in Mercer county. In 1867 he formed a partnership with John R. Emery, which continued under the name of Richey & Emery for eight years, when Mr. Emery moved to Newark. Mr. Richey then took his son Isaac F. into partnership. Mr. Richey was the New Jersey counsel for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, vice-president of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company, vice president and the oldest director of the Mechanics' National Bank of Trenton, vice president of the Trenton Savings Fund Society and the Trenton Gas Company, president of the Enterprise Land Company, a director of the Penn Gas Coal Company of Philadelphia, and prominently connected with various other corporations. He was also a trustee of Lafayette College and the American Sunday School Union, one of the founders and continuously an elder and the president of the Board of Trustees of the Prospect Street Presbyterian Church of Trenton, and actively identified with the temperance organization of the State. He was charitable and progressive, and left a number of important bequests. In 1865 he was elected by the Republicans as State senator from Mercer county and served with honor and ability for three years. As a lawyer he is said to have tried more cases than any other practitioner in the State.

He married Anna G., a daughter of Gen. Isaac G. Farlee, of Flemington, N. J., who, with three children, Isaac F., Mary, and Mrs. Charles J. Fisk, survived him.

ISAAC FARLEE RICHEY, Trenton, is the only son of Hon. Augustus G. and Anna G. (Farlee) Richey, and was born in Asbury, Warren county, N. J., May 3, 1851. He was educated at the Lawrenceville

High school and Trenton Academy, read law in Trenton with Richey & Emery and with his father after Mr. Emery had retired from the firm, and finished his legal studies at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney June 2, 1875, and as a counselor in November, 1878, and since the first named year has been in active practice in Trenton. He is counsel for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and other important enterprises, and is also a director and trustee of a large number of corporations.

GEN. JAMES FOWLER RUSLING, Trenton, was born at Washington, Warren county, N. J., April 11, 1834, but his father, Gershom Rusling, removed to Trenton, N. J., in 1845. He was sent to Pennington Seminary in 1850, and graduated with first honors in 1852. Immediately afterwards he was admitted to the junior class at Dickinson College, and graduated there with second honors in 1854, and delivered the Master's oration and received his degree of A. M. there in 1857. Soon after graduating he was elected professor of natural science and belles lettres at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., and served there from 1854 to 1857. At the same time he read law, and was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1857 and to the New Jersey bar in 1859. He settled in Trenton in 1859 (in the practice of his profession), and continued to practice law there until August, 1861, when he entered the Union army as first lieutenant, Fifth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. He served all through the civil war—in the Army of the Potomac to the fall of 1863; in the Department of the Cumberland to summer of 1865; and in the U. S. War Department to September, 1867, when he retired as brigadier-general, U. S. Volunteers (brevet), "for meritorious and distinguished services, War of 1861." He was thus five times promoted on the recommendation of such officers as Generals Mott, Hooker, McClellan, Thomas, Sherman and Grant, and served in succession at regimental, brigade, division, corps, army, department and general U. S. army headquarters—a record unequalled in kind by any New Jersey officer. Returning to Trenton, he resumed the practice of law, and in 1868 was nominated for Congress by the Republican party, Second New Jersey District (over ex-Governor Newell), but was defeated by a small majority, this district being heavily Democratic as then constituted. In 1869 he was appointed United States pension agent for New Jersey by President Grant, and reappointed until 1877, when the New Jersey agency was abolished, with others, by consoli-

tion. Since then he has been engaged in general law practice and real estate business, and is now counselor at law in all New Jersey and U. S. Courts. In 1895 he was appointed by Governor Werts on a commission to consider the advisability of the State accepting certain lands at Englishtown, N. J., for a blind asylum, etc.; in 1896 he was appointed by Governor Griggs on a commission to investigate the subject of taxation in New Jersey; and in 1897 he was appointed a commissioner from New Jersey to the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, and became president of the New Jersey commission.

As an author, he has written considerably for various periodicals; for the *Quarterly Review*, *United States Service Magazine*, *Harper's Magazine*, the *Century*, *Christian Advocate*, etc. In 1875 he published a volume entitled "Across America, or the Great West and the Pacific Coast," being an account of his observations and adventures there, when inspector U. S. army, which passed through two editions. In 1886 he wrote a "History of State Street M. E. Church, Trenton, N. J." with a summary of the early history of Methodism in Trenton and New Jersey. In 1876 he delivered the annual address at both Dickinson Seminary and Dickinson College, and in 1888 and 1895 the annual address at Pennington Seminary. In 1890 and 1895 he wrote a "History of Pennington Seminary." In 1889 he delivered the Fourth of July Oration at Ocean Grove, N. J. In 1890 he received the degree of L.L.D. from his alma mater, Dickinson College. In 1895-96 he delivered an address on the "March of Methodism," in Philadelphia, Camden, Bridgeport, Trenton, Bridgeport, Conn., Cleveland, O., and elsewhere, and he has been a frequent speaker at literary, political and religious gatherings in New Jersey and elsewhere since 1859. On June 17, 1896, at Asbury Park, he read a paper on the "Battle of Monmouth," before the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution of the State of New Jersey, which was a clear and critical account of that battle and of much historic value.

He was president of Mercer County Sunday School Association 1875-1876, and trustee of Dickinson College 1862 to 1880. He was elected trustee of Pennington Seminary in 1868 and has served continuously since (except a year or so), and has been president of the Board of Trustees there since 1889. In 1852 he was one of the chief founders of the Alpha Omega Society there. In 1888 he founded the "Rusling Medal" for good conduct and scholarship there. He joined the Methodist Episcopal church in 1848, and is now a member and

trustee of the State Street M. E. church, Trenton, N. J. His father, grandfather, and great-grandfather were all Methodists before him—indeed, back to John Wesley and his times. In 1896 he was elected a lay delegate to the General Conference of the M. E. church at Cleveland, O., for the New Jersey Conference, and delivered the address on behalf of the laymen in response to that city's address of welcome.

General Rusling, it must be said, has thus served his age and time honorably and creditably, both as a lawyer and soldier—as a citizen and man, and few public men in New Jersey now command a more attentive audience.

He was married January 1, 1858, to Mary Freeman, daughter of Rev. Isaac Winner, D.D., of Pennington, N. J., who died the same year, without issue. He re married June 30, 1870, to Emily Welles, daughter of Mr. Isaac Wood, of Trenton, N. J., by whom he has had a son, James Wood, born May 3, 1874, and a daughter, Emily Welles, born October 18, 1884—both living. His grandfather, James Rusling, emigrated from Winterton, Lincolnshire, England, in 1795, and his great-grandfather, William McCullough, was a captain in the Revolutionary war. His father, Benjamin McCullough, also a captain in that war, came from North of Ireland about 1735, and settled in Greenwich, Sussex (now Warren) county, N. J.

SAMUEL MOUNT SCHENCK, of Hightstown, born near Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J., is the son of Henry Schenck and Mary Ann Mount, his wife, and on his father's side traces his lineage through other families of Dutch descent, notably the van Schuyler, the van Voorhees, the Smock, and the van Couwenhoven. He is of Schenck van Nydeck, the Holland branch of the German family, Die Schencken (the Cup Bearer), the first now known being the Knight Edgar, surnamed the Schenck, who in the reign of Charlemagne was the Burg-Scheneke, Wine Keeper of the Castle of the Imperial Palatinate at Aix-la-Chapelle, which office his posterity inherited for a long time, deriving their name from the same. He flourished about 798 A. D. His wife's name was Fredegunde, born in the region of the Moselle.

The old Coat of Arms of the family is derived from the office formerly belonging to its members in the German Imperial household at Aix-la-Chapelle and exhibits a goblet in the center of a blue shield. The blazon of the Arms and the Crest of the family Schenck van Nydeck,



HARRY S. DOUGLASS.

Dutch heraldry, are as follows: Arms—Sable, a lion rampant, Or, langued et armè. Gu. and Az. Crest—Out of a Coronet (German baron's), Or, a demi-lion rampant, Or, langued et armè. Gu. and Az. (See *America Heraldica*, by E. De V. Vermont, and authority there quoted; also Lieutenant A. D. Schenck's Rev. William Schenck, his Ancestry and Descendants, and the family of Schenck, by its genealogist, the late Rev. Garret C. Schenck, in Ellis's *History of Monmouth county*.)

Through the Barons van Toutenburg, the family, upon the authorities stated, is traced down to Christianns Schenck van Nydeck (German, Schenk von Nydeggen), the second son of Reynier Schenck, Baron van Toutenburg, in 1225, and from him through Gen. Peter Schenck, the brother of Sir Martin, so prominent in the war between the Netherlands and Spain, is further traced, without a break, down to Roelof Martense Schenck, who emigrated to America from Amersfoort, Holland, in 1650, and settled on Long Island. He was a Captain of Horse, styled Gentleman, commissioned justice for Kings county, N. Y., and was one of the richest, if not the richest man on the island in his day. His son, Garret Roelofse Schenck, also styled Gentleman in his will, and of large means, settled in Monmouth county, N. J., in 1696, and was a member of the Provincial Assembly of New Jersey from 1721 to 1726. His son, Koert, was the father of the Rev. William Schenck, the ancestor of the late Gen. Robert C. Schenck and of Admiral James Findlay Schenck, of Ohio. The same Koert was the grandfather of one Koert, quite a traditional hero in the war of the Revolution, whose son, Peter Voorhees Schenck, was commissioned lieutenant by Governor Bloomfield in 1806, and this Peter was the father of Henry Schanck, the father of Samuel M. Henry Schanck was a farmer, one of the five justices first elected by the people under the new constitution for five years; was re-elected, and after the second term declined another election. He was elected a commissioner of appeals in 1854 and annually thereafter until his death in December, 1881. The surname should be spelled with an *e* instead of an *a*, the latter form having been first adopted in this line of descent by Lieut. Peter, to make the spelling suggest the correct English pronunciation.

Samuel Mount Schenck was educated at Freehold Institute, then in charge of O. R. Willis its principal, a prominent educator, and under the private tutelage of Charles A. Walters, an excellent teacher in that school. He read law with Aaron R. Throckmorton, of Freehold, and

James Otterson, of Philadelphia, and while in the latter city took a course of lectures in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania under E. Spencer Miller, Peter McCall, and Judge Sharswood. He was admitted before the Supreme Court of New Jersey as attorney at November term, 1862, and as counselor at the same term in 1865. He was elected mayor of the Borough of Hightstown in 1876 and 1882, was its attorney for several years, is attorney for his township, and was one of the prime movers in organizing the First National Bank of Hightstown, of which he is attorney, and for some time was one of the directors. He was highly influential in consolidating the Central National Bank with this institution and harmonizing their conflicting interests, and was also vice-president and treasurer of the Pennsylvania, Slatington & New England Railroad Company, running from Slatington, Pa., through Warren and Sussex counties, N. J., to Pine Island, N. Y. To the great slate interests in the town Pen Argyl, on the line of this road, in connection with Hon. E. T. R. Applegate and others, he added the enterprise of purchasing lands, laying out streets, and the sale of lots, by which that place became rapidly built up. He also organized the company owning its beautiful cemetery, and the Blue Ridge and Pen Argyle Slate Companies, as well as the Pen Argyle Land Improvement Company. Returning from these enterprises to the active practice of his profession, his tastes, as well as the interests of his clients prompt him, to shun the expense and risks of trials in the courts when it can well be avoided. He has a varied and extensive law practice.

Mr. Schenck resides at Evergreen, a farm and suburb of Hightstown. He was married on June 20, 1866, at St. Peter's church, Freehold, N. J., to Mary Augusta, daughter of James Lloyd and Nancy Ely Johnson, his wife. Mr. Lloyd was a merchant and the son of William Lloyd, who was a member of the General Assembly and Legislative Council, judge of the court of Common Pleas, county collector, sheriff of Monmouth county, and a soldier all through the Revolution. Brevet-Major Richard Lloyd, a brother of William, was an officer of prominence in the Revolutionary war, and one of the first members of the Society of the Cincinnati in New Jersey. Nancy Ely Johnson was a granddaughter of William Johnson, also a soldier of the Revolution, who as tradition gives us, was confined in the prison ship Jersey, from which he escaped by swimming; it is certain he was imprisoned in one of the old Sugar Houses in New York, from which he was taken to Staten

Island and from there escaped. Mrs. Schenck, like her husband, is connected with several other old Monmouth families, and in the direct line of descent with the Corlis, Grandin, Throckmorton, and Forman.

PETER L. VOORHEES was born at Blawenburgh, Somerset county, N. J., July 12, 1825. He was of pure Dutch ancestry, and was a direct descendant in the male line of Coert van voor Hees, who lived prior to 1600 in front of Hees, near Ruinen, Drenthe, Holland, and whose son, Steven Coerte, a man of means, emigrated from Holland in the ship Bontekoe, in April, 1660, to America, settling at Flatbush, Long Island, where he purchased a large estate. The New Jersey family was founded by Peter Gerritse Van Voorhees, the great grandson of the emigrant, who left Long Island in 1720 to escape the payment of tithes to the English Church, which the Colonial Government was endeavoring to collect. He settled at Blawenburgh, N. J., becoming one of the chief land owners in the county. The original plantation descended in a direct line through successive generations to Judge Peter Voorhees, the father of Peter L. Voorhees, the subject of this sketch.

Peter L. Voorhees received his education in the common schools of his native township, and upon reaching his majority chose the law for his profession. He entered the office of Richard S. Field, of Princeton, as a student, and at the same time attended the lectures of the law school of Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1851. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in the same year, and in the following year settled in Camden, N. J., where he practiced his profession continuously for nearly forty-five years, and where he died November 29, 1895.

Mr. Voorhees's strong mental characteristics, supplemented by an unflagging zeal, a persevering industry and a sterling integrity, soon secured for him an acknowledged position among the leaders of the bar. He was a profound lawyer, of marked ability in the preparation and trial of causes, and the judicial reports of his State show him to have been engaged in many large and important suits. He was opposed to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the memorable suit of Black vs. the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, in which was involved the control of the New Jersey railways now operated by the former corporation, and was so successful in court that it was compelled to procure special legislation to effect its purpose. In his early practice he was counsel for the city of Camden, and later, about 1866, he was

tendered the appointment of justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court, which, however, he declined, on account of the insufficient salary attached to it. For a long term of years he was counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and its associated companies for the district of Camden, resigning about two years before his death on account of his health.

At the time of his death he was president of the Camden Safe Deposit and Trust Company, a director of the West Jersey Ferry Company and of the West Jersey Title and Guaranty Company, one of the managers of the Cooper Hospital, one of the trustees of the Cooper estate, president of the Camden County Bar Association, a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution of New Jersey, an ex-vice-president of the Holland Society of New York and of the Nederland Society of Philadelphia, and in wisdom, ability and worth the foremost citizen of the community in which he had lived.

In his religion he was a member of the First Presbyterian church of Camden, N. J., which he largely assisted in establishing, and was a sincere and faithful follower of the doctrine and beliefs which his Dutch ancestors contended for with so much persistence and success.

FREDERIC WILLIAM WARD, Newark, born in Rahway, N. J., January 30, 1858, is the son of Samuel D. and Rebecca M. Ward, and a descendant of the Morris county, N. J., branch of the Ward family. Samuel was born and lived until his majority in Hanover, his mother being a member of the Dodds of Bloomfield. His wife was a daughter of Isaac Miller, a long time resident at Lyons Farms, while her mother came from the Miller family which lived prior to the Revolutionary war in what is now a part of the city of Elizabeth. F. W. Ward was graduated from Rahway Seminary in 1876, read law in Newark with Frederic W. Stevens, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorney at the February term, 1879, and as counselor at the same term in 1882. From his admission until May, 1891, he was in partnership with his preceptor, and since then has been connected with many cases mainly in the Court of Chancery and Circuit Court.

June 14, 1888, Mr. Ward was married to Miss Jessie O., daughter of James and Harriet M. (Hedden) Peek, of East Orange, where he resides.

JACOB EWING WARD, Newark, born in Afton, N. J., is a son of Moses Dodd and J. Louisa (Sayre) Ward, and was graduated from Rutgers

College in 1875. His ancestors on both sides fought for independence in the Revolutionary War. His law studies were pursued in Newark with Stone & Jackson, and he was admitted as attorney in June, 1878, and as counselor in February, 1892. He resides near Madison, N. J., his office being in the Prudential building, Newark, N. J.

CHARLES D. HENNION, Newark, born in Newark, N. J., March 23, 1855, was educated in the Grammar School of his native city, and also read law with the late firm of McCarter & Keen. He was admitted to the bar of this State at Trenton at the June term, 1877, as an attorney, and since 1884 has been a clerk in the Essex county Surrogate's Court.

GEORGE WILLIAM WRAY PORTER, Newark, born in Phoenixville, Chester county, Pa., December 22, 1863, is a son of Rev. Joseph W. and Rebecca (Stem) Porter, and was graduated from Trenton Model School in 1881 and from Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., in 1885. He studied law with McCarter, Williamson & McCarter, of Newark, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in 1888, and as counselor in 1891.

Mr. Porter served under Joseph Coult as assistant city counsel of Newark from February, 1890, to May 1, 1892, since which time he has had charge of the completion of titles, under the Martin act, to properties bought by that city. Mr. Porter was elected on the Republican ticket a member of the Assembly of New Jersey of 1897 from Essex county by a majority of 21,575, which was the highest majority of any of the Assembly candidates.

AUGUST W. ROSINGER, Newark, born in Germany on the 31st of December, 1853, came to this country with his parents at an early age. He was educated in the public schools of Harrison and Newark, N. J., and under private tutelage, and read law in the office of Charles T. Glen, of Newark. He was admitted to the bar of this State at Trenton before the Supreme Court as an attorney at the November term, 1878, and as a counselor at the June term, 1886, and is now a member of the law firm of Glen & Rosinger. He was married in January, 1880, to Miss Mary E., only daughter of the late William C. Davis, of Newark, captain of Co. H, 2d D. C. Vols., in the war of the Rebellion.

EDWARD WADE BENJAMIN, Newark, born in Brooklyn, L. I., January 13, 1867, is the son of Edward and Hannah Benjamin, and received a

preliminary education in the public schools. He is descended from an old New England family, whose progenitors came over in the Mayflower. While a youth he served about two and one-half years as clerk in the Chemical National Bank of New York city. After being graduated from Columbia College Law School in 1888, he studied law with McCarter, Williamson & McCarter, of Newark, and was admitted to the bar at the February term of the New Jersey Supreme Court, 1891. He is a member of the Common Council from the Eleventh ward of Newark, and in the fall of 1885 was elected a vice-president to represent the Sixth Congressional district of the State Republican League of New Jersey.

ADRIAN RIKER, Newark, born in Clinton township, Essex county, N. J., August 16, 1858, is a son of William Riker, of Holland-Dutch descent, and Sarah M. Hunter, his wife of Scotch-English ancestry. He was educated at Newark Academy, Princeton College, and Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar of New York in 1891 and to the New Jersey bar as attorney in June, 1883, and as counselor in November, 1887. He is master in chancery and was member of assembly in 1888 and 1889, and is a member of the law firm of Riker & Riker. December 2, 1891, he married Louise C., daughter of Ichabod W. and Mary L. Dawson, of Newark, N. J.

EDWARD SANDERSON BLACK, Newark, born in Newark, N. J., March 6, 1856, is the son of Joseph and Hannah R. (Sanderson) Black, a Scotchman, and was educated at Peddie Institute and Columbia Law School, graduating from the latter May 14, 1879. He read law with Hon. J. Frank Fort, was admitted to the bar as attorney in February, 1879, and as counselor in June, 1886, and has been connected with such cases as the Newark Savings Institution's second failure, the Maggie Albrecht murder trial and Orrin E. Runyon vs. Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co. He was president of the First Presidential Voters' Association in 1880, and of the old Thirteenth Ward Republican Executive Committee from 1882 to 1885, and has been a member of the city and county Republican committees. He is a member of the New Jersey Historical Society and has delivered several lectures, written many articles for newspapers, and translated numerous poems from the German, notably the "Veiled Image at Sais." December 14, 1881, he married Evelyn T., daughter of Charles Lambert, formerly of Morristown, N. J.

ELWOOD S. LEARY, Newark, born in Newark, N. J., and educated in



EDWARD DUDLEY.

the public and high schools of that city, is the son of John N. and Harriet (Dickerson) Leary, both descendants of Revolutionary stock. He was graduated from Columbia Law School, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1881, and is engaged in practice in his native city. February 8, 1891, he married Miss Susanna Nichols, of New York.

HERBERT WILLIAM KNIGHT, Trenton and Newark, born in Brighton, England, October 24, 1857, is a son of William and Katherine (Bannister) Knight, was educated in the public schools of his native country, and read law in Newark, N. J., with John Whitehead and Coult & Howell. He was admitted as attorney in November, 1880, and as counselor in February, 1888, and has been official stenographer of the Ninth Judicial District of New Jersey since 1881. He is master and examiner in chancery, Supreme Court commissioner, and since 1880 notary public. He was counsel for defendant in the post-office case of Conklin vs. Soer *et al.*, and the murder trial of People vs. Buchanan, and is counsel to the N. J. Division of the League of American Wheelmen. On two occasions he has been to Ireland, England and Germany, to take testimony on commission. Mr. Knight has written various sketches and short stories for the local press and for metropolitan and other magazines. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the B. P. O. E., the L. A. W., and the Royal Arcanum; member of the National Committee on Rights and Privileges and chairman of the same committee, New Jersey division, L. A. W.; ex-commodore of the Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association; ex-president of the Passaic Boat Club and Business Men's Cycle League of Newark; president of the Essex Bicycle Club of Newark; and a member of the South Side Gun Club, the Newark Cricket Club, and the Atalanta Wheelmen. He came to the United States in 1875, taking out naturalization papers on the day he arrived, October 15; is a member of the firms of Knight & Knight, stenographers, etc., Newark, and Knight & Gnichtel, stenographers, Trenton; and is in the active practice of law in Newark.

JOSEPH DOUGLAS GALLAGHER, Newark, born in Bloomfield, Essex county, N. J., June 28, 1854, is the son of Joseph S. and Susan C. (Clark) Gallagher, and was educated at Princeton and Western Reserve Colleges, graduating from the latter in 1876. His father, born in New York city, in 1801, was an officer in the regular army from 1820 to 1837, when he entered the ministry and for many years officiated as pastor

of the Brick church in Orange and later as treasurer of the Union Theological Seminary. His wife, Susan C., born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., in 1814, was a daughter of Luther Clark. Joseph D. Gallagher read law with Hon. John Whitehead, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in November, 1880, and as counselor in June, 1885. November 15, 1881, he married Barbara Mary, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Whiteright) McIntosh, of Bloomfield, N. J., where he resides.

THOMAS NESBITT McCARTER, JR., Newark, born October 20, 1867, in Newark, N. J., is the son of Hon. Thomas N. and the late Mary L. (Haggerty) McCarter, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1888. He pursued his legal studies under the direction of his father and at Columbia Law School and was admitted as attorney in June, 1891, and as counselor in June, 1894. He is a master in chancery and a member of the law firm of McCarter, Williamson & McCarter, of Newark. In February, 1895, he was appointed by Governor Griggs judge of the First District Court of the City of Newark, and assumed the duties of that office April 1, 1895, for a term of five years. This position, however, does not interfere with the duties of his private practice.

ERNEST E. COE, Newark, born in Newark, N. J., February 14, 1841, is the son of Joseph D. and Abby W. (Brown) Coe, and of English descent. His ancestors on both sides were among the earliest settlers of his native city and took an active part in the Revolutionary war. The house of his great-grandfather, Benjamin Coe, on the corner of Court and Washington streets, Newark, was burned by the British during that struggle. Mr. Coe was educated at the Newark Wesleyan Institute (now the Newark Academy), read law in the same city with David A. Hayes, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in February, 1862, and as a counselor in February, 1865, and since his admission has been in active practice in Newark, where he has been officially interested in several public improvement associations. He is the recording secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society, is a member and formerly a director of the Sons of the American Revolution, and over the nom-de-plume of "Antiquary" has done considerable newspaper work, mainly on historical subjects. He is also the treasurer and one of the organizers of the Revolutionary Memorial Society. September 7, 1870, he married Julia P., daughter of Jacob H. Burnet, of Newark.

AARON COE, Newark, born October 2, 1779, in Newark, N. J., was the son of Benjamin Coe and Bethia, daughter of Ichabod Grummon, his wife, and the grandson of Benjamin Coe, whose home on the corner of Court and Washington streets, Newark, was burned by the English in the Revolutionary war. Afterward the family moved to Hanover, Morris county. Mr. Coe was graduated from Princeton College in 1797 and was licensed as an attorney in 1801. In 1834 he was appointed judge of the Essex County Court of Common Pleas and served five years. For several years he was a director of the Newark Banking and Insurance (now the National Newark Banking) Company. As a lawyer and jurist he commanded respect and confidence, and during an active career was highly esteemed. In 1804 he married Catharine Hansen Elmer, daughter of Dr. Philemon Elmer, of Westfield, N. J., whose first American ancestor came from England in the ship *Rose* in 1632, two years prior to the coming of Robert Coe (from Sussex county, England), the ancestor of the Coe family. Judge Coe died in Westfield, N. J., June 26, 1857, leaving two sons: Philemon Elmer Coe, born June 20, 1815, died unmarried December 20, 1873, who was graduated from Princeton in 1834, entered the Presbyterian church in 1839, and became a clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1842, holding as such pastorates in Plainfield and Westfield, N. J.; and George Washington Coe, born February 22, 1818, practiced as a physician in Orange, N. J., and died in 1846. Catherine E., a daughter of Aaron Coe, married Alfred Mills, counselor at law, of Morristown. Another daughter, Julia E., became the wife of Dr. Nathan W. Condict.

ABRAHAM MANNERS, Newark, born in Mercer county, N. J., July 14, 1835, is a son of Jacob S. and Ann Maria Manners, and received his early education in the schools of Hunterdon county. He read law with Bennet Van Syckle, now judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and at the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Law School, and was admitted at Trenton as an attorney at the June term, 1859, and as counselor at the November term, 1862. Since his admission Mr. Manners has been in active and successful practice in Newark, N. J. At the charter election of 1895 he was elected alderman of the Fourth ward of that city. On December 21, 1864, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Charles W. and Sarah (Merrill) Stout, of Hopewell township, Mercer county, N. J.

JOHN ALBERT MCGOWN, Newark, born in Glasgow, Scotland, January 23, 1865, came to America in 1886, leaving Glasgow on September 24,

and arriving at Newark, N. J., October 6. He is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Alexander) McGown, and received his education in Scotland, attending the Paisley Grammar School and Academy at Paisley and was graduated from the University of Glasgow. He read law in Newark with Edward M. Colie from January 28, 1887, until his admission to the bar of New Jersey as attorney in June, 1891. While a college student at Glasgow he received fifth prize in class of Conveyancing in 1885-86, and was one of six mentioned in the honor list in a two days' special examination in April, 1886, on the completion of Feudal Titles, conducted by the Faculty of Procurators of the city of Glasgow. November 24, 1891, he married Martha Allen Gallagher, daughter of James and Charlotte (Bolton) Gallagher, of Newark, N. J., but all natives of Scotland.

HON. AMZI DODD,¹ Newark, son of Dr. Joseph Smith Dodd, and nephew of Amzi Dodd, esq., was born in Bloomfield, N. J., March 2, 1823. He is a lineal descendant of Daniel Dod, an English Puritan, who emigrated to America about the year 1646, and, in company with other immigrants, helped to form a settlement at Sagus (now known as the city of Lynn), a thriving seaport on Massachusetts Bay. This, his earliest American progenitor, died prior to 1665, leaving four sons, all in their minority, the eldest of whom was, after his father, named Daniel. While yet under age he joined the colony of Rev. Abraham Pierson, who founded the town of Newark in 1666, and to him a home lot was assigned in the neighborhood of what was for so many years known as the "Stone Bridge." He was a good mathematician, a surveyor by profession, and in 1692 a member of the colonial General Assembly. His son, John, and grandson, John, and great-grandson, John, were all, in a direct line, ancestors of Dr. Joseph Smith Dodd, father of Amzi Dodd, and in their times were all men of mark. Dr. Dodd was born in Bloomfield, N. J., January 10, 1791, was graduated from Princeton College in 1813, and commenced the practice of medicine in his native place in 1816. He was a skillful physician, and a man widely esteemed and respected. He was elected to the State Senate in 1842, and was largely instrumental in establishing the State Lunatic Asylum. He died September 5, 1847.

Amzi Dodd, the subject of this sketch, after receiving a good preparatory education, entered the sophomore class of the College of New

¹ *Antiquities of Essex and Hudson Counties, New Jersey*, by William H. Shaw.

Jersey, at Princeton, in May, 1839, and was graduated from this institution in September, 1841, with the highest honors. Very soon thereafter he went to Virginia, where he taught school until 1845, and then returning to Newark, N. J., began the study of law. Having been admitted to the bar as attorney in 1848 he formed a connection with Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, subsequently Secretary of State, in his law business, and thus remained until 1850. In this year he was appointed Clerk of the Common Council of the city of Newark, an office which he held till 1853, when he resigned it.

In the Fremont and Dayton campaign of 1856 Mr. Dodd, who was a strong Freesoil man, was nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, which was composed of Essex and Hudson counties. He was defeated, however, by Jacob R. Wortendyke. During all this time he continued in the practice of his profession, year by year increasing his reputation as an attorney and counselor until 1871, when he received the appointment of Vice-Chancellor of New Jersey. In the delicate and important work thus assigned to him he was engaged until 1875, when he resigned; but to the same duties he was again called in 1881. At the close of this year Lewis C. Grover, president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., resigned his office, and Mr. Dodd, who had been the Mathematician of the company since 1863 (as the successor to Joseph P. Bradley, late Justice of the United States Supreme Court), and who was well acquainted with its vast and complicated business, was strongly urged to accept the vacant position. This he was induced to do, and from the office of Vice-Chancellor now, a second time, retired. Under Mr. Dodd's able management the Mutual Benefit has constantly increased its business and now ranks among the leading life insurance companies in America.

Besides these weighty offices he has at various times been charged with others, important, it is true, but the responsibilities of which did not rest so heavily upon himself alone. In 1863 he represented the county of Essex in the State Legislature. In 1872 he was appointed one of the special justices of the Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of New Jersey, which office he held until 1882, when he resigned it. In 1875 he was appointed one of the Riparian Commissioners, a position he held for many years. He has also, for many years past, been, and now is, one of the Managers of the New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, appointed by the Supreme Court of the State.

The professional demands he has been called upon to meet have been rather upon his judgment as a man of great legal attainment and profound knowledge of business as conducted in all the pursuits of life than upon his native abilities as an advocate. Many of the older citizens of Newark will recall his maiden speech in the First Presbyterian church at a celebration of our national anniversary in 1851. The panegyric upon Washington, hackneyed as was the theme, fell from his tongue deep into every heart, and for weeks and months the young orator's name was upon every lip. Although much absorbed in legal and judicial duties, Mr. Dodd has notably continued his mathematical and classical studies of which he has ever been fond. In 1873 the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by his alma mater, now the Princeton University. He has delivered addresses on public occasions and in early life responded cheerfully to calls from lyceums and institutions of learning. He was one of the earliest and most active promoters of the Republican party in 1856, speaking in its advocacy throughout his congressional district. Mr. Dodd resides in Bloomfield, Essex county, his native town.

William S. Dodd, Newark, is a son of Hon. Amzi Dodd, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in February, 1892. He is now connected with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., of which his father is president.

CHARLES T. GLEN, Newark, born at Matteawan, Dutchess county, N. Y., September 28, 1844, was educated at Burr and Burton Seminary at Manchester, Vt. Removing to Newark, N. J., in 1865, he entered as student at law the office of Hon. Cortlandt Parker and Anthony Q. Keasbey, and was admitted to the New Jersey Bar as an attorney in 1869 and as a counselor in 1873. He was also admitted as attorney and counselor of the United States Courts in 1876. He began to practice immediately after receiving his license as attorney, remaining in the office of his preceptors and in charge of a portion of their business until his admission as counselor; since that time he has been in practice for himself with great success, never having removed from the office in which he first established himself twenty-three years ago. Since 1890 he has been senior partner in the law firm of Glen & Rosinger at 741 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

Mr. Glen was for a short time acting assistant United States attorney under Anthony Q. Keasbey, served three terms as commander of Livingston Council, American Legion of Honor, was two terms master of



Fraternally Yours,
James R. Durrand

Washington Lodge No. 33, F. & A. M., and was for many years trustee of the Second Presbyterian church at Elizabeth, N. J., and one of the vice presidents of the Law and Order Society of that place.

He was married by Rev. William R. Glen at Elizabeth, N. J., on the 13th of October, 1870, to Catharine Frances Young, daughter of Peter R. and Hannah (Low) Young, formerly of Young's Mills near Flemington, N. J. (descendants of the Holland settlers of Hunterdon county before the Revolution). He now resides in a handsome home, surrounded by three acres of land, on the corner of the Salem road and North avenue, Union township, Union county, about four miles from Newark and just outside the Elizabeth city line. He has four children: Catharine Young Glen, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. (class of 1894), now beginning to be known in literary circles; Mary Avery Glen, also a Mt. Holyoke student and a member of the Chase School of Art, New York; Anna Low Glen, now preparing for college; and Helen Thorp Renwick Glen.

Mr. Glen was named after his uncle, Charles A. Thorp, of Norwich, one of the oldest and best known lawyers of Chenango county, N. Y. He is also connected by marriage with the late Hon. Edward Coke Billings, of New Haven and New Orleans, United States judge for the District of Louisiana; with Hon. Charles W. Billings, of Glen Cove, N. Y.; and with Mrs. Elizabeth Mead, president of Mt. Holyoke College. Mr. Glen was the third son of Rev. William Renwick Glen and Mary Sophia, daughter of Nathan B. Avery, of Hudson, N. Y., who were married July 23, 1838.

Rev. William Renwick Glen, son of William and Isabella (Renwick) Glen, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, January 12, 1812, came to the United States at an early age, was a ruling elder in church at Matteawan, Dutchess county, N. Y., under the pastorate of Rev. Samuel Irenaeus Prime, D. D., was graduated from Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vt., July 9, 1845, and from the Princeton (N. J.) Theological Seminary in 1848, preached as a Presbyterian minister in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois and Indiana for over thirty years, and died at Frankfort, Ind., March 31, 1880. He had nine children, four of whom died in infancy; one, William Miller Glen, died at German Valley, N. J., aged about fifteen years; and four are now living, viz: Irenaeus Renwick Glen, M. D., of Plainfield, N. J.; Charles T. Glen, of Newark, N. J.; Lillian, wife of Washington B. Ludlam, of Myrtle, Los Angeles county, Cal.; and Cornelia Bevin, wife of Edward T. Roe, of

Chicago, late assistant United States attorney for Illinois. Mary Sophia, widow of Rev. William Renwick Glen, died at Bradfordton, Sangamon county, Ill., January 25, 1894. The grandmother, Isabella Renwick, was of the same family to which Renwick the Covenanter belonged.

HON. THOMAS NESBITT McCARTER, of Newark, one of the most distinguished lawyers of New Jersey, was born in Morristown, this State, January 31, 1824. He was the second son of Robert Harris and Eliza (Nesbitt) McCarter, of Morris county, and a grandson of John McCarter, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, who came to America in 1775. Mr. McCarter inherited in liberal measure those sturdy qualities that have marked him as a man of unusual capacity and force of character, yet combined with this rich inheritance he has from boyhood manifested and cultivated the natural instincts of a scholar. He was carefully prepared for college by Rev. Clarkson Dunn at Newton, N. J., and when sixteen entered the junior class of Princeton, where he soon took high rank as an industrious student. He was graduated with honors in September, 1842, being one of the commencement orators, and received the Master's degree in course in 1847. While in college he was a prominent member of the "Whig" Society and always took an active part in debating circles.

He early decided upon the law as a profession, and very soon after graduation entered the law office of Hon. Martin Ryerson, of Newton, N. J., where he laid the foundation for an eminent and successful legal career. In October, 1845, he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney and in January, 1849, as a counselor, and in the former year became a partner with his distinguished preceptor. This association continued until 1853. Mr. McCarter rapidly acquired a large law practice and a reputation for industry, perseverance, and integrity. He studied carefully every question that came before him, solved with remarkable clearness the smallest problem of litigation, and gave close attention to even the minutest detail—characteristics which have attended him throughout a notable career. In 1854 he was elected collector of Sussex county, an office he filled for three years. In 1862 he was elected to the New Jersey Assembly by a union of both political parties without opposition, and in that body became chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. He prepared the new tax law, and was active and influential in other important legislation. In 1863 he was appointed reporter of the Court of Chancery by Chancellor Green,

and published two volumes of its Reports. He was a director of the Sussex Bank, the Sussex Railroad Company, and the well known Morris Canal and Banking Company, and still holds the latter position, being its oldest director in commission.

In 1865 Mr. McCarter removed to Newark, N. J., where he has since resided and practiced his profession, and where he had associated with him as a partner Oscar Keen from 1868 to 1882. He is now the senior member of the law firm of McCarter, Williamson & McCarter, composed of himself, his two sons, Robert H. and Thomas N. McCarter, jr., and his son-in-law, Edwin B. Williamson. This is one of the strongest and best known law firms in the State, having an extensive practice in the State courts and the courts of the United States.

Mr. McCarter is a strong advocate, and a man whose arguments are at once convincing and logical. Courteous and dignified in the highest degree, of a commanding presence, he is a powerful advocate, and before a jury is the personification of all that is noble and just. His ability to grasp and elucidate the most intricate points of the law has few parallels. He is profoundly versed in jurisprudence, a scholar of rare legal as well as literary attainments, and a lawyer whose honesty, integrity, and fidelity have never been questioned. He is recognized as one of the strongest and most eminent members of the New Jersey bar, and as a citizen is universally respected and esteemed. He is a Presbyterian in religion, a gentleman of the purest Christian principles, and a man whose sense of honor and justice is exalted. On all moral questions he has ever taken a decisive stand for right and purity. His exuberant wit and repartee are well known and seldom equaled, and always give the keenest pleasure.

Mr. McCarter was nominated a presidential elector for New Jersey on the Douglass ticket in 1860, but withdrew from the Democratic party on the issue made in 1864 of the prosecution of the war, and has ever since been a staunch Republican. He was a strong supporter of the Union during the Rebellion, has always taken a keen interest in all public questions, and is a man of unswerving loyalty and patriotism. Twice he was tendered the position of justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey,—once by Governor Olden and afterward, in 1866, by Governor Ward, but declined the appointment on each occasion, preferring the regular practice of his profession, in which he has been so eminently successful. Together with Professor Cook, of Rutgers, and Hon. Abram Browning, of Camden, he was appointed by Gov. Bedle a

commissioner for the New York and New Jersey boundary adjustment, Mr. Depew, Chancellor Pierson, and Elias W. Leavenworth being the New York members. In 1868 he delivered the annual Commencement address before the Whig and Clio Societies at Princeton College, the trustees of which in 1875 conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. For many years he has been a valued trustee of that institution, and has always taken an active interest in its progress and welfare. He was for a time one of the trustees of Evelyn College, and was an organizer and the only president of the old Citizens' Law and Order League of Newark. He is an honorary incorporator of the Dickinson Law School at Carlisle, Pa., fellow of the American Geographical Society; a vice-president of the Scotch-Irish Society of America; and a member of the Washington Association of Morristown, N. J., and of the Princeton Club of New York. He is counsel for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Morris Canal and Banking Company, the East Jersey Water Company, the New Jersey Zinc and Iron Company, and many other corporations. Both as lawyer and citizen he is one of the noted and influential men of the State.

On the 4th of December, 1849, Mr. McCarter was married to Mary Louise, daughter of Uzal C. Haggerty, a prominent resident of Newton, N. J. Mrs. McCarter died June 28, 1896, leaving six children: Robert H., a member of the law firm of McCarter, Williamson & McCarter; Uzal H., secretary and trust officer of the Fidelity Title and Deposit Company, of Newark; Thomas N., jr., also a member of his father's law firm; and Fannie A., Jane Haggerty (Mrs. Edwin B. Williamson), and Eliza Nesbitt, all of Newark, N. J.

BENJAMIN GARRISON DEMAREST, Newark, born in Passaic, N. J., June 26, 1867, received his preliminary education at the high school of his native city. He was graduated as LL. B. from the Columbia Law School in 1888, received the degree of LL. M. from the New York University Law School and read law with William F. Gaston, of Passaic, and Abner C. Thomas, of New York city. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1888, and as a counselor at the same term, 1891, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1890. Since 1893 Mr. Demarest has been title officer of the Fidelity Title and Deposit Company of Newark, N. J., where he resides.

CHARLES A. DICKSON of the city of Newark, born April 23, 1872, in Newton, Sussex county, N. J., is a son of Darius M. and Alice (Swarts)

Dickson, and was graduated from Seeley's Classical School at Decker-town, N. J., in 1888. He read law with Hon. J. Martin, of Decker-town, N. J., and Coult & Howell, of Newark and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, as an attorney in June, 1893, and as a counselor in June, 1896. He remained with the firm of Coult & Howell from the time of his admission until October, 1895. Since that time he has held the position of settlement officer for the Fidelity Title and Deposit Company, of Newark.

On April 3, 1894, Mr. Dickson was married to Adelaide Hoff, daughter of John Hoff, of Belvidere, N. J.

CHARLES BORCHERLING, Newark, born in Berlin, Prussia, January 11, 1827, is the son of Charles F. and Christiana (Helmund) Borchering, and came to America when comparatively a young man, settling in Newark, N. J. He read law with Hon. Cortlandt Parker, and was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney at the June term, 1860, and as a counselor at the November term, 1863. Since 1860 Mr. Borchering has practiced his profession in Newark with unusual success, and in all the higher courts of the State, having for many years an extensive and lucrative law business.

WILLIAM FOSTER DAY, Elizabeth, was admitted as a counselor at law at the November term of the New Jersey Supreme Court in 1841, and successfully practiced his profession in Elizabeth, N. J. He was vice-president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, for two years prior to his death, which occurred April 6, 1870. He married Mary Almira Kellogg, daughter of Elijah Kellogg, of Elizabeth, N. J. His two sons, Edward A., and William T., are prominent lawyers of Newark, N. J.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS DAY, Newark, born August 26, 1852, in Elizabeth, Union county, N. J., is the son of William Foster Day (see sketch), and Mary Almira Kellogg, his wife. He was graduated from Williams College in 1873 and from the Columbia Law School in 1875, and read law in Newark, N. J., with McCarter & Keen. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the November term in 1876, and as a counselor in 1879, and subsequently to practice in the U. S. Supreme Court. In May, 1879, he formed a copartnership with his brother, William T., which still continues under the style of Edward A. & William T. Day, with offices in Newark. This is an exceptionally strong law firm, and has been connected with such important cases as the

Rahway Debt Settlement, Columbus Construction Co. vs. Indiana National Gas and Oil, the City of Newark vs. New York and New Jersey Telephone Co. (Burying Ground Case), Central Trust Co. vs. Metropolitan Gas Light Co., the Gordon will case, sundry fire insurance cases, etc. Mr. Day has done some notable literary work, particularly before the Fortnightly Club of Newark. He resides in Morristown, N. J. Mr. Day was married at Stamford, Conn., October 27, 1881, to Elizabeth Hawley Hoyt, daughter of George A. and Elizabeth (Hawley) Hoyt, of that place.

WILLIAM TRUESDELL DAY, Newark, born in Elizabeth, Union county, N. J., January 26, 1854, is the son of William Foster and Mary Almira (Kellogg) Day, the former of whom (see sketch) was a prominent lawyer of that place. He was graduated from Williams College in 1874 and from the Columbia Law School of New York city in 1876, and read law with Cortlandt and R. Wayne Parker, of Newark. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1877, and as a counselor in November, 1880, and since May, 1879, has been a partner of his brother, Edward A., under the firm name of Edward A. & William T. Day. The more important law cases with which he has been connected are mentioned in the sketch of Edward A. Mr. Day was married December 13, 1881, to Fanny Winchester Green, daughter of the late James S. Green, M. D., of Elizabeth, N. J., where he also resides.

MALCOLM MACLEAR, Newark, born February 5, 1869, in Wilmington, Delaware, is the son of Henry C. and Martha J. MacLear, and was graduated from Yale College in 1891 and from the Yale Law School in 1893. He was admitted to the bars of Georgia, Tennessee, and New Jersey in February, 1894, and is a master in chancery. He is treasurer of the Essex Bar Association and of the Republican Club of Newark.

Mr. MacLear was married May 19, 1896, to Charlotte, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Dillon) Grimsbaw.

JOHN C. McDONALD, Newark, born in Princeton, N. J., October 1, 1831, is a son of William K. and Hannah M. McDonald, and was graduated from Nassau Hall in 1852. He read law with his father, one of the leading lawyers of Newark, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1855, and as a counselor in November, 1858. He is a master and examiner in chancery. Mr.



Eugene Kinley

McDonald has never sought nor held public office, but instead has devoted his time to his profession, in which he has gained eminence and honor. He is one of the oldest and strongest members of the Newark bar, and has always enjoyed an extensive practice. He resides in Nutley, N. J.

EDWIN AUGUSTUS RAYNER, Newark, born in Moosic, Pa., August 11, 1857, a son of Warren G. and Catherine B. Rayner, was graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., in 1875, and from Amherst College in 1879, read law in Newark with Elwood C. Harris and at Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in November, 1882, and as counselor in November, 1887. He was a member of the Bloomfield Township Committee from 1890 to 1893 and a member of the Essex County Board of Elections from 1890 to 1895 inclusive. He is a member of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of Bloomfield Lodge, No. 40, F. & A. M., and of Bloomfield Council, No. 960, Royal Arcanum, and an honorary member of the National Society of American Fire Engineers.

WALDO BRADFORD SMITH, Newark, born in Orange, N. Y., July 2, 1860, is a son of J. Eugene and Mary E. (Tichenor) Smith, and was graduated from the Orange High School in 1880. His ancestors have resided in Orange and have been identified with its history since its early settlement. He read law in the office of Judge J. Frank Fort, received the degree of LL.B. from the Law Department of the University of New York city in 1882, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorney in February, 1884, and as counselor in February, 1887. In the latter year he formed a partnership with his preceptor, Judge Fort, as Fort & Smith, which continued until 1893. He was a member of the Board of Education of Orange from 1891 to 1893 and served as president of that body in 1892. He resides in Orange.

JOSEPH LEWIS MUNN, Newark, born in Orange, N. J., December 5, 1840, is a son of Asa B. and Mary P. (Hand) Munn, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey at Princeton, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1862 and that of A. M. in 1865. He read law from 1862 to 1865 with Amzi Dodd and was admitted to the bar as attorney in June, 1865, and as counselor in November, 1868. He served as counsel for several townships at different times, as county superintendent of public instruction in 1867, as member of assembly in 1881,

as surrogate of Essex county in 1884, as county counsel in 1894, as counsel for the Park Commission in 1895, and as a member of the East Orange Board of Education continuously from 1862 to 1895, a period of thirty-three years.

THEODORE I. RUNYON, Newark, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1862, and is associated with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark. He resides in Plainfield, N. J.

WILLIAM H. EMERSON, JR., Newark, was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1887, and is a master in chancery. At present he holds a position as under sheriff of Essex county.

ATWOOD L. DE COSTER, Newark, was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in June, 1880, and as a counselor in November, 1889. He is a master in chancery, and resides in Summit, N. J.

ELWOOD C. HARRIS, Newark, born in Independence township, Warren county, N. J., is a son of Cummins O. and Abigail R. (Wintermute) Harris, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1868. He read law with Thomas Kays, of Newton, N. J., and with Hon. Thomas N. McCarter and Oscar Keen, of Newark, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the June term, 1871, and as a counselor in June, 1874. Among the many important law cases with which he has been connected is that of the Drainage of Great Meadows, 10 Vroom, 197, aff. in 11 Vroom, 380, and also the Summerbell divorce case, 10 Stewart, 603. He is a prominent lawyer and enjoys an extensive practice in the various courts. Mr. Harris was married September 22, 1874, to Adelaide E., daughter of George O. and Mary (Little) Duncklee, of Newark, N. J., where he resides.

JOSEPH NATHANIEL TUTTLE, Newark, was a lineal descendant of William Tuttle, who at the age of twenty-six, landed at Boston, on April 2, 1635. The first and second of Mr. Tuttle's American forefathers, William and Joseph Tuttle, lived and died in Connecticut. The third, Stephen, settled in Woodbridge, N. J., and became a prominent citizen and public officer. The fourth, Timothy Tuttle, removed in early life to Newark and later to Hanover, N. J. The fifth, Daniel, was the father of fifteen children, and with five of his sons did good service in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. The sixth, Joseph, was a business man and public officer. The seventh, William Tuttle,

the father of Joseph N., was born in New Vernon, Morris county, N. J., removed in early life to Newark, where he learned the printing business and for many years was the proprietor and editor of the *Sentinel of Freedom*. He was a man of great piety and benevolence, and devoted much of his time and means to charitable objects. The story of his exemplary life was written by President Tuttle of Wabash College. William Tuttle married Hannah, daughter of Nathaniel Camp and a great-granddaughter of William Camp, who in 1666 removed from Branford, Conn., and became one of the founders of the town of Newark, N. J. Joseph Nathaniel Tuttle, their son, was born in Newark, on January 1, 1810, was graduated from the College of New Jersey at Princeton, in 1827, and read law with Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower. Upon his admission to the bar of this State in 1831, he opened an office in Newark and successfully practiced in the various courts of common law until 1842, when he began to devote his time to business in the Court of Chancery and the management of important private trusts. In 1863 he withdrew entirely from the courts and assumed the duties of treasurer of the Howard Savings Institution of Newark; an office he held until his death.

Mr. Tuttle was originally a Whig, and in 1835 was elected a member of the General Assembly, being the sole representative in the Legislature of Newark, Elizabethtown, and Paterson. He was re-elected in 1836 and 1837, and in 1836 assisted in preparing the charter and securing the incorporation of Newark as a city, which he served as clerk of the Common Council until 1844. In 1845 he was elected alderman of the West ward, and during that year was president of the Common Council of Newark. At the expiration of this term of office, he retired from politics to devote his whole time to his profession. He was one of the founders, and original director, and the first vice-president of the Howard Savings Institution, and in 1863 became its treasurer. In 1840 he was elected a director of the National Newark Banking Company, which he served as notary for eight years. He was largely instrumental in founding the Newark Foster Home and was one of its trustees and supporters from 1848 until his death; was an incorporator of Fairmount Cemetery and long one of its managers; and was a director of the Newark Library Association and chairman of the finance committee of the New Jersey Historical Society. For thirty-five years he was a ruling elder of the First Presbyterian church in Newark. He was a man of large, yet unostentatious charity, and his memory is

cherished by a number of relatives whom he assisted in their education.

WALTER JOHN KNIGHT, Newark, born in Brighton, Sussex county, England, is a son of William and Catharine Knight, and was educated at Christ Church Episcopal School in his native town. Coming to America when a young man he settled in Newark, N. J., and read law there with Colonel Abeel (prosecutor of the pleas) and Henry Young, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in November, 1877, and as a counselor in February, 1882. He is special master, Supreme Court commissioner and master and examiner, and for two years was clerk of the Grand Jury, a position he resigned, his being the first resignation from that office known in Essex county. He was connected with the interesting case of Beech vs. Morton, where, in a bill to foreclose, the defendant (a woman) set up marriage to mortgagee; the injunction suits against the Electric Light Co., and for some years defended all the accident suits against the street railways of Newark, Paterson and Jersey City. He argued the case of the Canadian Credit Sytem Co. vs. Dominion Government before the Privy Council of the Canadian government at Ottawa, and succeeded in reversing the decision of the Dominion insurance commissioner, who had refused the company a license to do business in Canada. He married Marie Antoinette Bessere, eldest daughter of Frederick and Emilie Bessere. Her father was a sergeant in De Kalb's Regiment in the Rebellion and died soon afterward from injuries received on the field. Her grandfather was for many years an attaché of the French Consulate in New York and master of French Lodge, F. & A. M. Mr. Knight is a member of the law firm of Crane & Knight and one of the best known lawyers in Newark.

GEORGE SHAEP DURYEE, Newark, born in Newark, N. J., July 15, 1850, is the son of Peter S. and Susan (Rankin) Duryee, and a descendant of Jost Durie, a Huguenot immigrant who settled at Newtown, Long Island, in 1685. On his mother's side he is descended from William Rankin and also from John Ogden, one of the earliest settlers of Elizabeth, N. J., from whom the well known Ogden family descend. Mr. Duryee was educated in Stamford, Conn., and at Rutgers College, and read law in his native city with McCarter & Keen. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar at Trenton as an attorney in June, 1875, and as a counselor in June, 1878, and since his admission

has successfully practiced in Newark, where he also resides. He was a member of the New Jersey House of Assembly in 1878 and 1879, clerk in chancery from 1881 to 1886, alderman of the city of Newark from 1886 to 1888, United States district attorney from 1888 to 1890, and state commissioner of banking and insurance from 1891 to 1896. In all these positions Mr. Duryee served with great ability, and won no little honor and distinction for the promptness and uniform courtesy with which he discharged his official duties. As a lawyer he occupies a leading place at the Newark bar and enjoys an excellent reputation throughout the State.

Mr. Duryee married Miss Virginia T., daughter of Rev. Frederick W. and Virginia T. (Bancker) Beasley. She died October 28, 1896.

EDWARD HENRY DURYEE, Newark, born in Newark, N. J., December 4, 1857, is a son of Peter S. and Susan (Rankin) Duryee. (See sketch of George Sharpe Duryee for family genealogy.) He obtained his education at the Lawrenceville High School and Rutgers College, and read law with David Dudley Field and Robert E. Deyo, and at the Columbia Law School of New York city and in the office of Oscar Keen of Newark. He was admitted to the bar of New York in May, 1879, and to the New Jersey bar at Trenton as an attorney in June, 1881, and as a counselor in June, 1884, and since his admission in this State has successfully practiced in his native city. He has been a trustee of the public library of Newark since May, 1890.

GEORGE WOLCOTT HUBBELL, Newark and New York, born in Newark, N. J., May 27, 1847, is a son of Algernon Sidney Hubbell (see sketch in this volume) and Julia Ann Jackson, his wife. He was educated at the Newark Academy and Hamilton College, read law at the Columbia College Law School and with his distinguished father, and was admitted to the bar of this State at Trenton as an attorney at the June term, 1870, and as a counselor at the February term, 1874. He is a master in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner. Beginning active practice immediately after his admission he soon won a high place at the Newark bar, and for many years conducted a heavy law business, including a large number of important cases. He served as a member of the Newark Common Council in 1878, and has always taken a lively interest in the city's affairs. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1893, and was appointed general solicitor of the New York Life Insurance Company of New York city, which position he still holds.

On January 26, 1876, Mr. Hubbell was married to Cornelia S., daughter of William C. and Caroline (Sherrill) Churchill, of Greenwich, Conn. They reside in Newark, N. J.

JOHN JACKSON HUBBELL, Newark, born June 16, 1853, in Newark, N. J., is a son of Algernon S. and Julia (Jackson) Hubbell, and a grandson of Wolcott Hubbell, a minuteman in the Massachusetts Militia, a member of the Committee of Correspondence, and a participant in several skirmishes and the battle of Bennington in the struggle for American independence. His maternal great-grandfather, Adrian Van der Linde, was an adjutant in the Revolutionary army. His father is noticed elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Hubbell was educated at the Newark Academy and Princeton University, and received thorough preparation for a professional life. He read law with his distinguished father and at the University of Leipsic and obtained the degree of LL. B. from Columbia College Law School. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney at the February term, 1877, and as a counselor at the same term three years later, and in September, 1896, was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. Since his admission Mr. Hubbell has successfully followed his profession in his native city, where he occupies a high place among the leading members of the bar. He has done considerable literary work, including magazine articles on travel in Europe, an article on the celebrated Passion Play of Ober-Ammergau for the Newark Daily Advertiser in 1880, and an address on the Battle of Red Bank before the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

CHARLES A. BENNETT ex-judge of the Common Pleas Court of Monmouth county, a senior member of the bar and a leading citizen of Freehold, is a son of William H. and Jane Lefferson Bennett, and was born June 4, 1820, in Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J.

Judge Charles A. Bennett, sixth son of William H., received his elementary education in the Freehold public schools. He entered Princeton College in 1841 and was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1844. He subsequently received from that college the degree of A. M. He studied law with Judge Bennington F. Randolph at Freehold, from whose office he was admitted to the bar as an attorney in July, 1847, and was a counselor in July, 1851. Opening an office in the town of his birth he settled down to an active practice of the law,



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in which he won distinction besides holding many important public positions. In 1850 he removed from his own office to that of the surrogate, where for a period of eighteen years he was the acting surrogate of Monmouth county, during the terms of Drs. A. V. and John R. Conover, and was in full control of the business of the office. In April, 1882, Mr. Bennett was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Monmouth county, by Governor Ludlow, and he occupied a seat on the bench for ten years. At the expiration of his term he resumed and still continues his practice as a lawyer. From March, 1848, to March, 1874, Judge Bennett held the office of clerk of Freehold township, and he was the secretary of Freehold Mutual Loan Association from 1853 to 1869. In 1859 he was elected secretary of the Monmouth County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which position he still holds. He was treasurer of the Monmouth County Agricultural Association from 1866 to 1883, and he has been secretary and treasurer of the Freehold Gaslight Company since its organization in 1860. He is secretary and treasurer of the Freehold Electric Light Company, and an incorporator and a director of the First National Bank of Freehold. Judge Bennett is a staunch and true Democrat, and has always evinced an active interest in the policy of his party. He is a member of Olive Branch Lodge No. 16, F. & A. M., in which he has occupied a number of chairs.

Judge Bennett was married September 28, 1854, to Eleanor B. Clayton, a daughter of Elias C. and Louisa M. Clayton, the former a merchant for many years, and a farmer of Millstone, N. J. They had three children: Charles A., jr., an attorney at law, general manager of the Gas and Electric Light Companies, and assistant secretary of the Monmouth County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, married Clara Bell James, and deceased July 24, 1895; Mary Louisa, born January 4, 1858, died November 17, 1883; and Frederick D. Bennett, a merchant in Freehold, a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Olive Branch Lodge No. 16, F. & A. M.

FREDERICK T. JOHNSON, Newark, born in Newark, N. J., September 18, 1851, received a public school education in his native city, and read law in the office of the late Hon. Theodore Runyon, Leonard & Coult, and Henry Young. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar at Trenton as an attorney in June, 1876, and as a counselor in June, 1879, and is a master and examiner in chancery. He was assistant for four years to Henry Young, while the latter was city counsel of the

city of Newark, and in May, 1896, was appointed by Mayor Seymour, city attorney for a term of two years. Mr. Johnson has successfully practiced his profession in Newark since his admission to the bar in 1876, and in 1891 formed the present law firm of Johnson & Pilch.

HARRY CAMPTON, Newark, born in Leicester, Leicestershire, England, is a member of an old Warwickshire family, and the son of John and Selina Campton, and received his education in his native town. He read law in Leicester with the well known firm of Fowler, Smith & Warwick, solicitors, and after 1884, in New York city, where he first settled on coming to America.

In 1885 he removed to Newark, N. J., where he has since resided and finished his law studies in the office of Franklin M. Olds and Michael T. Barrett, counselors at law. Immediately upon the termination of the required four years clerkship he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney November term, 1889, and three years later as a counselor November term, 1892. He has been associated in practice with Michael T. Barrett since 1888. Mr. Campton has won a high reputation at the bar as an able, conscientious lawyer, and among the several important cases with which he has been connected, was the murder case of State vs. Emma Woods, in which he was assistant counsel. He has also gained deserved recognition in the Equity Courts, his knowledge of English pleading and practice being of service in New Jersey where English rules obtain more than in other States.

He was married at Trinity church, Newark, on June 7, 1886, to Emily Burford, a native of Wales, Great Britain, whom he knew in England.

CHARLES MANDRED LUM, Newark, born March 9, 1860, in Chatham, Morris county, N. J., is a son of Harvey M. and Phebe J. S. (Bruen) Lum, both of whose ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Morris county. He is a descendant of Obadiah Bruen, one of the first settlers of Newark, and of the Chandlers, a prominent family of Elizabeth, N. J. A number of his ancestors won distinction as soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Lum was graduated from Columbia College, New York, in 1881, read law with Guild & Lum, of Newark, N. J., and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1884, and as a counselor in February, 1889. He is a member of the firm with which he pursued his legal studies, and a member of the Col-

umbia College and Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Associations. Mr. Lum has a large office business and is counsel for numerous estates, etc. His literary work consists mainly of essays and papers for the various societies with which he is connected. He resides in Chatham, N. J., his native town, where he was married on October 4, 1894, to Elizabeth S., daughter of Jacob H. and Sarah N. (Swinerton) Kirkpatrick, of that place.

ELIJAH S. COWLES, Jersey City, born in Coventry, Vt., April 30, 1836, received his education at the St. Johnsbury Academy, and prosecuted his law studies with Hon. Ephraim Paddock, formerly a justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont. He was admitted to the Vermont bar and practiced for two years in that State, and in 1866 came to New York city, where he was admitted to the bar of New York and where he practiced until 1868. He then removed to Jersey City, N. J., and with Washington B. Williams formed the well known firm of Williams & Cowles, which continued for twelve years. In November, 1892, he became associated with William H. Carey, and the firm of Cowles & Carey now practice both in New York and New Jersey.

Mr. Cowles was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in February, 1868, and as a counselor in February, 1871. He is a member of the Jersey City Board of Education, and is also president of a New York corporation known as the Automatic Fire Alarm and Extinguisher Company, which for several years has done a successful business at No. 413 Broadway, New York city.

CHARLES LYNN CARRICK, born in Jersey City, N. J., November 4, 1861, is a son of George H. and Margaret L. Carrick, and received his education in the public and high schools of his native city. He read law with Washington B. Williams and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in November term, 1883, and as counselor at the same term in 1886. He is a member of the law firm of Carrick & Wortendyke.

RICHARD STEVENS, Hoboken, born in Paris, France, May 23, 1868, is the son of Edwin A. and Martha B. Stevens, and was graduated from Columbia College in 1890 and from the New York Law School in June, 1893. In November of the same year he was admitted to the bar of this State, and is now a member of the law firm of Besson, Stevens & Lewis.

WILLIAM C. HEPPENHEIMER, Hoboken, born in New York city on the 27th of March, 1860, was educated at Heidelberg, Germany, read law with Gov. Leon Abbett, and was graduated from Columbia College and Harvard Law Schools, being admitted to the bars of both New York and New Jersey. In May, 1887, Governor Green appointed him aide-de camp on his personal military staff with rank of colonel, and in 1889 he was appointed inspector general of the National Guard. He served four successive years (1887-90) in the Assembly, Fourth district of Hudson county, and in 1889 won distinction on the floor as leader of his party, serving as chairman of the committees on judiciary, militia, and treasurer's accounts. In 1890 he was elected speaker of the House. In 1891 General Heppenheimer was elected State Comptroller to succeed Major Anderson, and served a term of three years, which expired in March, 1894.

EDWARD E. MAXSON, Jersey City, born in Newark, N. J., December 22, 1869, is the son of Charles E. and Mary Maxson, and finished his education in Columbia College. He read law in Trenton with G. D. W. Groom, was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1891, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in June, 1893.

HENRY TRAPHAGEN, Jersey City, born in Jersey City, N. J., June 1, 1842, is a son of Henry M. and Sarah (Conselyea) Traphagen, and completed his education at Brown University in Providence, R. I. He read law in the office of Isaac W. Seudder and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in November, 1864, and as counselor in the same month in 1867. He served as mayor of Jersey City from May 1, 1874, to May 1, 1876, and as corporation attorney from November, 1876, to March, 1881. Prior to the consolidation of the three cities—Jersey City, Hudson City, and Bergen—composing what is now Jersey City, he was counsel for the Board of Water Commissioners of Jersey City. He is a member of the Holland Society of New York and was for one year (1891-92) one of its vice-presidents.

November 9, 1869, he married Annie Matilda Campbell, daughter of David Campbell, of New York city.

JAMES B. VELDENBURGH, Jersey City, born in Freehold, N. J., October 1, 1844, was graduated from Princeton College in 1863, and read law with A. R. Throckmorton. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorney in June term, 1866, and as counselor at the same term in 1869.

JOHN C. INWRIGHT, Jersey City, born in the city of New York on the 24th of October, 1858, is the son of John and Margaret Inwright, and received his education in the High School of Jersey City. He read law with William A. Lewis, of Jersey City, and was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney at the November term, 1883, and as a counselor at the same term in 1886. Since his admission he has practiced law in Jersey City, where he has resided since 1869.

JOHN A. DENNIN, Jersey City, born in Elizabethport, N. J., April, 18, 1865, is a son of John J. and Mary A. Denuin, and was graduated from St. Peter's College of Jersey City in June, 1881. He studied law with Hon. Abram Kling, of the New York bar, and at Columbia Law School, and was admitted as attorney and counselor in New York city in November, 1885, and as attorney in New Jersey in June, 1886. He has never sought public office. As a lawyer he has a considerable circuit and chancery practice.

GEORGE L. RECORD, Jersey City, born in Auburn, Mo., in 1859, is a son of Calvin and Melancy (Beals) Record, and was graduated from Bates College with the class of 1891. He read law in New York city with Strong & Cadwalader, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in June, 1886, and as counselor in June, 1889. He has been a member of the Board of Education of Jersey City and counsel for the riparian commissioners three years.

GUY J. EDWARDS, Jersey City and New York, born in Chester, Ill., March 19, 1861, is the son of Dr. John L. and Mary J. (Widen) Edwards. Raphael Widen, his mother's father, was one of the earliest members of the Illinois bar and State senator for many years. His father, Dr. John L., and paternal grandfather, Dr. John J. Edwards, were physicians, the latter of Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Edwards was graduated from Monmouth College, Illinois, as A. B. in 1882, and M. A. in 1885, read law under Washington B. Williams, of Jersey City, and at Columbia Law School, where he took a special course of study in 1885-86, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in February, 1887, and as a counselor in February, 1890, and to the bar of New York in 1893. He is the author of an article on the "Medico-Legal Aspect of Insurance" in Dr. Witthaus's book on Medico-Legal Jurisprudence.

ROBERT CAREY, Jersey City, is a son of Hon. Thomas Carey, a prominent member of the New York and New Jersey bars, and was

born in Greenville, N. J., September 16, 1872. He received his education at school No. 20 and at the High School of Jersey City, read law in that place with Judge Robert S. Hudspeth, and received the degree of LL. B. from the New York Law School in 1893. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1893, and since then has successfully practiced his profession in Jersey City. While pursuing his legal studies Mr. Carey did considerable newspaper work, being connected with the staffs of the New York World and Herald and various Jersey City papers.

WILLIAM BRINKERHOFF, Jersey City, was born in Bergen, now a part of Jersey City, N. J., July 19, 1843, and received his education at Rutgers College. He read law in Jersey City with Jacob R. Wortendyke and was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in November, 1865, and as a counselor in February, 1869, and since the first named year has been in active and successful practice in Jersey City. He was president of the Common Council of Bergen in 1867 and became mayor *ex officio* on the resignation of Mayor Hilton. In 1870 he served as a member of the New Jersey Legislature and in 1878 as a member of the State Constitutional Convention. He was a prominent member of the Democratic State Executive Committee from 1880 to 1883, was State senator from Hudson county from 1884 to 1887, and was corporation counsel of Jersey for several years after 1884. He was counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Hudson from 1868 to 1872, and for a number of years was a director in the First National Bank of Jersey City. As a lawyer he is one of the leaders of the bar of the State.

THOMAS FRANCIS BEDLE, Jersey City, the third son of the late ex-Gov. Joseph D. Bedle, was born in Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J., August 1, 1865, and received his early education at the Hasbrouck Institute in Jersey City. He was graduated from the Lawrenceville (N. J.) Institute (popularly known as the Hamill School) in 1883 and from Princeton College as civil engineer in 1887. He subsequently read law with Bedle, Muirheid, McGee & Bedle, jr., in Jersey City, was admitted to the bar of this State as attorney in November, 1890, and since then has successfully conducted a general law practice in Jersey City, being now a member of the firm of McGee, Bedle & Bedle. He is quartermaster with the rank of major of the First Brigade, N. G. N. J., and is a member and was formerly a trustee of



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the Palma Club of Jersey City. He is also a member of the Carteret Club of Jersey City and the Princeton Club of New York.

JOHN W. BISSELL, Jersey City, was born in Matawan, Monmouth county, N. J., January 6, 1847, and moved to Jersey City in June, 1873. Was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney, in June, 1873, and as a counselor in June, 1880, and since the former year has successfully practiced his profession in Jersey City, where he resides.

ISAAC STUART TAYLOR, Jersey City, was born in Jersey City, N. J., on the 14th of December, 1842. His father, the Rev. Benjamin C. Taylor, was pastor of the Reformed Dutch church of Bergen (now a part of Jersey City) during a period of fifty-two years. His mother was Anna Romeyn, a daughter of the Rev. James V. C. Romeyn, of Hackensack, N. J.

Isaac S. Taylor was graduated from Rutgers College in June, 1861, and pursued his legal studies with Hon. Abraham O. Zabriskie in Jersey City. He was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in June, 1864, and as a counselor in November, 1871, and was the partner of Alexander T. McGill, under the firm name of McGill & Taylor, of Jersey City, for nearly ten years and until Mr. McGill was appointed chancellor.

Mr. Taylor's energies have been devoted to his profession. He has held no office, judicial or otherwise, excepting that of advisory master in chancery, to which he was appointed in June, 1887.

RODERICK BURT SEYMOUR, Jersey City, was the son of Ephraim Sanford Seymour, a native of Vermont, a graduate of Middlebury College, a member of the Illinois bar, and a promoter of the Panama railroad. His family originally settled in Norwalk, Conn., in 1660. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Bestor, of Wilmington, Vt., and a descendant of the Foote family of New England.

Mr. Seymour was born in Newark, Ill., May 21, 1843, was educated in Jersey City, N. J., and at Monson Academy and Yonkers (N. Y.) Military Institute, and was graduated from Columbia College with the degree of A. B. in 1865, receiving that of A. M. in 1868. He attended Columbia Law School, and was admitted to practice in this State as an attorney in June, 1869, and as a counselor in June, 1872, and later was admitted to practice in the United States courts on motion of ex-Gov. J. D. Bedle. He followed his profession in Jersey City, and built up an extensive general and admiralty practice in all the courts of this

State. Mr. Seymour enlisted in 1862 in Co. A, 22d N. Y. State Militia, and participated in the campaign at Harper's Ferry and in the Shenandoah Valley, being honorably discharged at the end of his term of enlistment. In 1864 he raised a company of one hundred men, who were mustered in as Co. A, 37th N. J. Vols. He was commissioned captain and with his regiment joined the Army of the James, where he served until the war closed. He was one of the first members and for several terms judge advocate of the department of the G. A. R. in New Jersey. Becoming a Mason in 1869 he received the 32d degree, and held high offices in that order. He was police justice of Jersey City from 1871 to 1874, was a member of the Hudson County Chosen Board of Freeholders in 1883, and in 1885 was elected to the State Legislature, where he was one of the committee to revise the Martin act. He was a member of the Board of Finance and Taxation of Jersey City in 1882 and 1883, and was corporation counsel of that city for several years after 1885. He was a member of the Hudson County and Jersey City Republican Committees almost continuously from 1868, being chairman of the latter for ten years, and in 1889 became a member of the State Committee, and was also connected with many other political and social organizations. He was appointed judge of the Second District Court of Jersey City, but died soon afterward on March 30, 1896.

PIERRE F. COOK, Jersey City, son of J. Hervey and Caroline (Smith) Cook, was born in Waterloo, N. J., January 31, 1871, was graduated from Princeton University in 1892, read law in Jersey City with Bedle, McGee & Bedle, and was admitted as an attorney in this city in June, 1895.

HENRY J. MELOSH, Jersey City, was admitted in New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1889, and as a counselor in June, 1892, and is a master in chancery. He is in active practice in Jersey city, being associated with Abraham Van Horn.

C. G. A. SCHUMAN, Jersey City, was admitted to the bar in this State in February, 1895.

HON. LEON ABBETT, Jersey City, son of Ezekiel and Sarah (Howell) Abbett, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 8, 1836, and was graduated from the high school of that city in 1853. He read law there with District Attorney John W. Ashmead, was admitted to the New York bar, and for about twenty-five years practiced his profession in co-partnership with William J. A. Fuller. In 1862 he moved to Hoboken,

N. J., where he served as corporation counsel in 1863. He was elected to the New Jersey Assembly in 1864 and in 1865, and in the latter year was admitted to the bar of this State. In 1866 he removed to Jersey City, where he subsequently resided, and in 1868 and 1869 was re-elected to the assembly, serving both terms as speaker of the House. In 1875 he was elected senator from Hudson county, and in 1879 served as president of the Senate of New Jersey. He was for several years a member of the Jersey City Board of Education and in 1869 its president, and for eight years from 1876 was corporation counsel of Jersey City, resigning when he was elected governor of the State in 1883. He was re-elected governor in 1889, and in 1893 was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court for a term of seven years. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1873, and a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1872, 1876, and 1884. In the latter year he was named for vice-president on the National Democratic ticket, but declined to accept the honor. In 1887 and 1892 he was one of the leaders put forward for the United States senatorship, a position that had been the ambition of his life. A man of great natural ability, broad minded and energetic, he had a large and lucrative practice, and took the highest rank at the bar. He died in Jersey City December 4, 1894.

Mr. Abbett was married on October 8, 1862, to Miss Mary Briggs, of Philadelphia, Pa.

WILLIAM F. ABBETT, Jersey City, eldest son of the late Gov. Leon Abbett, was graduated from Columbia Law School, and was admitted as an attorney in this State in June, 1885, becoming a counselor in June, 1889. He was also a member of the New York bar and a law partner with his father. He was judge advocate-general of the National Guard of New Jersey, held the title of brigadier-general, and died in Jersey City on his thirtieth birthday, July 23, 1893.

LEON ABBETT, JR., Hoboken, son of the late Governor Abbett, was born in Jersey City, March 27, 1867, and was educated in the High School and Hasbrouck Institute of his native place. He was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1886, and after spending one year in Berlin was admitted to the bar of New York in 1888. He was admitted in New Jersey as an attorney in February, 1889, and as a counselor in February, 1892, and practiced for a time in Jersey City and New York. In 1891 he removed to Hoboken, N. J.

JOHN G. FISHER, Jersey City, was born in New Brunswick, N. J., June 22, 1813. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the 14th N. J. Vols., and during his service at the front was severely wounded, a rifle ball passing entirely through both cheeks. On account of disablement he was honorably discharged in 1864. In 1866 he removed to Jersey City, where he has since resided, and where he was engaged in mercantile business until 1871. He then became deputy county clerk of Hudson county and filled that position for twenty-three years, being also a justice of the peace from 1874 to 1879. In 1894 he was elected county clerk of Hudson county for a term of five years. He has also served one term as alderman of the Fifth district of Jersey city, and is a prominent member of Zabriskie Post No. 38, G. A. R., of that place.

RICHARD FITZHERBERT, Dover, born in Dover, Morris county, N. J., December 25, 1861, is a son of Thomas E. and Catherine (Christie) Fitzherbert, and a lineal descendant of the well known family of the name in England. Receiving a public school education he entered the office of Neighbour & Smith, of Dover, for the purpose of studying law, and in February, 1887, was admitted to the bar of this State. His wife, Mrs. Nettie Fitzherbert, is a daughter of Orrin D. and Alice (Harrington) Gardiner, of Rhode Island.

WILLARD CLINTON FISK, Jersey City, born in the city of New York on March 26, 1856, is a son of Lyman and Jennie M. (Durfee) Fisk, both natives of Massachusetts, who removed to Jersey City, N. J., in 1869. He was graduated from the New York University in the class of 1876, read law in Jersey City with Hon. Leon Abbett, was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1878, and in June of that year was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney. He was private secretary to Gov. Leon Abbett, his legal preceptor, during the latter's gubernatorial term from 1884 to 1887, and since 1890 has served as a riparian commissioner of New Jersey. He was admitted as a counselor in 1880.

WILLIAM B. GILMORE, Jersey City, son of Gen. Quincy A. Gilmore, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, and Mary O'Maher, his wife, was born in West Point, N. Y., November 14, 1856. He was graduated from Rutgers College in the class of 1876, read law in Jersey City with Gilchrist, McGill & Gilmore, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in November, 1879, and as a counselor in November, 1882. Immediately after his admission in 1879 he formed a copartnership with

his brother, Edward D., which continued until 1884, since which time he has successfully practiced alone. He has always followed his profession in Jersey City. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Gillmore was married in 1892 to Miss Aimée Gérardin, of Jersey City, who died in November, 1893.

FRANK GLEDHILL, Paterson, born in Paterson, N. J., June 27, 1859, is the son of William and Mary (Hopper) Gledhill, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1881. He read law in his native city with Hon. John Hopper, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1884. He was elected to the Board of Public Instruction at Paterson in 1891, and served as member of the New Jersey Assembly in 1892 and 1893.

ROBERT I. HOPPER, Paterson, born May 28, 1845, in Paterson, N. J., is the son of Hon. John and Mary A. (Imlay) Hopper, and was graduated from Rutgers College in June, 1866. He read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar at Trenton as an attorney in June, 1869, and as a counselor in June, 1892. He is major and judge advocate on the staff of the First Brigade, N. G. S. N. J., and a member of the law firm of John Hopper & Son, of Paterson.

ROBERT S. HUDSPETH, Jersey City, was born in Coburg, Canada, October 27, 1853, and in early life entered mercantile business. In 1871 he came to Jersey City, N. J., as a student at law in the office of Thomas Carey, and was admitted to the bar of New York in 1874. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in February, 1881, and as a counselor in November, 1892, and since 1881 has successfully practiced his profession in Jersey City. He represented the Sixth Assembly district of Hudson county in the State Legislature in 1886, 1887 and 1889, being chosen speaker of the House in the latter year. He was corporation attorney of Jersey City from February, 1889, to February, 1893, when Governor Werts appointed him to fill the unexpired term of Job H. Lippincott as presiding judge of the Hudson County Court, to which office he was subsequently reappointed for a full term of five years. In 1891 he was unanimously nominated for State senator from Hudson county and elected by 7,255 plurality, and at the close of his term declined a renomination. He is an able lawyer, an impartial jurist, and an officer of marked ability, and as a citizen enjoys the respect and confidence of all classes of people. He married the widow of Robert Beggs, a well known lawyer and journalist of Jersey City and New York.

JOHN LINN, Jersey City, born in Harmonyvale, Sussex county, N. J., May 15, 1821, was graduated from Princeton College in 1841, and read law in the office of Governor Pennington. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in 1844 and as a counselor in 1848, and first practiced in Newton and Deckertown, N. J. In 1867 he removed to Jersey City, where he has since resided. He is well known throughout the State, and in 1862 was a candidate for Congress. At different times he has been a partner of Joseph C. Potts and Robert O. Babbitt. He is recognized as an expert in mining law and operation.

CLARENCE LINN, Jersey City, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1883, and as a counselor in June, 1886. He is in active practice in Jersey City.

EDWIN MANNERS, Jersey City, is descended from John Manners, of Yorkshire, England, who settled in New Jersey about 1700, and who married Rebecca Stout, a granddaughter of the Penelope Van Princes Stout of tragic history. His great-great-grandfather, John Schenck, was a captain in the Revolutionary army and by a well-planned ambush prevented the British from overrunning Hunterdon county, N. J. His grandfather, David Manners, was an officer in the War of 1812. On his mother's side Mr. Manners is descended from Edward and Anne (Griggs) Johnes, natives of Dinder, Somerset, England, who landed at Salem but soon settled at Charlestown, Mass., in 1630, and in this line he is connected with David Johnes, a captain and major in the Revolution. David S. Manners, father of Edwin, was for several terms mayor of Jersey City.

Mr. Manners, who is a son of David S. and Deborah Philips (Johnes) Manners, was born in Jersey City, N. J., March 6, 1855, was educated in public school No. 3 and Hasbrouck Institute of his native place and at Mount Pleasant Military Academy, Sing Sing, N. Y., and was graduated from Princeton University, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1877 and that of A. M. in 1880. At these three institutions he was connected as editor with the Quill, the Mount Pleasant Reveille, and the Nassau Literary Magazine, and in them also won prizes for composition and speaking. He has for several years contributed both prose and verse to leading newspapers and magazines. He read law with Collins & Corbin, of Jersey City, received the degree of LL. B. from Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at Trenton as an attorney in November, 1880, and as a counselor in November, 1883.



The Goldman Photo-Engraving Co. Jersey City.

Geo B. Fielder

Since his admission he has been in active practice in Jersey City, where he has been prominent in securing an adequate water supply for that place. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Palma and Princeton Clubs, the Jersey City Board of Trade, and the Sons of the American Revolution.

WILLIAM I. LEWIS, Paterson, was born in Wales, England, April 12, 1861, a son of Isaac A. and Hannah M. Lewis, and came to Paterson, N. J., with his parents in 1863. He was educated in the public schools of Paterson and under private tutelage. He read law with the late Absalom B. Woodruff, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1882, and as a counselor in February, 1886. He was clerk of the grand jury of Passaic county from 1878 to 1882, has been counsel of the Paterson Board of Health, and served as member of the New Jersey Assembly in 1894. He is the author of Digest Laws of New Jersey, 1876-87. In April, 1896, he was appointed by Governor Griggs judge of the District Court of Paterson for a term of five years.

CHARLES WOLCOTT PARKER, Jersey City, born October 22, 1862, in Newark, N. J., is a son of Cortlandt and Elizabeth W. (Stiles) Parker, and received his preliminary education at Pingry School, Elizabeth, N. J., and Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1882, read law under the direction of his father and at Columbia Law School from 1882 to 1885, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1885, and as a counselor at the February term, 1890. Since his admission in 1885 he has practiced his profession in Newark till 1890, thereafter in Jersey City. November 22, 1893, he was married to Miss Emily Fuller, of Boonton, N. J. They reside in Bergen Point, N. J.

JOHN H. REYNOLDS, Paterson, born in Paterson, N. J., February 11, 1855, is the son of John and Elizabeth Reynolds, and was graduated from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in June, 1876. He read law with James H. Rogers, of Paterson, was graduated from Columbia College Law School in 1878, and was admitted before the Supreme Court to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1879, and as a counselor at the February term, 1886. He has successfully practiced his profession in Paterson since 1879.

JOHN J. TOFFEY, Jersey City, born in Pawling, Dutchess county, N. Y., June 1, 1844, came to Hudson county, N. J., in 1854. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the 21st N. J. Vols., and served nine months in

the war of the Rebellion. He at once re-enlisted in the 23d N. J. Vols., was commissioned first lieutenant of Co. G, and on November 23, 1863, at Mission Ridge, Tenn., was severely wounded and disabled from further service in the field. Later President Lincoln commissioned him lieutenant of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and in this capacity he remained with the Union army until June, 1866, when he was honorably discharged. From 1866 to 1874 he was engaged in business. In 1874 he was elected to the Board of Alderman of Jersey City and served two years. In 1875 and again in 1876 he was elected to the Assembly and in 1875 was chosen sheriff of Hudson county. In 1878 he was elected treasurer of the State of New Jersey by joint session of the Legislature and served six years. In 1893 he was again elected sheriff of Hudson county.

In 1867 Mr. Toffey organized Co. D, 4th Regt. N. J. Rifle Corps, which became a part of the National Guard. He was elected major and later lieutenant-colonel, and resigned this position in 1876. He is a member of G. Van Houten Post No. 3, G. A. R., Pennsylvania Commandery, Order of the Loyal Legion, Mount Vernon Chapter, R. A. M., Hugh de Payen Commandery, K. T., and New Jersey Consistory, A. A. S. R., and past master of Bergen Lodge No. 47, F. & A. M.

Mr. Toffey was married in 1870 to Miss Mary E. Sip, granddaughter of Col. Garret Sip and great-granddaughter of Peter Sip, one of the first judges of Hudson county.

CHARLES EDWARD WEEKS, Newark, the second son of the late John Randel Weeks, was born November 27, 1850, in Newark, N. J., where he has always resided. He was educated at the Newark Academy, read law with his father, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in November, 1878. He is a master and examiner in chancery, and since about 1872 has been connected with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark. November 11, 1877, he married Miss Josephine Williamson, of Somerset county, N. J.

JOHN RANDEL WEEKS, Newark, the youngest son of the late John R. and Mary F. (Adriance) Weeks, is a native of Newark, N. J., where he resides. He was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in November, 1881, and is also a member of the bar of New York city, where he practices.

HENRY WESTBROOK WISEFIELD, Jersey City, born January 4, 1857, in Jersey City, N. J., a son of Charles Hardenburgh and Harriet Mc-

Dougall (Allan) Winfield, was graduated from Rutgers College in 1876 as A. B., and received the degree of M. A. from that institution in 1879. He read law in Jersey City with Gilchrist, McGill & Gillmore and with Hon. Alexander T. McGill, and in 1879 received the degree of LL.B. from Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at Trenton as an attorney in June, 1879, and as a counselor at the same term, 1882. He served as supervisor of elections of Jersey City in 1878 and as counsel to the Hudson County Board of Health in 1887. He resides in Bayonne, N. J.

AUGUSTUS ZABRISKIE, Jersey City, is the youngest son of Chancellor Abraham O. and Sarah A. Zabriskie, and was born in Hackensack, N. J., March 4, 1843. He was educated at Princeton College and at Harvard Law School, read law with his father, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1869, and since his admission has been in active practice in Jersey City.

EARLE INSLEY, Jersey City, born in Jersey City, N. J., July 21, 1858, a son of Henry E. and Sarah A. F. (Babb) Insley, who graduated from the Jersey City High School in June, 1878, read law there with Peter Bentley and Charles H. Hartshorne, and was admitted to the bar of this State as attorney in June, 1882.

CHARLES HOPKINS HARTSHORNE, Jersey City, born in Jersey City, N. J., November 22, 1851. is the son of Samuel H. and Elizabeth V. Hartshorne, read law with Peter Bentley, sr., and was admitted to the bar at Trenton as an attorney in November, 1872, and as counselor in November, 1875. Among the important cases with which he has been connected are those of the Mayor et al. of Jersey City vs. Vreeland, 14 Vroom, 638, and the Provident Institution vs. Jersey City, 11 U. S. Reports, 506. He is the author of Hartshorne's New Jersey Index-Digest.

WILLIAM F. MIDLIGE, Jersey City, born September 12, 1860, in Jersey City, N. J., is a son of Frederick W. and Anna Middlelegge, and was educated at the Jersey City Grammar and High Schools. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1882, read law with Judge William P. Douglass, of Jersey City, and was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in June, 1885, and as a counselor in June, 1888. Mr. Midlige has since practiced his profession with success in his native city.

JOHN LAWRENCE KELLER, Jersey City, born February 20, 1862, in the city of New York, is a son of Jacob and Catharine Keller, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1883. He read law in Jersey City with William D. Edwards and was admitted there as attorney at June term, 1886, and as counselor at the same term in 1889.

JAMES S. ERWIN, Jersey City, was born in Jersey City, N. J., September 5, 1857, the son of Matthew and Caroline A. Erwin. He received his education at public schools Nos. 1 and 3 in Jersey City, at the Cooper Union Scientific School in New York and under private tutors. His legal studies were pursued in the office of Washington B. Williams in Jersey City, and he was admitted to practice as an attorney at the February term of 1881 at Trenton and as a counselor at the same term and place in 1894.

He was corporation attorney of Jersey City in 1894, and in the year 1890 served as a member of the General Assembly. Since his admission to the bar he has resided and practiced his profession in Jersey City in partnership with John L. Keller under the firm name of Erwin & Keller. His practice is mainly in chancery and civil work in the civil courts, and he has been connected with many municipal cases relating to the tenure in office of Union soldiers, and to policemen and firemen. During the years 1894 and 1895 he edited the Criminal Law Magazine and Reporter, published by F. D. Linn & Co., of Jersey City.

JOHN A. BLAIR, Jersey City, born in Blairstown, Warren county, N. J., July 8, 1843, was educated at the Blairstown Presbyterian Academy, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1866. He read law with Hon. J. C. Shipman, of Belvidere, N. J., and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1869, and as a counselor in June, 1872. On the passage of the law creating District Courts in Jersey City Mr. Blair was appointed one of the first judges by Governor Bedle. He was appointed corporation counsel of that city in 1885, resigned in 1869, and was reappointed in 1894. He has successfully practiced his profession in Jersey City since January, 1870, winning a high reputation as an able, conscientious lawyer and advocate. He is possessed of sound and discriminating judgment and scholarly attainments of a rare order. In politics he is an ardent and consistent Republican.

GEORGE W. CASSIDY, Jersey City, born July 5, 1824, in Jersey City,

N. J., was educated at Columbia College, read law with his father, Col. Samuel Cassedy, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1845. He was city clerk of Jersey City from 1850 to 1865, when he was elected county clerk of Hudson county. In 1870 he resumed the practice of the law in Jersey City. He resides in Elizabeth, N. J.

ELIJAH T. PAXTON, Hoboken, born near Jamesburg, Middlesex county, N. J., was educated in the public schools and at Englishtown Academy, and read law with the late Hon. Joseph D. Bedle, of Freehold. He finished his legal studies at Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the June term, 1866. He began active practice in Jersey City. For some time he was corporation attorney for Union Hill, and in 1877 he represented the Eighth district of Hudson county in the House of Assembly. In the latter part of the same year (1877) he was appointed one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Hudson, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge John Wiggins. In 1880 he was elected to the State Senate, where he served with honor and credit for three years. Afterward he was corporation attorney of Jersey City and assistant prosecutor of the pleas for Hudson county. He is now judge of the district court of the city of Hoboken, N. J. Judge Paxton is an able lawyer and jurist, and has attained a high place at the Hudson county bar, of which he is one of the oldest and best known members.

ABRAHAM VAN HORN, Jersey City, born in Jersey City, N. J., July 14, 1849, is a son of Garret and Agnes Van Horn, and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1870. He read law with Garrick M. Olmstead and was admitted to the bar at Trenton as attorney in June, 1873, and as counselor in June, 1876. Among the important cases with which he has been connected was that of the Germania Savings Bank of New Jersey settlement.

ALBERT CHANDLER WALL, Jersey City, born in Kingston, N. J., January 24, 1866, is a son of Edward and Sarah (Berry) Wall, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1886. His law studies were pursued under the direction of Vredenburg & Garretson, of Jersey City, and at the Columbia Law School and he was admitted to the bar as attorney in November, 1889, and as counselor in February, 1894. He resides in South Orange, N. J.

WILLIAM CHARLES CUDLIPP, Jersey City, born June 15, 1860, in Jersey

City, N. J., is a son of William H. and Harriet L. Cudlipp, and was graduated from the University of the City of New York in June, 1881. He studied law with Wallis & Edwards and Collins & Corbin, of Jersey City, and was admitted to the bar there as attorney in June, 1884, and as counselor in June, 1888.

JOHN GARRICK, Jersey City, born in Bolton, Lancashire, England, November 15, 1840, is a son of John Garrick, and came to America when six years old, settling in Jersey City, N. J., where he has since resided. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Wilmington, Delaware, and at St. Francis Xavier's College in New York, and read law with Hon. Isaac W. Seudder of Jersey City. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1862, and as a counselor in February, 1869, and is a special master and examiner in chancery. He has always practiced his profession in Jersey City, where he has won a high place at the bar, and where, in 1870, he was appointed special counsel for the police commissioners under the new consolidated city, a position he held one year. In 1878 he was appointed by Governor McClellan a judge of the Second District Court of Jersey City for five years, and later he became secretary and treasurer of the Jersey City Law Library Association. In 1874 he married a daughter of Gen. E. R. V. Wright.

Mr. Garrick's father, John Garrick, was one of the Serrell engineering corps engaged in building the works before Fort Pulaski to attack that fortification, and died while the works were in course of construction.

WILLIAM M. DOUGHERTY, Jersey City, was born August 31, 1859, in Jersey City, N. J., where he received a private school education, which was supplemented by attendance at St. Mary's Institute. He was graduated from the De La Salle Institute of New York in 1874, with the highest honors in his class, and received the degree of B. S. from the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, in 1878. He was graduated as LL.B. in 1880, from Columbia Law School, then under Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, and was admitted to the New York bar as an attorney and counselor in the same year. In June, 1881, he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney and in June, 1884, as a counselor, and since 1881 has been in active practice in Jersey City. He received (and still has) many valuable tokens during his student life, among them being a diploma of the special degree of B. of S. *cum laude* from Columbia College Law School in 1880, that being the



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first year such diplomas were granted, and when they were awarded to but thirteen of the 225 graduates. He was connected as counsel in the trial of the Trainor murder case, the trial of Joseph Scheemmer for the murder of his wife, and the case of William S. Stuhr vs. Edwin McDonald. His scientific attainments render him of special value in cases involving architectural, engineering, toxicological, and kindred questions, and he has therefore had large experience in mechanic's lien law. He is also distinguished as an advocate and public speaker.

CHARLES C. BLACK, Jersey City, born near Mt Holly, N. J., July 29, 1858, is the son of John and Mary Anna (Clarke) Black, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1878. He read law in the office of Col. James N. Stratton, at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, and with Coult & Howell, of Newark, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1881, and as a counselor in June, 1884. He is a member of the State Board of Taxation and has been a member of the Hudson County Board of Registration for five years. Among his important cases are those of Costegan vs. Pa. R. R. Co., 25 Vroom, 233, and Currie vs. Waverly R. R. Co., 23 Vroom, 381. He is the author of "Proof and Practice in Accident Cases" and "Law of Taxation in New Jersey."

WARREN ROGERS DIX, New York city, was born in the city of New York on November 23, 1855, and is the son of the late J. Augustus and Julia F. (Rogers) Dix. His mother resides in Elizabeth, N. J. J. Augustus Dix, a native of Albany, N. Y., became a prominent publisher in New York city as a member of the firm of Dix, Edwards & Co., the publishers of Putnam's Monthly and other periodicals and books. Removing to Elizabeth, N. J., in 1857, he was thenceforward engaged in the insurance business, being manager for the State of New Jersey of the Washington Life Insurance Company at the time of his death in October, 1894. He was also superintendent of schools of Elizabeth from 1880 till his decease.

Educated in the public schools of New York and at a private school in Elizabeth, N. J., Warren Rogers Dix was graduated from the College of the City of New York as A. B. in 1874 and received the degree of A. M. from that institution in 1878. He read law with Hon. Robert S. Green, of New York, and at Columbia College Law School, graduating therefrom as LL. B. in 1877, and was admitted to the bar of that State June 1, 1877. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as coun-

selor in November, 1894, and in December of the same year was made master in chancery. He acted as deputy superintendent of schools of Elizabeth from May, 1880, to March, 1892, and as city superintendent from October, 1894, until he resigned September 1, 1895. He has resided in Elizabeth, N. J., most of the time since April, 1857. Edward Y. Rogers, of Rahway, father of Edward L. Rogers, of New York city and half-brother to Mrs. Julia F. Dix, was long a well known member of the New Jersey bar.

Mr. Dix was married on February 1, 1883, to Miss Elizabeth Le Roy Clark, daughter of Charles Augustus Clark, of Greenland, N. H.

JOHN WAHLE QUEEN, Jersey City, was born at Mount Pleasant, Hunterdon county, N. J., February 20, 1862, his parents being John W. and Livera (Apgar) Queen. Mr. Queen was graduated from the State Model School at Trenton, N. J., in 1883, and from Princeton College in 1887, receiving from the latter institution the degree of Ph. D. in 1889. His legal education was obtained in the New York Law School and in the office of Collins & Corbin, of Jersey City. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in November, 1893. He served as a member of the New Jersey Legislature in the House of Assembly during the session of 1895 and 1896, and was leader of the Democratic minority in that body. He introduced the equal taxation bill, which resulted in the appointment by Governor Griggs of a commission to investigate the taxation of railroad property. This fight made Mr. Queen one of the leaders of his party in the State and won for him a wide and favorable reputation.

EZRA K. SEGUINE, Jersey City, born at Delaware Water Gap, Pa., on the 18th of November, 1858, is a son of William P. and Sarah E. (Kennedy) Seguire, and received his education in the public schools and at Mount Delia Academy in Glen Gardner, N. J. He read law with the late Charles E. Scofield, the well known specialist in bankruptcy, of Jersey City, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar at the November term, 1879. He began the practice of his profession in the United States district courts in bankruptcy, and after the death of his preceptor, Mr. Scofield, took up the latter's cases and carried them through to completion. Mr. Seguire has been a frequent contributor to leading magazines. In 1881 he married Emma, daughter of John Small, who for many years was prominently connected with the management of the Morris Canal.

GUSTAVE J. WOLBER, Newark, born June 28, 1857, in Newark, N. J., is a son of John T. and Theresa M. (Fritz) Wolber, natives of Baden-Baden, Germany, who came to America and settled in Newark in 1852. He was educated in the public and private schools of his native city, and when only twelve and one-half years of age entered the office of the New Jersey Volksmann. One year later, or in 1871, he entered the employ of the New Jersey Freiezeitung, one of the leading German newspapers of the city of Newark and State of New Jersey, with which he has ever since been connected, becoming day foreman when nineteen. He has been an active Republican since 1876, has been delegate to various district and State political conventions. In the fall of 1884 he was elected to the Board of Education from the Sixth ward, and served four years, 1885, '86, '87 and '88. In 1887 he was elected coroner of Essex county and re-elected in 1893, for terms of three years each. He is a member of various political, benevolent, and fraternal organizations of Newark. In 1879 he married Frances, daughter of John Tithorn, of Newark, N. J.

FREDERICK HENRY PILCH, Newark, was born in Newark, N. J., March 5, 1842, and died in Bloomfield, N. J., December 3, 1889. He was a son of Rev. Frederick W. Pilch and Martha Alexander, his wife. Rev. Mr. Pilch was a well known M. E. clergyman, who had charge of the Bethel church for seamen in Newark for many years, and was a member of the first Board of Trustees of the Fifth ward public school of the same city. He served through the Peninsula war.

Frederick H. Pilch was educated in the Newark public schools, read law in that city with Hon. Samuel F. Bigelow, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at Trenton as an attorney in November, 1874, and as a counselor at the same term in 1877. He served one year in the Rebellion; was commander of William S. Pierson Post, G. A. R., of Bloomfield, and was a trustee of the schools of Bloomfield, and had a large civil law practice. As a writer and poet he acquired a high reputation, winning the approbation of such critics as Edmund Clarence Stedman. He was the author of a volume entitled "Homespun Verses," and also wrote numerous articles for the newspapers. He married Frances H. Gelling, of Rochester, N. Y.

FREDERIC ROBERT PILCH, Newark, born in Newark, N. J., May 4, 1864, is the son of Frederick Henry and Frances H. (Gelling) Pilch, and received his education in the public schools of Newark and Bloom-

field, N. J. He read law in the offices of Frederic Adams, Halsey M. Barrett, Francis K. Howell, and Frederick H. Pilch, all of Newark, and was admitted to the bar of this State at Trenton as an attorney in February, 1887. Since then he has been in active and successful practice in his native city. On November 7, 1889, he married Jane, daughter of Stephen and Mary Gilson, of Bloomfield, N. J., where Mr. and Mrs. Pilch reside.

HENRY G. PILCH, Newark, born March 4, 1873, in Newark, N. J., is the son of Frederick Henry and Frances H. (Gelling), and received his education in the Bloomfield public and high schools. He read law with his brother, Frederic R. Pilch, and Frederick T. Johnson, of Newark, was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1894, and since then has been associated in practice with his preceptors. He resides in Bloomfield, N. J.

HENRY HOLLISTER DAWSON, Newark, born in Newark, N. J., October 31, 1860, is a son of Edwin H. and Julia M. (Hollister) Dawson, and was graduated from the Newark High School in 1877, and from the New York University in 1881. He read law in his native city with Francis K. Howell, was graduated from the Columbia Law School as LL. B. in 1883 and was admitted to the bar of New York as attorney and counselor in the same year. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in November, 1885, and as counselor in February, 1889, and since 1885 has successfully practiced his profession in Newark, where he resides.

Mr. Dawson was married May 7, 1890, to Ida A. Wharton, daughter of John Wharton, of Newark, N. J.

CHARLES F. HERR, Newark, born in Little Falls, Passaic county, N. J., March 5, 1863, is the son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Heinrich) Herr, natives of Germany, who came to America about 1825. In 1867 the family moved to Newark, N. J., where Mr. Herr received a good German and English education, and where he read law with Oscar Naundorff. He was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in February, 1885, is a master in chancery and for two years was a member of the Newark Board of Education. He has successfully carried on a general practice, giving special attention to real estate and chancery law. Mr. Herr was married in 1887 to Anna L., daughter of Franz Schweitzer, of Newark, N. J.

FREDERICK HARVEY LUM, Newark, born in Chatham, N. J., October

5, 1848, is the son of Harvey M. and Phebe J. S. (Bruen) Lum, and descends on both sides from the earliest settlers of New Jersey. He was graduated from the school of Julius D. Rose, M. D., of Summit, N. J., read law with Hon. John Whitehead and William B. Guild, of Newark, and was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney at the February term, 1870, and as a counselor at the November term, 1873. Mr. Lum is a master in chancery, a member of the well known law firm of Guild & Lum, of Newark, and has been president of the village of Chatham, N. J., where he resides, since its incorporation.

On the 10th of March, 1870, he married Alice Elizabeth, daughter Edward C. and Rachel P. (Banta) Harris, of Nyack, N. Y.

HENRY YOUNG, Newark, born in Newark, N. J., October 24, 1844, is the son of Charles E. and Charlotte Denman (Wilbur) Young, of that city, and grandson of John and Catherine (Tuttle) Young, of Morris county. His maternal grandparents were Rodney Wilbur, of Elizabeth, and Charlotte Denman, of Springfield, N. J. Mr. Young was graduated from Princeton College in June, 1862, read law with Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, and at the Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., and was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in November, 1865, and as a counselor at the same term three years later. Since his admission he has successfully practiced his profession in Newark, where he resides. He was assistant United States district attorney from 1866 to 1871, and counsel of the city of Newark from 1876 to 1884. He has given special attention to questions of constitutional law, and law relating to corporations, and in these branches is considered an authority. In June, 1870, Mr. Young was married at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, to Margaret Anna, daughter of James Kent and Mary (Kellogg) Hitchcock, of Utica, N. Y.

HENRY YOUNG, JR., Newark, born November 22, 1871, in Newark, N. J., is a son of Henry and Margaret (Hitchcock) Young, and was graduated from Princeton University in 1893. He read law with Henry Young and John R. Hardin, of Newark, was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney at the June term, 1896, and is associated with his father in practice.

ERNEST V. A. BELFATTO, Newark, born in the Commune of Aquilonia, Province of Avellino, Italy, July 23, 1863, is the son of Vincenzo and Concetta (Sepe) Belfatto, and when twelve entered the college at Nusco, where he spent three years. He continued his studies at Avellino and

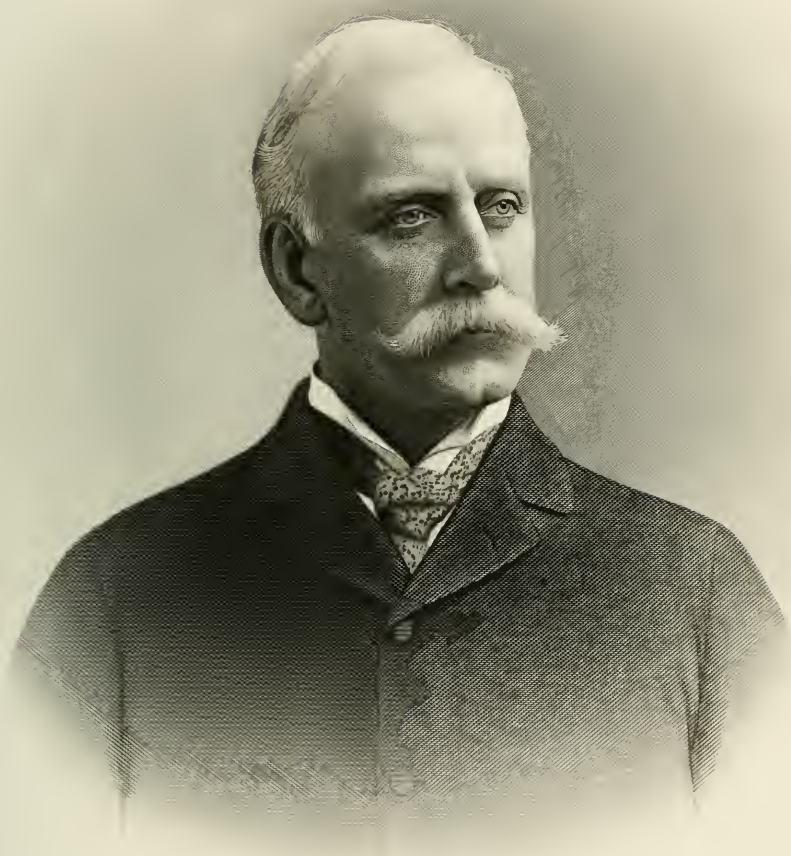
Naples and at the age of twenty, was called to serve in the army, in which he passed twenty months as a soldier. Later he passed, in Naples, ten examinations in as many days on special and civil laws (and was the youngest man approved in his class, being third in point of merit), for the purpose of securing a government position, but his love of liberty and natural ambitions led him to embark for America. He arrived in New York city, April 28, 1887, and at once settled in Newark, N. J., where he read law with James M. Trimble for four years. He was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in June, 1891, and as a counselor in June, 1894, and since his admission has been in active practice in the city of his adoption, having a large and lucrative law business, especially among his countrymen. He has the distinction of being the first Italian to become a member of the New Jersey bar.

Mr. Belfatto has made a special study of the French and English languages as well as that of his native country, and is master of all three. Besides this he possesses a liberal knowledge of Latin and Greek. He is a Democrat and a member of the Jeffersonian Club of Newark, N. J., and other political and literary clubs.

DAVID D. CARNEY, Newark, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1894. He resides in Harrison, N. J.

ARTHUR R. DENMAN, Newark, born in New York city, February 19, 1856, is a son of Asahel A. and Ann S. (Peck) Denman, both deceased, and a grandson of John Denman, of Sussex county, England, who, coming to America settled at Hyde Park, Dutchess county, N. Y., about the year 1795. His mother's family were New Englanders and early settlers of Greenwich, Conn. Mr. Denman attended the public schools of his native city, until obliged to relinquish his studies at a very early age and earn his own living. His education and profession are wholly the result of his personal efforts. His youth and early manhood were spent at his trade of patternmaker, and in constant study and self-improvement. He read law in Newark with Stone & Jackson, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in February, 1881, and as a counselor three years later. Since his admission he has continuously practiced law in Newark. He was actively associated in organizing the Fidelity Title and Deposit Company of Newark, and became its first secretary, resigning the office in 1889.

JOHN JAY JOYCE, Newark, born in Chester county, Pa., on November 20, 1848, is a son of William R. and Mary M. (Joyce) Blakeslee. Will-



Charles W. Fuller

iam R. Blakeslee was a physician, whose ancestors for several generations were New England people. Mary M. Blakeslee, the mother of Mr. Joyce was a daughter of John J. Joyce, of Philadelphia, long a prominent iron manufacturer in that city and whose ancestors came from Coventry, England. John J. Joyce went to live with his maternal grandfather at an early age, and ultimately assumed his name. He was educated in the preparatory schools of Philadelphia and at the University of Pennsylvania, from which latter institution he was graduated in the class of 1871, among his classmates being Charles G. Garrison, now one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and Hampton L. Carson, the historian of the Supreme Court of the United States and a prominent member of the Philadelphia bar. Mr. Joyce also spent two years at Yale University, pursuing graduate and special studies, and during this time studied Sanskrit and Comparative Philology under William D. Whitney. He read law in the office of the Corporation Counsel of New York and after practicing several years in that city was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in November, 1888, and as counselor in February, 1892. He was associated as counsel with the late Richard S. Newcombe in the litigation that followed the discovery of the attempt to wreck the Sixth National Bank of New York city. Mr. Joyce is a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. His practice in New Jersey has been confined largely to real estate law, and for several years he was connected with the Fidelity Title and Deposit Company of Newark as assistant title officer. He maintains offices in New York city and Newark, N. J. Mr. Joyce married in 1877, Mary Struthers Jones, of Roxborough, Philadelphia, daughter of Nathan Levering Jones and his wife, Margaret S. Jones (Struthers). Mrs. Joyce is a niece of the late Horatio Gates Jones, for a long time vice president of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and a lineal descendant of David Jones, the fighting chaplain of the Revolution. Mr. Joyce has two children, a son and daughter. They reside in East Orange, N. J.

SAMUEL VAUGHAN HULSE, Newark, born in Hightstown, N. J., December 31, 1848, is the son of Anthony and Hannah A. (Shepherd) Hulse, and a great-grandson of James Hulse, of Monmouth county. He was graduated from Peddie Institute in 1869 and from Harvard University in 1872, and read law in Boston with Hon. Charles Allen, formerly attorney-general and justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and with Stone & Jackson, of Newark, N. J. He was admitted to the

bar of this State at Trenton as an attorney in June, 1873, and as a counselor in June, 1876, and is a master and examiner in chancery. Mr. Hulse was counsel for the defence in the celebrated Vernon divorce case, and during a long and successful legal career has been actively connected with many other important trials. He has practiced his profession in Newark, N. J., since his admission to the bar.

He is counsel for, and one of the executors of the estate of S. S. Doughty, and counsel for several other large estates. Also counsel for several financial, benevolent and religious corporations.

July 11, 1881, he was married to Carrie E. White of Newark, N. J.

L. D. HOWARD GILMOUR, Newark, born in Cape May City, N. J., October 27, 1860, is the son of Dr. Henry L. Gilmour, and was educated at the South Jersey Institute, of Bridgeton, graduating as honor man of his class in June, 1879. He read law in Camden, N. J., with Howard M. Cooper, and was admitted before the Supreme Court to the bar of this State at Trenton as an attorney in February, 1885, and as a counselor at the same term, in 1888, and to practice in the United States Supreme Court at Washington, D. C., April 3, 1893. Mr. Gilmour has been interested principally in real estate and corporation work, and was connected with the legal department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from 1883 to 1892. Since the latter year has been a trustee of his alma mater, the South Jersey Institute.

On April 2, 1885, he was married to Jennie D. Paullin, daughter of Norton L., and Maria D. (Dare) Paullin, of Bridgeton, N. J.

ELVIN WILLIAMSON CRANE, Newark, born October 20, 1853, in Brooklyn, N. Y., is the son of Samuel and Naomi (Williamson) Crane, both of old colonial stock, and who moved to Newark, N. J., when he was quite young. On his mother's side he is descended from Gen. James Williamson, a soldier of the War of 1812. Mr. Crane was educated in the public and St. Paul's schools of Newark, read law there with Joseph P. Bradley and G. N. Abeel and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in February, 1875, and as a counselor in February, 1882. Since his admission he has had large experience in criminal law. He was assistant prosecutor of the Essex County Pleas under Col. G. N. Abeel and Oscar Keen, and in 1888 succeeded the latter as prosecutor, to which office he was reappointed by Governor Werts in 1893 for a second term of five years. He has been connected with a large number of murder and other criminal cases, notable those of Emma Wood,

Fiddler Smith, and Henry Kohl. He became a trustee of the Newark City Home in October, 1881, and served several years, was chairman of the Democratic city central committee for a time, and in 1887 was elected a member of the New Jersey Legislature. In every capacity he has served with great credit, fidelity, and distinction. Mr. Crane was married July 9, 1879, to Emma J. daughter of Jacob Esch, and they have one son, Elvin N., born August 16, 1890.

EDWARD OAKES, residence Glenridge, formerly Bloomfield, was admitted to the New Jersey bar at Trenton as an attorney in February, 1882, and as a counselor at the same term in 1885, and is a master in chancery. He is in active and successful practice in Newark, N. J.

FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN GUILD, Newark, born September 22, 1858, is the son of William B. (see sketch) and Anna M. Guild, of Newark, N. J., and grandson of the late William B. Guild, for many years one of the associate judges of the Essex County Court of Common Pleas. He was educated in the Newark Academy, read law in his native city, Newark, with the firm of Guild & Lum, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the June term, 1878, and as a counselor at the February term, 1882. April 1, 1896, he was appointed by Gov. John W. Griggs judge of the Second District Court of the city of Newark for a term of five years.

Judge Guild was married June 30, 1887, at Orange, N. J., to Elizabeth P. Baldwin, daughter of William H. and Cornelia H. (Price) Baldwin, now residents of Newark.

ROBERT HARRIS McCARTER, Newark, born April 28, 1859, in Newton, N. J., is the son of Hon. Thomas N. McCarter, one of the foremost members of the bar of New Jersey, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume. He was educated at Princeton University, read law in Newark with McCarter & Keen, and at the Columbia Law School of New York, and was admitted to the bar of this State at Trenton as an attorney in June, 1882, and as a counselor in June, 1885. He is a member of the well known firm of McCarter, Williamson & McCarter, of Newark, and has been in active practice in all classes of cases.

October 12, 1886, Mr. McCarter married Mary Bouvier Peterson, of Philadelphia, Pa. They reside in Newark, N. J.

JOHN H. MEEKER, SR., Newark, born July 2, 1823, in Newark, N. J.,

was a son of Samuel Meeker, who was president of the State Bank of Newark, the Newark Savings Institution, and the Newark Gas Light Company, and warden and treasurer of Trinity church, Newark. His great-grandfather was Major Samuel Meeker, who commanded a company of horse, Continental Army, at the battle of Springfield in the Revolutionary war. The family is descended from William Meeker, who came from New Haven, Conn., to near Elizabeth, N. J., in the early part of the seventeenth century. John H. Meeker was graduated from Yale College in 1812, in the same class with the late Hon. Theodore Runyon, and read law in his native city with Amzi Armstrong and Algernon S. Hubbell. He spent the years 1844 and 1845 traveling in the United States and Europe, and returning home was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in May, 1846. He practiced his profession in Newark with uninterrupted success until his death on January 20, 1889. He was special master and examiner in chancery, to which court his business was largely confined. In 1864 and again in 1865 he was chosen secretary of the State Senate, and in 1877 was appointed associate judge of the Essex County Court of Common Pleas, which position he held five years. He married Henrietta A. Bolles, who survives him. Their old home on Orange Mountain at South Orange, N. J., was destroyed by fire in February, 1895.

JOHN H. MECKER, Newark, born May 19, 1854, in Newark, N. J., is the son of the late John H. and Henrietta A. (Bolles) Meeker, and was educated in the schools of his native city and at the University of Innsbruck in Tyrol, Austria. He read law with the late Hon. Theodore Runyon and Judge Ludlow McCarter, was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1878, and as a counselor in June, 1881, and is a master and examiner in chancery and a notary public. He has been township counsel and is now special counsel of the township of South Orange, and is also counsel for the Dime Savings Institution of Newark, N. J. Among the important cases which he has tried in the higher courts of the State may be mentioned that of *Hoetzel vs. East Orange Township*, which was determined, in accordance with his views, in the Supreme Court and the Court of Errors and Appeals, the proper method of making assessments for public improvements in that township, all previous assessments having been for many years illegal, and that of *Hart et al. vs. Village of South Orange*, relative to the sewerage system of that place. Others of his cases are

reported in the New Jersey Reports. Mr. Meeker resides in Orange, N. J.

LOUIS HUFF SCHENCK, Newark, born in Neshanic, Somerset county, N. J., October 25, 1853, is the son of Hon. John G. and Sarah M. (Huff) Schenck and a great-grandson of John Schenck, a captain in the Revolutionary army. The family came from Holland to Long Island about 250 years ago and moved thence to Monmouth county, N. J. John G. Schenck was a member of the House of Assembly from the Second district of Somerset county in 1861-63 and 1872-74, or six years, and served efficiently as State senator from that county in 1879, 1880 and 1881.

Louis H. Schenck was graduated from Rutgers College in 1874, and read law in Elizabeth, N. J., in the offices of William J. Magie, justice of the Supreme Court, and ex-Judge Joseph Cross, composing the well known firm of Magie & Cross. He was admitted to the bar of this State at Trenton as an attorney in June, 1877, and as a counselor in June, 1880, and since September, 1877, has successfully practiced his profession in Newark, N. J. He was admitted to practice in the United States District Court in November, 1884, and in the United States Circuit Court in December, 1893. Mr. Schenck has been a member and president of the Board of Education of Branchburg Township, Somerset county, since 1894, and is a member and past chancellor of Neshanic Lodge No. 145, K. of P. He is a staunch Republican, has been active as a campaign speaker for several years, and has written a number of articles for the newspapers. In the spring of 1892 the Republican party gained control of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Somerset county and at the organization of the board in May of that year he was appointed as counsel to the board for a year, and held that position until May, 1893, when, owing to a change in the political complexion of the board he was superseded. He has been township counsel of Branchburg Township, in Somerset county, continuously since 1889, and of Hillsborough Township for the years 1892 and 1893.

June 18, 1885, he was married at New Brunswick, N. J., to Emma A., daughter of John F. and Gertrude A. (Williamson) Babcock. Mr. and Mrs. Schenck reside in Neshanic, N. J.

FRANK B. ALLEN, Newark, born July 4, 1851, in Branchville, Sussex county, N. J., is a son of John L. and Charlotte (Bell) Allen, and was graduated from the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1870.

He read law with the late Caleb S. Titsworth, of Newark, N. J., was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in November, 1872, and as a counselor at the same term in 1875, and is a master in chancery. He has always practiced his profession in Newark, where he also resides, and is well known on account of his connection with litigation affecting that city in the matter of street assessments and taxes. For about three years he was the attorney for Dakota, for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Allen was married in 1889 to Anna, daughter of the late Jacob Skinkle, a well known citizen and real estate owner of Newark. She died October 11, 1895, leaving one daughter.

JOHN STEVENSON McMASTER, Jersey City, was born at Pocomoke City, Md., December 29, 1859, his parents being John T. B. McMaster, M. D., and Elizabeth Grace Stevenson, his wife. Dr. McMaster was a Union Democrat during the war, served one term in the Maryland Senate, held various Federal offices, was first president of the railroad to Pocomoke City (now extended to Cape Charles, Virginia), and practiced his profession in that place for forty years until his death in 1889. Mr. McMaster's mother was of Irish descent and distantly related to ex Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson. His great-grandfather, Rev. Samuel McMaster, came from Scotland and was pastor at the same time of the Presbyterian churches at Snow Hill, Pitts Creek, and Rehoboth, Maryland (his only charge), from 1774 to 1811.

John S. McMaster was educated at the Pocomoke High School and Delaware College at Newark, and was graduated from Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., in 1883, with the degree of A. B., being Latin salutatorian. He taught mathematics and the natural sciences for five years in the Morris Academy, Morristown, N. J. While in Morristown he studied law with Hon. H. C. Pitney, and later at the University of Virginia, and in June, 1888, at Trenton, was admitted to the bar as attorney, and in June, 1891, at the same place, as counselor.

He came to Jersey City in 1889, and among his first cases there he was one of the counsel for Mayor Cleveland in the contested election case of Perkins vs. Cleveland. He served as private secretary to President Werts of the Senate in 1889, and in a similar capacity to Speaker Heppenheimer of the House in 1890, and to President Adrian of the Senate in 1891 and 1892, and to Governor Werts, during his term (1893-96) as governor of New Jersey, private secretary as soon as he took the oath.



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Mr. McMaster became a member of the present law firm of Dickinson, Thompson & McMaster, of Jersey City, on April 1, 1892. He was appointed receiver of Liebmann Bros. Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y. (general merchandise, assets selling for nearly a quarter of a million dollars), and in the following important cases, with others: Atlas Iron Construction Co. (builders of the iron work in the American Tract Society building, New York), L. & C. Wise & Co. (large shoe house, New York), McKnight, Chidester Co. (woodwork factory, Jersey City), and Mt. Arlington Hotel and Land Company of Lake Hopatcong, N. J. His firm were the attorneys for the National Docks Railway Co. in the celebrated seven years' terminal fight against the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., the latter finally losing the case.

He was married at Pocomoke City, Md., May 15, 1894, to Louisa Jane Dennis, daughter of Hon. Samuel K. Dennis and Sally Crisfield, his wife, all of Maryland.

ROBERT LINN LAWRENCE, Jersey City, is a son of Thomas and Margaret Rembert (Taylor) Lawrence, and was born in Sparta, Sussex county, N. J., October 4, 1851. His great-grandfather, Thomas Lawrence, of "Morrisvale," Sussex county, was appointed judge of the Sussex Common Pleas in February, 1801. His great-great-grandfather, Lewis Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was judge of the Court of Admiralty from 1760 to 1776, and this office his father, also Lewis Morris, held in 1738, having jurisdiction in the provinces of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. Lewis Morris, the father of the last named Lewis, was governor of New Jersey, was judge of the Court of Common Rights in 1692, and was chief justice of the Supreme Court of New York from 1715 to 1733.

Robert L. Lawrence was graduated from Princeton College in 1873, read law with Thomas Anderson, of Newton, and was admitted to practice in New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1876, and as a counselor in June, 1885. He has for many years been one of the prominent members of the bar of Jersey City, where he resides. He was associated with Stewart Rapalje in conducting the Criminal Law Magazine from the commencement of that work until 1883 and also in preparing the valuable work entitled "Rapalje and Lawrence's Law Dictionary." Mr. Lawrence was married December 18, 1893, to Lillian M., daughter of the late John H. Fisher and Jeannette P. Walters, his wife, of Jersey city.

WILLIAM RAYMOND WEEKS, Newark, was born August 4, 1848, at Newark, N. J., in the parsonage of his grandfather, Rev. William Raymond Weeks, D.D., being the eldest son of John Randel Weeks. He was graduated from the Market Street Grammar School, and entered the High School in 1860, and was graduated from the Newark Academy in 1865. He has for several years been a trustee of the Academy, and is now historian of its alumni, of which he was president at their centennial in 1892. During a portion of the Civil war he served in the New Jersey Militia, and was also a member of the council in Newark of the Union League. He spent a year in business in Newark and New York, and in 1866 entered the office of his father to study law. He was admitted to practice as an attorney, in New Jersey, November 3, 1870, and as a counselor February 15, 1876. He has never held political office, although for many years an active worker in the Republican party. In 1883 he organized a volunteer fire department at Bloomfield, N. J., served the following winter as a member of the Legislative Committee of the New Jersey State Firemen's Association, and, in 1884, was chosen its first State counsel, which office he retained four years, spending much time each winter in the Legislature obtaining laws favorable to the interests of the firemen of the State. He compiled and published a compendium of these laws and a series of forms for firemen's relief associations.

As a student and assistant to his father, who was the real estate counsel of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, he became an expert in will questions and in examining real estate titles in New Jersey and New York, but after obtaining his license as a counselor he took up the general practice of the law. He was one of the counsel for Joseph A. Blair, of Montclair, who was tried in 1879 and acquitted of the charge of shooting his coachman, John Armstrong. Owing to his inherited prejudice against litigation, Mr. Weeks has made the reputation of being a "compromise" lawyer; and while he occasionally tries cases at law and in the Court of Chancery he is better known as having charge of large estates, in real estate and probate practice, and in the organizing of business or manufacturing corporations in New Jersey and New York. In March, 1895, he opened a branch law office in New York, and was admitted to practice there March 15, 1895. He is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and of the Lawyers' Club in New York, and of the Essex County Bar Association and Lawyers' Club in Newark. He has been a member of

the American Bar Association since 1879, and is a member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, the Twilight Club and the Dunlap Society of New York, the New Jersey Historical Society, the American Historical Association, the New Jersey Societies of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, and the Revolutionary Memorial Society of New Jersey.

In 1869 he married a daughter of the late Andrew Le Massena, of Newark, by whom he has two daughters. Mrs. Weeks is a great-granddaughter of Andre Massena, Prince of Essling, one of Napoleon's marshals, and is also descended from the Williams and Whitlocks of central New Jersey and from the Lees of New York.

Mr. Weeks is the author of a History of the Newark Academy, and is preparing a Bibliography of New Jersey, a History of the Colonial Schools and School Masters of New Jersey, a Monograph on The Jerseys in America, their Nomenclature and Cartography, prior to 1700, and a History of the First Endowment of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University). Some years ago he published a History of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York city, of which he was for several years the historiographer.

JOHN RANDEL WEEKS, Newark, was born October 18, 1817, at the parsonage of his father, Rev. William Raymond Weeks, D. D., at Litchfield South Farms, now Morris, Conn.

During the war of 1812 Dr. Weeks was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Plattsburg, N. Y., and chaplain of the U. S. army. In 1815 he took charge of the Morris Academy at Morris, Conn. In 1818 he removed to Oneida county, N. Y., and, in 1832, to Newark, N. J., where he became pastor of the old Fourth Presbyterian church. This church was mobbed, July 11, 1834, when Mr. Weeks was to preach a sermon on the "sin of slavery." During his studies at the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, where he graduated in 1809, he advocated anti-slavery theories. In 1837 he opened a collegiate school in his parsonage. Ill health caused him to give up preaching in 1845 and he died in 1848. He was a great linguist, having a knowledge of eight or ten languages, was a frequent contributor to the religious and secular press, and was the author of an arithmetic and lessons in Latin and Greek and of many controversial religious works. Having in his youth acquired the trade of a printer, he taught his sons the same trade. His wife, Hannah Randel, was a daughter of John Randel, a jeweler in New York city during the early

part of the Revolutionary war, and a member of a committee to fit out privateers, and was arrested by the British and sent to Nova Scotia, where he was long kept a prisoner on a prison ship. John Randel's father, John Randel, a descendant of Daniel Randel, of Randeltown, in the North of Ireland, came to America early in the eighteenth century. Ebenezer Weeks, father of Rev. William R., married a daughter of Rev. George Griswold, of Lyme, Conn., and, at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, was a resident of New London, Conn. He responded to the Lexington alarm in April, 1775, and marched to the relief of Boston. His earliest ancestor in this country, George Weekes, a brother-in-law of Roger Clap, came from Devonshire, England, in 1637. He was descended from the landed gentry of England, one of his ancestors, Sir Robert le Wrey de la Wyke, a Norman knight, being granted large estates in England by William the Conqueror. From the Claps the family are descended from Osgod Klapa, a Danish noble. The coats of arms of the Weeks family entitle them to sixteen quarterings, the first being an ermine shield with three battle axes.

The Newark Daily Advertiser was first issued in 1832, the editors being Amzi Armstrong and John P. Jackson, both lawyers. One of its first printers was John Randel Weeks, who assisted in printing the first Newark directory, issued at the Advertiser Press in 1835. After he became twenty-one he spent several years in New York as a compositor and proof-reader. While employed on the Newark Daily Advertiser he gained the good will of Mr. Jackson, who, when re-elected clerk of Essex county in 1844, appointed Mr. Weeks his assistant.

Mr. Weeks was at that time a student in the law office of Lewis C. Grover, and was admitted to practice law in New Jersey as an attorney in May, 1845. In 1849 he was elected the successor of Mr. Jackson, as county clerk, and after his term ended, in 1854, he became the real estate counsel for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company. He was for many years a director of this company, and also of the American Fire Insurance Company of Newark. During his service as county clerk he formed an antipathy to litigation. He often said "three-quarters of the cases could be settled, and nine-tenths ought to be." The familiarity he gained, while in the clerk's office, with searching titles, led him to adopt that work as a specialty in his profession, and he became well known and respected as an expert counsel in real estate titles and will questions in New Jersey and New York, and was often consulted in intricate matters relating to mining titles in other States

and in the territories. In the Masonic fraternity he held prominent and important positions, being for many years a trustee of St. John's Lodge and a member of Damascus Commandery of Newark. He was identified with several of the musical societies of Newark, and for upwards of twenty years was choir leader of the High Street Presbyterian church, of which he was also a trustee and deacon. In politics he was first a Whig; on the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks and remained actively with it until his death. He served seven years as a volunteer fireman in Newark, being a member of Engine Company No. 3, 1840-1844, and of Engine Company No. 5, 1844-1847. He became a life member of the New Jersey Historical Society soon after its organization in 1845. Prior to the establishment of the Board of Education he was a member and secretary of the School Committee of Newark, and from 1868 to 1871, he represented the Second ward in Newark on the Board of Education. He was a subscriber to the Newark Academy and the Newark Public Library. He married, October 22, 1845, Mary Frances Adriance, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a daughter of Charles Platt Adriance, a jeweler. Her grandfather, Theodorus Adriance, was a private, corporal and sergeant during the Revolutionary war, enlisting at Hopewell, N. Y. Her mother, Sarah Camp Adriance, was a descendant of William Campe, one of the original settlers of Newark, in 1666, from Milford, Conn. Her grandfather, Aaron Camp, was a private in an artillery company, raised in Newark during the Revolutionary war, of which his father, Nathaniel Camp, was captain. As a special mark of favor, for personal services rendered, General Washington gave Captain Camp a cannon, afterwards known as "Old Nat," which his descendants donated to the Washington headquarters at Morristown, N. J. Mr. Weeks had six children: three sons, William Raymond, Charles Edward, and John Randel, are now New Jersey lawyers.

Mr. Weeks was drowned on the evening of September 6, 1879, from a ferry boat at Jersey City. His death was the cause of the erection of gates at both ends of all the New York ferry boats. His wife survived him only a few months.

GEORGE JOHN McEWAN, Jersey City and New York, is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Ledgett) McEwan, and was born in Piermont, N. Y., January 16, 1862. He was graduated from the Jersey City High School in June, 1879, read law with his brother, Hon. Thomas McEwan, jr., and with Philo Chase, and was admitted to the New York

bar as attorney and counselor in January, 1886. He was admitted to practice in this State as an attorney in June, 1887, and as a counselor in June, 1890. He was councilman of the town of West Hoboken, N. J., from May 1, 1891, to May 1, 1896.

On April 3, 1888, Mr. McEwan was married to Miss Miriam A., daughter of Andrew and Susanna M. (Cutter) Spring, of Jersey City. They reside in West Hoboken.

THOMAS MCEWAN, JR., Jersey City, is the son of Thomas and Hannah (Ledgett) McEwan, and was born in Paterson, N. J., February 26, 1854. He was educated in the public schools of Paterson, Manchester, and Jersey City, and first became a civil engineer. He read law with Charles Strong and at the Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar of New York in 1881. In June, 1889, he was admitted to the New Jersey bar, and is a master in chancery.

He was assessor of Jersey City in 1886 and 1887, United States chief supervisor for the Judicial District of New Jersey from August, 1892, to October, 1893, United States commissioner for a time, and member of the State Legislature in 1894, being leader of the majority in the House. He was member of congress for term from 1895-97, from the Seventh New Jersey Congressional District, and re-elected for the term from 1897-99, and in all these capacities served with honor and distinction. In 1892 he was a delegate to the Republican convention; for fifteen years ending January, 1893, he was secretary of the Hudson County Republican Committee, and during that period was also a delegate to every State convention and a delegate and secretary to every Hudson County Convention of his party. He has long been a member and the secretary of the board of governors of the Union League Club of Jersey City.

EUGENE EMLEY, Paterson, prosecutor of the pleas of Passaic county, is a lineal descendant of William Emley, one of the Yorkshire commissioners sent out by the proprietors to purchase lands of the Indians, to inspect the rights of Europeans claiming property, to order the lands to be laid out, and to administer the government. William Emley, with his associates, Joseph Helmsley and Robert Stacy, on behalf of the first purchasers, chose from the Assanpink Creek down to the Rancocas, which was called the first tenth (Smith's History of New Jersey). It is supposed he arrived in the ship Kent in the Delaware River in the 6th mo., 1677, O. S. He soon returned to England, but came back in



J. & J. Garrison



December, 1678, in the Shield, with his wife and two children. He was a member of the Yorkshire Society of Friends, was one of the grantors mentioned in the deed given by John Lambert in 1685 for the Friends burial ground at Trenton, and also located about 2,000 acres of land in Burlington county, upon which many of his descendants now live. Mr. Emley was a member of the West Jersey Assembly in 1682. He was born in 1648 and died in April, 1704, leaving a son, Samuel, among other children. Joseph Emley was a son of Samuel, and succeeded to a part of the tract originally located by William Emley. He had several children, among them being William I. and John. William I. Emley was for a long time a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Monmouth county and a member of the State Legislature about 1840. His brother John was also a member of the Legislature from Burlington county and speaker of the House in 1840 and 1841. Joseph Emley, 2d, son of Judge William I., was for many years a major in the old State militia. His son, Edward Emley, the father of Eugene, was elected and served one term as sheriff of Burlington county from 1884 to 1887. William I. Emley, 2d, a brother of Edward, was surrogate of of the county of Burlington from 1872 to 1877. The family were Quakers or members of the Society of Friends for many generations, and took a prominent part in local affairs.

Eugene Emley, son of Edward Emley, was born in New Hanover township, Burlington county, N. J., June 4, 1855, and prepared for college at Mount Holly Academy. He was graduated with the degree of A. B. from Bucknell University at Lewisburg, Pa., in 1877, and then entered the law offices of Holt & Brother, of Trenton, where he remained two years. He finished his law studies with Gaskill & Sooy, at Mount Holly, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in November, 1880, and as a counselor in June, 1884. In January, 1881, Mr. Emley settled in Paterson, N. J., where he has since resided and practiced his profession, building up a successful business in all the courts of the State.

In the fall of 1887 he was elected to the New Jersey General Assembly and served one term with considerable distinction, being especially active in the high license and local option legislation, which he favored in collaboration with his Republican colleagues. This created a factional fight in his party and twice caused his defeat (in 1888 and again in 1891) as a candidate for State senator on the regular ticket. In March, 1896, he was appointed by Governor Griggs as prosecutor of the pleas

of Passaic county for a term of five years. He was a member of the constitutional commission appointed by Governor Werts, and has been a delegate for several years to the various Republican State and local conventions. He has also been for some time counsel for the townships of Manchester, Wayne, and Little Falls in Passaic county. Mr. Emley is widely known as a campaign speaker, and has won distinction at both the bar and in politics.

PHILIP LOWY, Newark, is a son of Bernard and Dora (Gans) Lowy, natives of Prussia, and was born in Newark, N. J., June 5, 1859. His father was one of the earliest Hebrew residents of Newark, settling there about 1845, and was one of the organizers of the first Hebrew church in that city. Mr. Lowy was educated in the public and high schools of Newark, and spent nine years in the law offices of Guild & Lum. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in June, 1881, and since then has been in active practice in his native city, making a specialty of real estate and building and loan association law. He is counsel for eight and was the organizer of four building and loan associations, has been one of the tax commissioners of Newark since 1885, and is a director of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Society and a school trustee of the Benai Jeshurin Congregation of Newark. June 28, 1882, Mr. Lowy married Fannie, daughter of Mendel Samuel, of Newark, and they have three sons, Milton, Mortimer, and Harry.

GILBERT COLLINS, Jersey City, associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, is the son of Daniel Prentice Collins, a prominent manufacturer of Stonington, Conn., who died in 1862, and a grandson of Gilbert Collins, who served several terms in the Connecticut Legislature. Daniel Collins, his great-grandfather, was an officer of the First Connecticut Line Regiment in the Revolutionary war.

Justice Collins was born in Stonington, Conn., August 26, 1846, and received a classical education preparatory to entering Yale College, but the death of his father, leaving a family ill provided for, rendered it desirable for him to be as expeditious as possible in establishing himself in the profession he had chosen. He soon received a Federal appointment in New York and in 1863 removed to Jersey City, N. J., where his father had had large business interests, and where he studied law under Jonathan Dixon, now a justice of the Supreme Court. Justice Collins was admitted to practice in this State as an attorney in February, 1869, and as a counselor in February, 1872. He practiced his

profession in Jersey City, first as a partner of Judge Dixon, and afterward with Charles L. and William H. Corbin, under the firm name of Collins & Corbin. For many years he was one of the leaders, not only of the Hudson county bar, but of the bar of the State, and in connection with his firm enjoyed an extensive legal business. Few lawyers in New Jersey are better known or had a higher reputation than Justice Collins.

He was mayor of Jersey City from May, 1884, to May, 1886, but excepting this has always declined public office, preferring to devote his time wholly to his large law business. On March 2d of this year (1897) he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of this State by Governor Griggs, and on March 8 his nomination was by the Senate unanimously confirmed. He is a steadfast Republican and has always been an active worker for the success of his party. He is a member of the Union League and Palma Clubs of Jersey City, and one of the board of managers of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He has a house in Jersey City and a handsome summer residence near Stonington.

In June, 1870, Justice Collins was married to Miss Harriet Bush of Jersey City. They have three children.

WALTER COLLINS, Jersey City, son of Gilbert and Harriet (Bush) Collins, was born in Jersey City, N. J., August 9, 1872; was graduated from Williams College in 1893, taking one of the honor prizes, and read law under the direction of his father. He was admitted to practice as an attorney in November, 1896, and is associated with the firm of Collins & Corbin, his legal preceptors, of Jersey City. He is a member of several social clubs in New York and Jersey City, and of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

SAMUEL HAYES PENNINGTON JR., Newark, born March 9, 1842, in Newark, N. J., where his paternal ancestors have resided since the settlement of the town in 1666, is the eldest son of Dr. S. H. Pennington, the first president of the New City National Bank of Newark, and Anna J. M., his wife (deceased), and a great-grandson of Major Samuel Hayes, well known in the Revolutionary annals of New Jersey. He attended the Newark Academy, studied under the late Dr. J. F. Pingry at Roseville, and in 1858 entered Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1862. He then began the study of law in the office of the late Joseph P. Bradley, afterward a justice of

the United States Supreme Court. In 1863 he entered the military service of the United States at the time of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. Returning to New Jersey he entered upon recruiting service, and in September, 1863, became first lieutenant in the 35th N. J. Vols. In 1864 he was made captain, and remained in service until he was mustered out August 1, 1865. At the close of the war he resumed his law studies, attended Harvard Law School, and in November, 1866, was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney, and in November, 1869, as a counselor. In September, 1878, he was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit and District Courts on motion of John Whitehead.

Since 1866 Mr. Pennington has successfully practiced his profession in Newark, where he resides. He is a conservative Republican, but has never sought public office. In religious faith he adheres to historic Christianity. He is a member of the New Jersey Historical Society and the Sons of the American Revolution.

WASHINGTON B. WILLIAMS, Jersey City, was born in Jersey City, N. J., August 18, 1832, and descends on the paternal side from the old, historic Williams family of Rhode Island, whence his ancestors removed to New York about one hundred years ago. His mother's family is also of Welsh descent. Mr. Williams was educated at William L. Dickinson's Lyceum School of Jersey City and at a private classical school in New York, and began the study of law with Peter Bentley, of Jersey City, in 1848. He was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in November, 1853, and as a counselor in February, 1857, and after receiving his license to practice remained for some time in Mr. Bentley's office while the great case of *Gough vs. Bell* was in progress, in which Mr. Bentley was the "power behind the throne." He devoted much time to the important question of real estate law and riparian rights involved in that case, and these and similar lines of work ultimately led him to direct his practice to those branches of real estate, equity, and corporation law which he has since pursued. In these specialties he is widely recognized as an authority. For several years, particularly before the number of vice-chancellors was increased, he was extensively occupied in hearing equity cases as advisory master, and among other matters had occasion to pass upon more than 600 divorce suits, on which subject he prepared some valuable and interesting statistics. Among the causes with which he has been connected as counsel were the series of suits in the winding up of the

Mechanics' and Laborers' Savings Bank of Jersey City, in which were developed important and far-reaching principles of law as to the duties and liabilities of directors of such institutions. As a lawyer he has been eminently successful, and enjoys the respect and confidence of a wide acquaintance.

Mr. Williams has been a staunch Republican since the inception of that party in 1856, and during most of its campaigns has rendered it efficient service. He has traveled extensively in this country and Europe, with especial reference to literary and historical research, and possesses one of the largest and finest historical and classical libraries in the State.

In 1858 he married a daughter of the late John W. Van Den Bergh, of Virginia. Their only child, the wife of Guy J. Edwards, of the Jersey City bar, died in July, 1894.

COL. CHARLES W. FULLER, one of the foremost lawyers of Jersey City, is descended on his father's side from Thomas Fuller, a member of that immortal band of Pilgrims who came over in the Mayflower, in 1620. The family lived near Salem, Mass., for many generations, and several of the name served with distinction in the Revolutionary war. His mother was of French Huguenot descent, her ancestors being among the first settlers in New Rochelle, N. Y. From these two sturdy races, endowed as they were with love of liberty and attainments of a high order, he inherits those sterling characteristics which mark the successful man.

Colonel Fuller is the son of Jesse and Elizabeth A. (Bartine) Fuller, and was born in New York city July 2, 1843. He attended the public schools, and the College of the City of New York until 1862, when his patriotism impelled him to enlist as a private in the 7th New York Regiment, in which he served in the war of the Rebellion for three months when he received a severe sunstroke, which incapacitated him from further duty as a soldier. Returning to New York city, he was engaged in business until 1871, when he removed to his present home in Bayonne, Hudson county, N. J. During his residence in New York he rendered valuable assistance in the suppression of the draft riots of 1863 and also in the severe riots of 1871. In 1868 he was appointed adjutant of the 55th Regiment N. G. N. Y., in 1869 was promoted to the rank of major, and in 1871 was commissioned colonel, and retained the command of the regiment until 1874, when he resigned.

Soon after his removal to this State Colonel Fuller began the study of law with Edward A. S. Man, of Jersey City, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in November, 1879, and as a counselor in June, 1881. In 1885 he was also admitted to the bar of New York. He has since practiced his profession in New York and New Jersey, making a specialty of corporation law, in which he is one of the ablest and best known authorities in the State. He is counsel for many large corporations, some of which he organized, and has been connected with a number of important law cases. Among the more noteworthy may be mentioned the Packard vs. Bergen Neck Railway cases, and the Central Railroad of New Jersey vs. Bayonne, 23 Vroom. His professional career has been both eminent and successful, and embraces an extensive practice in the courts of New York and New Jersey.

Colonel Fuller has always manifested a deep interest in the cause of education, and for four years was a member of the Board of Education of the city of Bayonne. In 1885 he was elected by the New Jersey Legislature a trustee of the State Normal School, and a member of the State Board of Education, and filled these positions with much ability, many reforms and improvements in the State schools being due to his efforts. He was first nominated for the Assembly in 1886, but was defeated through the severe contest for United States senator. In 1887 he was again nominated and elected to the House of Assembly by over 1,000 plurality, and served one term with great credit. In March, 1888, he was appointed State superintendent of public instruction by the State Board of Education for a term of three years, and after serving in this capacity for eleven months was legislated out of office by a Democratic Legislature, which took the power of appointment from the State Board of Education, and invested it in the governor, with ratification by the Senate. He also served as city attorney of Bayonne for five years, and is widely recognized as an authority on the law relating to municipal corporations. He is an ardent and steadfast Republican, and in all these capacities won the confidence, respect and approval of all classes regardless of party affiliations.

As an orator and speaker, Colonel Fuller is widely and favorably known, and few men are more popular, or have a finer reputation. He has been active in many political campaigns. One of the leading newspapers of the State, in commenting upon one of his speeches during the presidential campaign of 1896, said:



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"The last speaker introduced was Col. C. W. Fuller, of Bayonne. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, he at once captured his audience and they remained to listen to one of the most timely, interesting, amusing, and at the same time argumentative speeches made here this fall. The Colonel was most happy in his remarks. His pleasant ridicule of Candidate Bryan and his stumping tour was greatly enjoyed by his audience and his criticisms on arraying the masses against the classes was very effective. When he brought in beautiful and forcible language Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Griggs, McKinley and Hobart from the masses, the audience went wild with delight. As he mentioned each one of these distinguished men separately, speaking of their humble position in life when they started, and addressing Mr. Bryan as he did so, he carried conviction to every heart, and received round after round of applause. It was nearly eleven o'clock when the meeting closed, and it was evident that the people were disposed to stay longer."

He is also in almost constant demand as an after-dinner speaker, and as a reader for charitable and social objects. He has one of the best private law libraries in the State, and also a large, well selected library of general literature. Incidentally, he has written various articles for the press, and is thoroughly posted on current topics. He has been a member of the Sinking Fund Commission of Bayonne since its inception and is also a member of the New Jersey Athletic Club, the New Jersey Union League Club, and the Cosmos Club, all of Jersey City, the Twilight and Lotos Clubs of New York, and the Veterans of the 7th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. He is also prominently identified with the George Washington Post, No. 103, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New York.

Colonel Fuller was married on May 29, 1867, to Miss Matilda B., daughter of Samuel T. Williams, a prominent manufacturer of New York, and Rebecca Johnson his wife. They have two children. Harry W. and Fanny S., of whom Harry W. was graduated from Rutgers College in 1891 and is now Superintendent of the Hudson County System of the Consolidated Traction Company.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG HALSEY, Newark, was descended from a long line of honorable American ancestors, the first of whom came to this country from England about 1627. He was born December 8, 1827, in Springfield, Union (then in Essex) county, N. J., where his fore-

thers had resided since about 1691. While yet a lad he came with his father, Samuel Halsey, to Newark, N. J., and entered as an apprentice the establishment of Halsey & Taylor, manufacturers of patent leather, where he thoroughly learned the business he subsequently followed. His father was the founder of the present firm of S. Halsey & Son, a style that has been retained since 1866, and was one of the chief promoters and developers of that business in Newark. The son was for a time identified with the wholesale clothing business in connection with Southern firms, and gained a wide reputation as a successful and enterprising business man. When the Rebellion broke out in 1861 the firm, of which he was the head, suffered crushing reverses, its property in Richmond, Lynchburg and Petersburg, Va., being all swept away by the secession of the Southern States. All the firm's obligations were met, however, and Mr. Halsey engaged with his father in the manufacture of patent leather, in which he continued with uninterrupted success until his death on April 1, 1894.

Mr Halsey was prominently identified with the Republican party from its organization, and took an active part in the struggles which preceded the declaration of war. As a member of the State Legislature during the stormy sessions of 1861 and 1862 he was a strong supporter of the Union cause, and his integrity, good judgment, and high business qualities, gave him large influence in that body. Though a member of the minority of the House, he ably and substantially supported Governor Olden, and all through the war loyally upheld President Lincoln's administration. On the organization of the Internal Revenue Bureau in 1862 he was appointed assessor for the Fifth district of New Jersey, one of the largest manufacturing districts in the United States. He held this office for five years, discharging his onerous duties with impartiality and great credit. At the close of the war he was selected by the revenue commissioner to visit Southern States for the purpose of instructing newly appointed revenue officers, but the requirements of his own district compelled him to decline the appointment. In 1866 President Johnson attempted to remove him from office but the Senate refused to confirm his successor, and he retained the assessorship. This incident directed the attention of the Republicans to him as a candidate for higher honors, and in 1866 he was nominated and elected to Congress by a large majority in a district that had been strongly Democratic. In Congress he served with ability and dignity, was freely consulted by both Republicans and Democrats on questions

affecting the manufacturing and financial interests of the country, and was a member of the committee on the District of Columbia, and the joint select committee on retrenchment, and served with Senators Edwards and Buckalew on the sub-committee of the latter body "to examine the method of printing and issuing bonds, notes, and other securities," the results of which secured important reforms in the Treasury Department. In 1868 he was unanimously renominated for Congress but was defeated, though his vote in his district exceeded that given General Grant for the presidency. When Mr. Boutwell assumed the office of secretary of the treasury under President Grant, he tendered the important position of register of the treasury to Mr. Halsey, who declined it because when he retired from Congress he had actively resumed his business as a manufacturer of patent leather. In 1870, however, he was again nominated for Congress and elected by over 3,000 majority, and during the next session was chairman of one of the most important committees. It was mainly due to his efforts that the new court house and post-office at Trenton and the post office building at Jersey City were secured, and that improvements in the Passaic and other rivers of the State were authorized.

At the close of his second congressional term Mr. Halsey received from the people of Hudson county, irrespective of party, a valuable testimonial; and in the same year (1892) was again urged to accept a renomination, but declined. On the retirement of Governor Ward he was chosen president of the Newark Industrial Exposition, and was the real as well as the nominal head of that enterprise.

With Governor Randolph and others he was prominent in preserving Washington's headquarters at Morristown, N. J. He was a commissioner of the lunatic asylum at Morris Plains; one of the founders of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; and for a quarter of a century an active member of the New Jersey Historical Society and long one of its executive committee.

On August 27, 1874, he was nominated by acclamation for governor of this State on the Republican ticket, without the slightest solicitation on his part, but was defeated in the tidal wave of Democratic victory which swept over the country, and thereafter withdrew largely from politics to a business life. In 1876 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati.

Mr. Halsey was a man of large capacity, of great force of character, and of unquestioned integrity. True to his convictions, his chief char-

acteristic perhaps was his loyalty, both to his country and his friends. He achieved success in every sphere of life and was universally respected and esteemed. He was among the pioneers in the American leather trade abroad; and at home was officially connected with many of the leading financial and commercial institutions of Newark, where he lived.

Companionable, courteous and dignified, charitable, unostentatious and sympathetic, a Presbyterian in religious associations, his memory is cherished in the hearts of all who knew him, and his name illuminates the history of the State he loved and honored.

JACOB WEART, Jersey City, third son of Spencer Stout and Sarah (Garrison) Weart, was born at Hopewell, Mercer county, N. J., June 8, 1829, read law with John Mannen, of Clinton, N. J., and with the late Hon. Mercer Beasley, and was admitted in this State as an attorney in June, 1852, and as a counselor in June, 1855. He was the successful counsel in *Watkins vs. Kirkpatrick*, 2 Dutcher, 81, and in *Durant vs. Banta*, 3 Dutcher, 624, which fixed the law of commercial paper in New Jersey. His opinion on the legality of the Hudson River police act of 1866 produced the case of *Pangburn vs. Young*, 3 Vroom, 29, which established a police commission in Jersey City. He was retained by the county of Hudson to defend the railroad taxation acts of 1873. On March 21, 1867, he was appointed internal revenue collector for the Fifth District of New Jersey and served four years. He was for two years counsel to the Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders, and prepared and procured the enactment of the laws creating the county boards of health and vital statistics and the board to equalize taxes. With John Cassedy he organized the Bank of Jersey City, now the Second National Bank, and was its counsel and a director for many years. He was one of the founders and has always been president of the Jersey City Law Library, is a member and for some time represented New Jersey in the governing council of the American Bar Association, and in 1872 was largely instrumental in causing the formation of the "Committee of Twenty-eight," which revised the charter of Jersey City. He is an able lawyer, a strong and ardent Republican, and a public spirited and patriotic citizen. He has written much for the press, principally upon municipal matters. He married Catharine J., daughter of Walling W. Van Winkle, of Passaic, N. J., and has two children, Spencer and Ella.

SPENCER WEART, Jersey City, is the only son of Jacob and Catharine

J. (Van Winkle) Weart, and was admitted to practice in New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1879, and as a counselor in November, 1882. He is a master in chancery, and has served for some time as corporation attorney for Jersey City.

WILLIAM D. DALY, Hoboken, was born in Jersey City, N. J., in 1851, read law in the offices of S. B. Ransom and Judge Blair, and in June, 1874, was admitted as an attorney, and in November, 1892, as a counselor. He was assistant United States district attorney for the District of New Jersey under the first Cleveland administration, was an alternate delegate to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis in 1888, was elected a member of Assembly from the Eighth Hudson District in 1891, and was his party leader on the floor. He was appointed judge of the Hoboken District Court in 1891, and served until he resigned on January 1, 1893, to become State senator from Hudson county. He was re-elected to the Senate by the largest majority ever given for a senator in the county of Hudson. He has won a wide reputation as a criminal lawyer and political speaker, and is one of the prominent leaders of the Democratic party.

WILLIAM C. GEBHARDT, Jersey City and Clinton, was born at Croton, Hunterdon county, N. J., March 28, 1859, was educated in the Clinton Institute, and studied law with T. J. Hoffman, of Clinton. He was admitted at the June term, 1884, as an attorney, and at the June term, 1887, as a counselor. He began the practice of his profession at Clinton, N. J., and still retains an office there, and has served as corporation counsel and president of the Board of Education of that place. He has had an office in Jersey City for a number of years. He married a daughter of the late Philip G. Reading, of Frenchtown, N. J.

WILLIAM HORACE CORBIN, Jersey City, was born in McDonough, Chenango, county, N. Y., July 12, 1851, and received his education at Oxford Academy, Cornell University, and Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the New York bar at Binghamton in September, 1872, and to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1874, and as a counselor in November, 1877. He is a member of the well-known law firm of Collins & Corbin, of Jersey City, and one of the prominent lawyers of the State. He resides in Elizabeth, N. J., where he served on the Board of Education from 1876 to 1880. He was elected to the Legislature from Union county in 1885 and again in 1886, and in the latter year was leader of his party on the floor of the House and was

also appointed a member of the Gettysburg Memorial Commission. He published the New Jersey Corporation Law, with notes, in 1881, and Corbin's Forms in 1882. As a lawyer, a citizen, and a Christian gentleman Mr. Corbin has always borne a high reputation.

MERVYN ARMSTRONG, JR., Jersey City, was born in Jersey City, N. J., in 1858, read law with the late Capt. Albert I. Cloke, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1879, and as a counselor in February, 1892. After his admission in 1879 he went to Europe, where he obtained, through Judah P. Benjamin, secretary of war of the Confederacy, unusual facilities for study at the inns of court and the great libraries. He is first lieutenant of Co. C, 4th Regt. N. G. N. J.

WILLIAM H. CAREY Jersey City, son of John H. and Betsey L. (Newman) Carey, was born in South Warren, Pa., June 21, 1860, attended the State Normal School at Oswego, N. Y., and was graduated from Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., in 1886, receiving the highest honors in his class, or three out of the four prizes offered. He traveled for a commercial house for one year, and from 1887 to 1891 was a teacher in the Hasbrouck Institute of Jersey City. He began the study of law in 1888 with Elijah S. Cowles, of Jersey City, and was admitted to practice as an attorney in November, 1891, and as a counselor in February, 1895. Since November, 1892, he has been the partner of his legal preceptor, Mr. Cowles. In 1887 Mr. Carey married Miss Zoe W., daughter of Zorah Hopson, of Scriba, Oswego county, N. Y.

JARVIS NORRIS ATKINSON, Jersey City, born in 1867, was graduated from Pennington Seminary, attended Princeton College for a time, and received the degree of B. A. from New York University in 1889 and that of LL. B. from the University Law School in 1891, being admitted to the bar of New York in the same year. He was admitted to practice in this State as an attorney in June, 1892. He married Mary Frances, daughter of the late James C. Cloyd, of Glenhead, Long Island.

WILLIAM M. KLINK, Jersey City, was born in Indiana in December, 1868, and was brought to Jersey City, N. J., when five years of age. He read law with Randolph, Condict & Black and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1892. In May, 1893, he formed a copartnership with Marshall Van Winkle. He is judge advocate of the 44th Regt.,



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Hugh H. Hamill



N. G. N. J., is a member and trustee of the Palma Club of Jersey City, and was treasurer of the Medico Legal Society of New Jersey.

NORMAN LESLIE ROWE, Jersey City, was born in the city of New York on December 12, 1839, and is a son of Peter and Jerusha Rowe, who in 1840 moved with their family to Greenville, N. J., and afterward to Jersey City, where Mr. Rowe attended the public schools. He also attended the New York Free Academy, and was engaged in the coal business with his father until 1860. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. E, 2d N. J. Vols., and served three months in the Union army. Returning home he engaged with Lewis Stevens in the iron business till 1865, when he began the study of law with William Voorhees, of Jersey City, which he finished in the offices of the late Hon. Isaac W. Scudder. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar at Trenton in June, 1867. As a criminal lawyer he has few equals. He has been attorney or assistant counsel for the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County for several years, and has long enjoyed a high reputation at the bar of Eastern New Jersey. He became a member of Bergen Lodge F. & A. M., in 1862, and is also a member of Post Henry Wilson, and has served as commodore of the Pavonia Yacht Club, all of Jersey City. In 1862 he married Mary F. Davis, of Monmouth county, N. J.

MARSHALL VAN WINKLE, Jersey City, was born in Jersey City, N. J., September 28, 1869, read law with Vredenburg & Garretson, and was admitted to practice as an attorney in November, 1890, and as a counselor in February, 1894. In May, 1893, he formed a copartnership with William M. Klink under the firm name of Van Winkle & Klink. He is secretary of the Hudson County Bar Association and a member of the Holland Society of New York.

HENRY V. CONDICT, Jersey City, is a son of Silas B. and a grandson of Hon. Silas Condict, and was born in 1853 in Littleton, Morris county, N. J. He was graduated from Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., and read law with Frederick G. Burnham, then of Morristown, now of Newark, N. J.; at the Columbia Law School in New York; and with Hon. Robert Gilchrist and Chancellor A. T. McGill, of Jersey City. He was admitted to practice in this State as an attorney in November, 1877, and as a counselor in November, 1881, and is a member of the well known law firm of Randolph, Condict & Black, of Jersey City. He married, in 1879, a daughter of Ephraim Hudson, of New York.

WILLIAM H. SEER, JR., Jersey City, was admitted as an attorney at the November term, 1891, and is a master in chancery.

WILLIAM G. C. SEE, Jersey City, son of John L. and Sarah M. (Dunn) See, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., September 26, 1857, was graduated from Rutgers College in 1877, read law with his brother, Cornelius S. See, of Jersey City, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1878, and as a counselor, in November, 1881. He practiced with his brother until 1885, when the latter moved to Chicago, and since then has followed his profession alone. He is a Republican, and from 1890 to 1896 was a member of the Common Council of Plainfield, N. J. He now resides in Jersey City, where in 1882, he married Jane Elizabeth, daughter of William M. Stont.

RENSSELAER C. HOWARD, Jersey City, was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in November, 1877, and is a practitioner in Jersey City.

HENRY PUSTER, Jersey City, is a son of Valentine Puster, a native of Bavaria, who came to this country and located in Jersey City, N. J., about 1850. There the subject of this sketch was born March 10, 1858. He was educated in the public and German private schools, read law with Hon. William D. Daly, and was admitted to practice as an attorney in June, 1879. He has always followed his profession in Jersey City, being now the partner of Hon. Robert S. Hudspeth, under the firm of Hudspeth & Puster. He is a Democrat in politics, was an alderman of Jersey City in 1881 and 1882, and in 1890 was elected to the New Jersey Legislature. In April, 1891, he was appointed by Governor Abbott judge of the First District Court of Jersey City. He is a prominent Odd Fellow, being president of the Home for Aged and Indigent Odd Fellows of New Jersey. January 23, 1883, he married Julia A., daughter of John C. Wenner, of Jersey City.

J. HERBERT POTTS, Jersey City, was born in Trenton, N. J., July 3, 1851, was graduated from Princeton University in 1872, read law with Hon. Edward T. Green, of Trenton, and was admitted to practice as an attorney February 5, 1874. The same year he came to Jersey City and associated himself with Joseph C. Potts. In 1875 he was appointed assistant clerk of the New Jersey Assembly, and in 1880 and 1881 was a member of that body from the Sixth Assembly district of Hudson county, being in the former year chairman of the committee on the re-

vision of the laws and in the latter chairman of the judiciary committee. He was re-elected to the assembly in 1889, 1890, and 1891, being the only Republican member from Hudson county in the session of 1892, when he was leader of the minority. In 1892 he was the Republican nominee for State senator from Hudson county and reduced the Democratic majority from 8,000 to 3,000. In 1894 he was appointed police justice of Jersey City. He is a member and formerly vice-president of the Carteret Club of Jersey City, and a member of several other social and political organizations. In 1876 he married Louise, daughter of Charles Bechtel, for many years the publisher of the State Gazette at Trenton.

THOMAS F. NOONAN, JR., born in Hudson City (now a part of Jersey City), N. J., December 9, 1859, was educated in the public and parochial schools, read law with the late M. T. Newbold, and with Job H. Lippincott, of Jersey City, and was admitted to practice in this State as an attorney in February, 1885, and as a counselor in February, 1892. He was reading clerk of the New Jersey Assembly in 1883 and 1884, for several years thereafter was reading secretary of State Democratic conventions, and in 1886 and 1887 was a member of the Legislature from the Eighth Assembly district of Hudson county. He took an active part in securing the passage of the Martin act. In 1889 and 1890 he was clerk of the House of the Assembly, and in the latter year was appointed judge of the District Court of Bayonne, N. J. He has achieved a State reputation as a Democratic political speaker. June 25, 1891, he married Hannah Paterson Kelly, of Bordentown, N. J.

WARREN DIXON, Jersey City, son of Justice Jonathan Dixon, was born July 2, 1863, at New Brunswick, N. J., was graduated from Rutgers College, and read law in the office of Collins & Corbin, of Jersey City. He was admitted as an attorney in June, 1889, and as a counselor in June, 1892. He has always practiced his profession in Jersey City, and for a time was the law partner of Judge John A. McGrath.

JOHN J. LOWDEN, Elizabeth, born in Jamaica, L. I., November 13, 1862, is a son of Joseph and Rhoda Lowden, and received a public school education. He studied law with J. R. & N. English of Elizabeth, N. J., and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey February, 1884.

HUNT, ISAAC L., Rahway, born in Woodbridge township, Middlesex county, N. J., February 3, 1862, is a son of Isaac L. and Caroline (Allen) Hunt, and a lineal descendant of one of three brothers of the

name who settled at Hunt's Point, Westchester county, N. Y., in 1640. Receiving a public school education, Mr. Hunt read law in the office ex-Senator Benjamin A. Vail and Clarence D. Ward, of Rahway, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in November, 1884. He has served as a member of the Rahway Common Council for three years and also as a member of the water board of that city. As counsel, he has been connected with the Eliza B. Cory will case and other cases of equal importance. Mr. Hunt's paternal great-grandfather, Marmaduke Hunt, settled in Woodbridge township, Middlesex county, N. J., about 1740, where he owned a large tract of land. He had a son and a daughter. The son, James, had eleven children, five of whom were sons, Isaac L., sr., being the youngest. Only the subject of this sketch and his four brothers bear the family name in New Jersey.

ZERMAN K. NORMAN, Elizabeth, born in Milton, Morris county, N. J., December 6, 1849, is the son of James and Amelia (Chamberlain) Norman, and received his education at the Chester (N. J.) Institute. He read law with J. R. & N. English of Elizabeth, and was admitted to the bar of this State in November, 1874. Mr. Norman has been official searcher of records in the county clerk's office of Union county, N. J., since March 1881, having had charge of all court business in connection with the office for the past ten years.

He was married March 15, 1890, to Miss Celine L., daughter of William M. Garrison, of Elizabeth, N. J.

JAMES PALMER, Jersey City, was born in the city of New York on the 11th of February, 1854, and removed to Jersey City, N. J., with his parents in 1859. He attended the public schools, and at the age of sixteen entered the law office of the late Thomas W. James, of Jersey City, where he remained until his admission to the bar of this State as an attorney in February, 1874. He was admitted as a counselor in February, 1877, and is a master in chancery. He has been in active practice in Jersey City since 1874, practicing in all the courts of the State, and is a lawyer of ability. In the management of several large estates he has been especially successful. He has never taken an active part in politics, preferring to devote his time entirely to his profession. He is a member of the Jersey City Club.

Mr. Palmer was married in 1889 to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John Wilson, of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

ANSELL, CHARLES F., Morristown, born in Morristown N. J., May 26,

1845, is the son of Jacob T. and Rachel (Enslee) Axtell, and was educated in the common schools. He is a great-grandson of Major Henry Axtell and in the eighth generation from Thomas Axtell, who was baptized at Berkhamstead, England, January 27, 1619, came to America in the good ship *Globe* in 1635, and settled in Massachusetts. Mr. Axtell read law in his native city with Pitney & Youngblood, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney at the June term, 1877, and as a counselor in November, 1891. He has served as town clerk and treasurer of Morristown, and was a member of the State Legislature in 1879 and 1880.

On September 26, 1883, Mr. Axtell was married at Stratford, Conn., to Miss Ella M. Patterson.

PATRICK H. GILHOOLY, Elizabeth, born in Portabello, Scotland, of Irish parentage, is a son of James and Catherine Gilhooly, and received his education in the common schools of Somerset county, N. J., having come to this country with his parents at an early age. He read law in Somerville, N. J., with Gaston & Bergen and Alvah A. Clark, and was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney at the June term, 1873, and as a counselor in February, 1877. He was county attorney of Union county from 1880 to 1882, member of Elizabeth Common Council from 1880 to 1890 and was president of that body in 1889 and 1890, and district court judge from 1882 to 1887 and 1891 to 1896.

FRANK BERGEN, Elizabeth, born in Hillsboro township, Somerset county, N. J., is the son of Peter S. and Rebecca M. Bergen, and was educated at Somerville, where he read law with Isaiah N. Dilts. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1873, and as a counselor in November, 1876. He served as city attorney of Elizabeth from January 1, 1881, to March 1, 1890, and has conducted much important litigation arising from local indebtedness. May 24, 1887, he married Lydia M., daughter of Robert and Louisa M. Gardiner, of Mystic, Conn.

DE WITT VAN BUSKIRK, Bayonne and Jersey City, born in what is now the city of Bayonne, then the township of Bergen, N. J., April 22, 1858, is a son of Nicholas C. and Elizabeth (Vreeland) Van Buskirk, and a grandson of the late James C. Van Buskirk, whose farm is now a part of Bayonne city. He was graduated from the Jersey City High School in 1877 and from Columbia Law School in 1880. He read law in Newark with Cortlandt and Wayne Parker, with whom he continued until 1885, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in

February, 1881, and as a counselor at the same term in 1884. He resides in Bayonne, and is senior member of the law firm of Van Buskirk & Parker, having offices in both Bayonne and Jersey City. Mr. Van Buskirk was one of the organizers of the Mechanics' Trust Company in Bayonne in 1885, and has continuously been a member of its board of directors. He was also one of the original subscribers to the stock of the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Jersey City and has been a director since its incorporation.

HOWARD D. TERHUNE, Hackensack, born in New Brunswick, N. J., December 16, 1859, is a son of John and Mary J. Terhune, and was educated at Rutgers College and Columbia Law School. He read law in the office of Cortlandt and R. Wayne Parker, of Newark, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1881. In July, 1881, he left the practice of law to engage in banking and has since been cashier of the Hackensack Bank.

GEORGE G. RUNYON, Morristown, son of Albert L. and Rachel (Stelle) Runyon, was born in Piscataway township, Middlesex county, N. J., July 27, 1868. His father is a prominent Republican, and for about six years served as comptroller of the State. Mr. Runyon read law with his uncle, George T. Werts, then of Morristown, and was licensed as an attorney at the November term of the Supreme Court, since then he has practiced his profession at Morristown, N. J.

HORACE ROBERSON, Bayonne, born in Baptisttown, Hunterdon county, N. J., is a son of Samuel and Sarah (King) Roberson, and was graduated from the New Jersey State Normal School in June, 1881. He read law with C. B. Harvey, of Jersey City, with De Witt Van Buskirk, of Bayonne, and at Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1887, and as a counselor in June, 1891. From September, 1881, to October, 1886, he was principal of the public school at Closter, Bergen county, N. J., and from July, 1894, to June, 1896, he served as treasurer of the city of Bayonne.

ERNEST KOESTER, Hackensack, son of G. F. and Mary B. Koester, was born in Norristown, Pa., April 28, 1853, and received his education in Allegheny College at Meadville, and in Heidelberg, Germany, receiving the degrees of A. B. and A. M. in 1876 and 1879 respectively. He read law in Meadville in the offices of H. L. Richmond & Sons and was admitted to the bar there August 17, 1879, and as counselor at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1886. He served as district attorney of McKean



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county, Pa., from January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1888. On June 6, 1895, he was admitted at Trenton to the bar of New Jersey, and since then has practiced in Hackensack.

JANES EDWARD DEGNAN, Red Bank, is the son of John and Mary Degnan, and was born in Princeton, N. J., February, 13, 1863. He was graduated from the Princeton Model School in 1877, and also prosecuted his studies under the private tutelage of one of the professors of Princeton College. He read law in the offices of Alexander & Green, of New York city, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney February 18, 1892, and to the New York bar as an attorney and counselor in December of the same year. He has practiced in Red Bank, N. J., since September, 1893, becoming a member of the present firm of Applegate & Degnan in January, 1894. He was made a counselor in this State in February, 1895.

On November, 29, 1889, Mr. Degnan was married to Miss K. Dorothy Reuter, daughter of Anton and Annette Reuter, of Newark, N. J.

JOHN W. HARDING, Paterson, born in Tunkhannock, Pa., May 28, 1863, is the son of William B. and Cynthia A. (Ward) Harding, and after attending Wyoming Seminary entered Princeton College in the class of 1886. He read law in Paterson, N. J., with Z. M. Ward, and was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in June, 1889, and as a counselor in February, 1893.

CHARLES TIEBOUT COWENHOVEN, New Brunswick, born in New Brunswick, N. J., is a son of Nicholas and Anna Cowenhoven, and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1882. He studied law with Abraham V. Schenck of New Brunswick, and was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1865, and as a counselor in February, 1869. He served as president judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Middlesex county from 1869 to 1874 and from 1885 to 1890, and was prosecutor of the Middlesex Pleas from 1877 to 1882.

ISAAC ROMAINE, of Jersey City, is a lineal descendant of (1) Klaas Jansen Romeyn, who came from Holland to America in 1653 and eventually settled in Hackensack, N. J., where his son (2) Albert was born in 1686, and where the latter's son (3) Nicholaas was born in December, 1711. The next in descent, (4) Albert Romein, son of Nicholaas, was born in Schraalenburgh, N. J., February 11, 1752, and had a son (5) Roelef A., whose birth occurred July 24, 1774. John R. Romine, (6)

son of Ruellet A. Romem, was born in Bergen county, N. J., May 18, 1806, and married Ann, daughter of John Zabriskie, of old Bergen (now Hudson) county. They were the parents of Isaac Romaine, the subject of this sketch, who was born in Bergen township, Hudson county, N. J., on the 4th of May, 1840. These worthy ancestors not only took a lively interest in public and business affairs, but transmitted to their numerous descendants in general and Mr. Romaine in particular their sturdy Dutch characteristics and habits of thrift, and left behind them careers which illumine the pages of history and grace the annals of their respective communities.

Mr. Romaine was educated in the public schools and at a classical institution in his native town, and was graduated from Rutgers College with the degree of A. B. in 1859. He read law in the office of Hon. A. O. Zabriskie, of Jersey City, afterward chancellor of the State, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in November, 1862, and as a counselor in November, 1865, and since the spring of 1863 has been in active and successful practice in Jersey City. For many years he has been prominent in the councils of the Republican party. He was corporation counsel for the city of Bergen in 1865, 1866, and 1867, and was also an alderman of the same city from May, 1869, to May, 1870, and 1870, when Bergen was consolidated with Jersey City, serving as president of the board during said term. He was a member of the Jersey City Board of Education from 1880 to 1882 and 1883 to 1885, and became a member of the Board of Finance and Taxation of the same municipality in 1883, but owing to legal complications did not take his seat until 1885. In 1884 he was elected a member of the New Jersey General Assembly and served one term with credit and distinction.

As a lawyer Mr. Romaine is one of the leaders of the Hudson county bar, and for very many years has enjoyed a wide and successful general practice. He is a master and examiner and special master in Chancery of New Jersey, a Supreme Court commissioner of the State of New Jersey, and a commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of New Jersey, and was one of the principal organizers and the first vice-president, in 1885, of the Star Mutual Building and Loan Association of Jersey City, of which he has been president since 1886. He is also a member of the Jersey City, Carteret, and Union League Clubs of Jersey City, the Holland Society of New York, and a number of other social, civil and political organizations.

December 29, 1863, he was married to Miss Annie A., daughter of John W. Morton, of Jersey City. She died February 1, 1895.

JOSEPH COULT, one of the ablest and foremost members of the Newark bar, is descended from an early Connecticut family who came to New Jersey about the middle of the eighteenth century and first settled in Sussex country. He was the youngest of ten children, and was born in Frankfort, N. J., May 25, 1834. In the common and classical schools of his day he received a thorough preparation for college, but after considerable delay a collegiate course was abandoned, much against his cherished hopes and ambitions. All inducements held out for him to enter mercantile life were of no avail; he was determined to take up the study of law and adopt that as his profession. In 1858 he became a student in the law office of Thomas N. McCarter, then of Newton, Sussex county. A little later he entered and was regularly graduated from the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, and upon his admission to the bar of that State in 1858 he began active practice in New York city. In 1861 he was admitted to practice at the New Jersey bar and the same year he opened an office in Newton, where he practiced successfully for thirteen years. In 1874 Mr. Coult removed to Newark, N. J., where he has since resided and followed his profession, and where for a time he was a partner of his distinguished preceptor, Hon. Thomas N. McCarter. Later he formed a copartnership with James E. Howell, who had been a student in his office in Newton, and thus organized the law firm of Coult & Howell, one of the oldest, best known and most successful in the State.

Mr. Coult was prosecutor of the Sussex County Pleas for a time, and, from 1884 to 1892 he served as city counsel of the city of Newark. While acting in the latter capacity it was largely due to his efforts that the new and present water supply for that city was accomplished; and it was also mainly due to his indomitable efforts and personal direction that the law known as the "Martin Act" was passed. He prepared the original draft for this act, and worked incessantly to secure its passage by the Legislature; and, by its operation, many cities of the State were relieved from burdensome indebtedness. Mr. Coult has always been a Republican, and has represented his party in several important political conventions, both State and National. He was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, at which Lincoln was for a second time nominated for president; to the Philadelphia Convention, which nomi-

nated General Grant for that high office; and to the Cincinnati Convention, which gave the presidential nomination to Rutherford B. Hayes.

Mr. Coult is properly placed among the most sagacious and reliable lawyers in New Jersey. A man of rare legal attainments, courteous, dignified and honest, his great force of character and unerring grasp of fundamental principles, make him a powerful advocate. He has few equals as a counselor, and of late years he has been often called upon to act as counsel by prominent lawyers who recognize his special powers. As a citizen he is highly esteemed and universally respected, and takes a lively interest in all public affairs.

Mr. Coult was married in May, 1859, to Miss Frances A., daughter of Joseph A. Osborne, of Frankfort township, Sussex county, N. J. They have four children: Margaret, Eliza, Lillian and Joseph, jr.

HON. ABRAM QUICK GARRETSON, of Jersey City, descends from two of the earliest families in Somerset county, N. J., both being of Holland Dutch stock. His parents were Martin Schenck and Ann Beekman (Quick) Garretson, and his maternal great-grandfather, Abraham Quick, was a colonel of New Jersey militia in the Revolutionary war. His ancestors took an active part in public and commercial affairs, held posts of honor and trust, and were always among the foremost citizens of their time.

Mr. Garretson was born in Franklin township, Somerset county, N. J., March 11, 1842, and prepared for college at the academy and at Sam Farrand's celebrated school at Trenton. In 1859 he entered the sophomore class of Rutgers College, from which he received the degree of A. M. in course in 1865. His graduation from that historic institution was marked by his standing first in his class, a position which ranked him as a student of unusual capacity and thoroughness. At a comparatively early age he decided upon the law as a profession, and in November, 1862, almost immediately after he had graduated at Rutgers, he registered as a student in the office of Hon. Abraham O. Zabriskie, of Jersey City, afterwards chancellor of New Jersey. He subsequently attended Harvard Law School, and in November, 1865, was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney and in November, 1868, as a counselor. He was afterward admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Garretson began the active practice of his profession in Jersey City in 1865, being associated with Robert Gilchrist, subsequently

attorney-general of New Jersey. In 1867 he took up his professional work alone, and in February, 1869, was appointed by Governor Randolph prosecutor of the pleas of Hudson county for a term of five years, at the expiration of which (in 1874) he was reappointed by Governor Parker. In 1878, after serving in this capacity for nine consecutive years, he resigned to accept at the hands of Governor McClellan the office of president judge of the Hudson County Court of Common Pleas, which position he filled with great credit and ability for a full term of five years. Since then he has devoted his time mainly to the practice of his profession, in which he has attained eminence and honor. He has followed largely a civil business, practicing in all the courts of New Jersey and the United States. In 1883 he formed a copartnership with James B. Vredenburg, under the firm name of Vredenburg & Garretson, which still continues, ranking as one of the strongest law firms in the State.

As one of the first commissioners of adjustment of Jersey City in 1887 Mr. Garretson became a member, along with E. F. C. Young and William Muirhead, of a commission appointed by Judge M. M. Knapp to adjust assessments and taxes in that municipality, and has continuously served in that capacity, his present collaborators being Mr. Young and Charles B. Thurston. In politics he has always been an active Democrat. He was one of the principal founders and organizers of the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Jersey City in 1888, and has continuously been its president and a member of its board of directors. This corporation has a capital of \$200,000 and assets aggregating more than three and one-half million dollars. Mr. Garretson is also a director of the Third National Bank and the Consolidated Traction Company of Jersey City, and was a member with the rank of colonel of Governor Bedle's staff. He has resided and practiced his profession in Jersey City since 1865, and during the entire period has taken an active interest in the city's welfare and prosperity.

November 12, 1879, he was married to Miss Josephine, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Davis) Boker, of Philadelphia. They have three children: Leland Beekman, Josephine Boker and Eleanor Helen.

JARED HAINES, Newark (a descendant of Benjamin Haines who settled on the east end of Long Island about 1640), is a son of Stephen R. and Harriet (Baldwin) Haines, and was born in Newark, N. J., April 7, 1843.

His father, who died in Newark in 1869, was for about forty years a justice of the peace, beginning in Morris county, and for some time was a judge of the Essex Common Pleas. Mr. Haines was educated in the Newark, public and high schools, read law in his native city with the late John R. Weeks, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in February, 1873, and as a counselor in 1879, and is a master in chancery. He has always practiced his profession in Newark, where he resides. In 1867 he married Miss Julia M., daughter of Edwin Ross, of Newark.

HENRY M. T. BECKMAN, Jersey City, is a descendant of the well known Beekman family of the city of New York, his first American ancestor being William Beekman, who in 1647 came from Holland to this country with Gov. Peter Stuyvesant. He was born, a son of John and Fanny (Stiger) Beekman, at North Branch, Somerset county, N. J., April 11, 1857, and received his preparatory education under Dr. Cornell, of Somerville. He was graduated with honor from Rutgers College, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1877 and that of A. M. in 1880, and is also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society; and after his graduation became a student in the law office of Charles H. Winfield, of Jersey City. He was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in June, 1880, and as a counselor in February, 1889, and since the first mentioned date has been a partner of Henry Traphagen under the firm name of Traphagen & Beekman. Mr. Beekman has successfully followed a general law practice in Jersey City, where he has also been counsel for the Fifth Ward Savings Bank since about 1882. He is also a member of the New York bar. In 1893 he was the Democratic candidate for State senator from Somerset county. Mr. Beekman is also one of the vice-presidents of the Holland Society of New York.

ROBERT O. BABBITT, of Jersey City, is descended from one of the oldest and most prominent families of Mendham, Morris county, N. J., where he was born, a son of Robert Millen and Henrietta Marie (Jolly) Babbitt, on the 5th of November, 1818. His ancestors were Seth Babbitt and Eunice Condit, whose son, Stephen Babbitt, married Mary Beach, and died in 1803, his wife dying February 23, 1842. Elias Babbitt, eldest of the seven children of Stephen, was born January 11, 1788, married Nancy Millen, and had three children, of whom Robert Millen Babbitt was born June 21, 1820. Nancy Millen, who married Elias Babbitt on February 10, 1818, was born February 5, 1799, and was a daughter of Robert Millen, (born March 14, 1766, died March 3,



Henry S. Harris.

1837), and Sarah Wyckoff, his wife (born November 24, 1771). Robert Millen Babbitt's wife, Henrietta Marie Jolly, was descended from the Salter and Molyneaux families, who at the time New York was evacuated were respectively tories and colonists. The Molyneaux family had one little girl, who on account of her mother refusing to leave her Tory friends was taken by her father to a Quaker family named Large, living in South New Jersey, where she resided until her marriage with Richard Jolly, whose son, Elisha Jolly, married Frances, daughter of Joseph Tucker, a Revolutionary soldier. Joseph Tucker's wife Deborah was a daughter of Capt. Joseph Lines, of near Scotch Plains, who served as an officer in the war of the Revolution, and whose father belonged to the English army at the time, but remained neutral here. A daughter of Joseph Tucker married Elisha Jolly, whose eldest daughter, Henrietta Marie, became the wife of Robert Millen Babbitt and the mother of the subject of this sketch. Robert M. Babbitt was a manufacturer of heavy wagons, and his homestead at Mendham has been in the family for about 150 years, the present house being built in 1780.

Robert O. Babbitt's opportunities for securing an education were limited, yet he obtained an excellent knowledge of the English branches in his native town, principally at the school of William Rankin, a celebrated teacher under whose skillful guidance many noted men acquired their earlier training. He prepared for Princeton, but was obliged to abandon a college course and place himself in a self supporting position as soon as possible. He therefore entered the law office of Frederick G. Burnham, then of Morristown, N. J., and now of Newark, and on May 1, 1871, came to Jersey City, where he finished his law studies under Joseph C. Potts and John Linn. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in February, 1873, and as a counselor in November, 1878, and is a master and examiner in chancery. Immediately after his admission in 1873 he became a member of the law firm of Potts, Linn & Babbitt, which in 1874 was changed to Linn & Babbitt, which continued successfully until February, 1883, when the firm of Babbitt & Lawrence, consisting of Mr. Babbitt and Robert L. Lawrence, was organized, to which David W. McCrea was admitted in 1896. This is one of the strongest law firms, not only in Jersey City, but in the State, and has long enjoyed an extensive practice. It is counsel for New Jersey for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, of New York, and for many other large corporations.

Mr. Babbitt has always had a heavy law business, and for several

years has made corporation law a specialty. He has been for seventeen years the counsel for the Second National Bank of Jersey City, for which he first went to the Republic of Mexico, where he has also had extensive corporation work for the past thirteen years or more. He was counsel for the plaintiffs in the case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York City vs. the Bank of London and Mexico of the City of Mexico, which was closed in favor of his clients in May, 1896, after a legal fight covering a period of seven years, and which secured for them property in the heart of the Mexican capital worth at least \$1,000,000. These professional connections caused him to master the Spanish language, which he both speaks and writes fluently, and he has translated all the Mexican codes into English. He is counsel for a large number of corporations and individuals doing business in the Republic of Mexico.

As a lawyer Mr. Babbitt has won a high place at the bar of New Jersey. He is a strong advocate, well versed in the science of the law, and is necessarily conversant with Mexican as well as with American jurisprudence. He is officially and professionally connected with a large number of corporations operating in this and adjacent States. As a citizen he is public spirited, enterprising, and highly esteemed, taking a lively interest in all matters affecting the general welfare. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Lawyers Club of New York, and the Carteret, the Palma, and the Union League Clubs of Jersey City. In politics he is independent with Republican tendencies. He has read a number of papers before the Cosmos Club of Jersey City, of which he is also a leading member.

On June 9, 1875, Mr. Babbitt was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth McCrea, daughter of James Thomson and Harriet McCrea, of Middletown, Orange county, N. Y., and a member of an old Maryland family. They have three children: Robert Millen, Helen, and Mary.

WILLIAM EDWIN FLORANCE, New Brunswick, senior member of the law firm of Florance & Hicks, was born April 16, 1865, was graduated from Rutgers College in the class of 1885, and read law in the offices of Judge J. Kearney Rice and Willard P. Voorhees, of New Brunswick. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the November term, 1887, and as a counselor at the same term in 1890. In April, 1896, he was elected to the office of city collector of the city of New Brunswick for two years. He is also secretary of the New Brunswick Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

EDWARD WALDRON HICKS, New Brunswick, born November 19, 1868, in New Brunswick, N. J., is a son of Joseph D. and Christiana J. Hicks, was educated in the public schools of his native city, and read law there with John S. Voorhees. He was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court as an attorney in February, 1890, and as a counselor in November, 1893. In November, 1894, he was elected member of Assembly and in the following year was re-elected to the same office.

LOUIS A. GRAFF, Elizabeth, born in Elizabeth, N. J., January 26, 1863, is the son of John and Appollonia Graff, was educated in the public schools of his native city, where he read law with Gerber & Norman. He was admitted to the bar of this State on February 24, 1884, as an attorney, and became a counselor in November, 1896. He has always practiced his profession in Elizabeth.

FRANCIS B. GRAFF, Elizabeth, son of John and Appollonia Graff, was born in Elizabeth, N. J., November 26, 1869, and was licensed to practice in June, 1893.

WILLIAM HYRES, Freehold, son of John B. and Amanda (Oakerson) Hyres, was born in Bennett's Mills, N. J., September 15, 1866, and descends from a family that settled in Ocean county, N. J., about 1750. He received a public school education, read law in the office of E. W. Arrowsmith, of Freehold, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in February, 1891, and as a counselor in June, 1894. He married Miss Ada, daughter of William and Lydia Clayton, and resides in Freehold, N. J.

GEORGE KYTE, born in South America on the 22d of May, 1846, came to this country with his parents when two years of age, and when seventeen enlisted in the United States army and served during the war of the Rebellion. He was a member of the township committee of Fanwood, Union county, thirteen years, and a member of the Union County Board of Chosen Freeholders from 1887 to 1893, when he resigned to accept the office of sheriff. He was a justice of the peace for a time, and served as member of assembly from the Third District of Union county in 1891, 1892, and 1893. As assemblyman he was placed on such important committees as those on Bill Revision, Boroughs, Commerce and Navigation, etc. In 1893 Mr. Kyte was elected sheriff of Union county, reversing the usual Democratic majority of 1,600 to a

Republican majority of the same figure, and served in that capacity one term. He was one of the earliest promoters of the present good road system in Union county. He resides in Fanwood, N. J.

JAMES P. POWERS, Elizabeth, was born in New York city, and read law in the office of John F. Hageman, jr., of Princeton, N. J. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1892, and as a counselor in June, 1895, and practiced in Plainfield, Union county, until January, 1896, when he removed to Elizabeth.

CHARLTON ALBANIS REED, Morristown, born in Flemington, N. J., December 23, 1861, is a son of John C. and Rachel (Higgins) Reed, and was graduated from Brown University in 1886. His maternal ancestors have been farmers in the vicinity of Flemington since before the war of the Revolution, while his father's ancestors lived in Hunterdon county still further back, his grandfather being surrogate of that county about 1852, and his father, John C., being a merchant in Flemington. Mr. Reed studied law in his native town with Henry A. Fluck, and was admitted at Trenton as an attorney in June, 1889, and as a counselor in June, 1892. He was assistant warden of the New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains from 1891 to 1894, member of the township committee of Hanover township, Morris county, in 1893 and 1894, and member of the Board of Aldermen from the Second ward of Morristown in 1895 and 1896. He was married at Point Pleasant, N. J., November 17, 1891, to Emilie Harding Curtis, daughter of William and Phoebe Elizabeth (Doolittle) Curtis, of that place.

HOWARD A. REYNOLDS, New Brunswick, born November 30, 1868, in New Brunswick, N. J., was graduated from the high school of his native city, and in June, 1891, from Rutgers College, and read law with Hon. Robert Adrain, of New Brunswick. He was admitted as an attorney at the June term of the Supreme Court, 1894, and was a member of the New Brunswick Board of Aldermen, being elected in 1892 and again in 1894.

CHARLES H. RUNYON, New Brunswick, born December 9, 1851, in New Brunswick, N. J., is a son of Mahlon and Susan Runyon and a descendant of Vincent Rognion, a Huguenot refugee who came to this country about 1663. He received a public school education, read law in the office of Hon. George C. Ludlow, of New Brunswick, and was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in February, 1876, and

as a counselor in February, 1879. He married Mary, daughter of William and Lydia (Stitt) Booke, of Paterson, N. J.

WARREN REDCLIFFE SCHENCK, New Brunswick, born in Middlesex county, N. J., June 7, 1870, is a son of Abraham V. and Emily Wines (Barker) Schenck, and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1890 with the remarkable record of winning seven prizes and two honors in his senior year. He read law at New Brunswick with his father and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in June, 1893. In March, 1894, he was appointed counsel of Raritan township, Middlesex county, for a term of three years. He resides at Redcliffe, the family homestead, near New Brunswick, N. J.

THEODORE STRONG, New Brunswick, born in New Brunswick, N. J., January 15, 1863, is a son of Hon. Woodbridge and Harriet A. H. Strong, and was graduated from Rutgers College in June, 1883. He read law with Woodbridge Strong & Sons, of New Brunswick, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1886, and as a counselor in June, 1889. He is solicitor for the county of Middlesex, and master in chancery. He was a member of the State Committee in 1896, and has achieved a splendid reputation as a prominent and active local leader of his party.

WILLIAM B. SOUTHARD, Newark, was admitted to the New Jersey bar at the November term of the Supreme Court, 1892, and since then has practiced his profession in Newark. He is a master in chancery.

ROBERT D. SALMON, Newark, was admitted to practice in this State as an attorney in November, 1854, and as a counselor in February, 1869.

EDWARD S. WILDE, Newark and Bloomfield, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in June, 1864.

EDWIN MANNERS, Jersey City, is descended from John Manners, of Yorkshire, England, who settled in New Jersey about 1700, and who married Rebecca Stout, a granddaughter of the Penelope Van Princess Stout of tragic history. His great-grandfather, John Schenck, was a captain in the Revolutionary army and by a well-planned ambush prevented the British from overrunning Hunterdon county, N. J. His grandfather, David Manners, was an officer in the War of 1812. On his mother's side Mr. Manners is descended from Edward and Anne (Griggs) Johnes, natives of Dinder, Somerset, England, who landed at

Salem but soon settled at Charlestown, Mass., in 1630, and in this line he is connected with David Johnes, a captain and major in the Revolution. David S. Manners, father of Edwin, was for several terms mayor of Jersey City.

Mr. Manners, who is a son of David S. and Deborah Philips (Johnes) Manners, was born in Jersey City, N. J., March 6, 1855, was educated in public school No. 3 and Hasbrouck Institute of his native place and at Mount Pleasant Military Academy, Sing Sing, N. Y., and was graduated from Princeton University, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1877 and that of A. M. in 1880. At these three institutions he was connected as editor with the Quill, the Mount Pleasant Reveille, and the Nassau Literary Magazine, and in them also won prizes for composition and speaking. He has for several years contributed both prose and verse to leading newspapers and magazines. He read law with Collins & Corbin, of Jersey City, received the degree of LL.B. from Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at Trenton as an attorney in November, 1880, and as a counselor in November, 1883. Since his admission he has been in active practice in Jersey City, where he has been prominent in securing an adequate water supply for that place, and in other civic improvements. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Palma and Princeton Clubs, the Jersey City Board of Trade, and the Sons of the American Revolution.

THOMAS KAYS.—The ancestors of Thomas Kays, of Newton, N. J., were among the earliest settlers of Sussex county, where the family have resided continuously. His paternal grandfather, John Kays, a Scotchman, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, April 22, 1739, came to America in 1760, and married Sarah one of the thirteen daughters of Benjamin and Anna (Duer) Hull, and located on a farm near Frankford township, near Moden, where he died in 1829. Benjamin Hull, of English extraction, settled in the Delaware valley above Flatbrookville as early as 1750. Thomas Kays, father of the subject of this sketch, was born June 5, 1785, and owned and operated a grist mill at Lower La Fayette from April 1, 1819, until his death May 9, 1830. Mary Bale, the mother of Thomas Kays, was born September 10, 1791, being one of eleven children of Peter Bale of Baleville, Sussex county, who was the eldest son of Henry Bale, a German, who came to this country and settled at La Fayette, N. J., as early as 1750, and there built one of the first flouring mills in Sussex county. Mr. Kays's maternal grand-



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mother, Elizabeth was one of nine children of Leonard Struble, also of German descent, who was a pioneer settler of that part of Hampton township west of Baleville. Thomas and Mary (Bale) Kays had ten children; Sarah, Martha, and John, all of whom died young; Elizabeth (Mrs. Benjamin Dormada); Mary S. (Mrs. George W. Collver); Henry B., who married Sarah Morris; Dorcas (Mrs. George W. Collver); Phebe (Mrs. Samuel Shotwell); Martha, who married Judge James B. Huston; and Thomas, of Newton, N. J.

Thomas Kays, son of Thomas and Mary (Bale) Kays, was born in La Fayette township, Sussex county, N. J., October 15, 1829, and received only a common school education. At the age of sixteen he began learning the trade of patternmaker, machinist, and millwright with his brother, Henry B. Kays, at which he served until he attained his majority, becoming thoroughly versed in every detail of the business. All of his leisure time during those five years, and many years following, was spent in study. He became conversant with the higher branches of education and especially with mathematics and engineering, and also read law to some extent. In February, 1852, in partnership with Dr. Franklin Smith, he engaged in the general foundry, machine, and millwright business at La Fayette, and later in the milling business, and so continued with uninterrupted success until 1859, when he sold out his interest to his partner. Although his earlier life was spent in business pursuits he seems to have had, from youth, a strong inclination for a legal career, and after a short but successful career in business and manufacturing he resolved to adopt law as a profession. In 1858 he began his regular legal studies with Hon. Andrew J. Rogers, of Newton, and continued them under the preceptorship of Mr. Rogers, and his cousin, Hon. Martin Ryerson, until he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of this State as an attorney at the February term, 1863. He was admitted as counselor before the same court and at the same term in 1872, and shortly afterward as a counselor in the United States Circuit and District Courts at Trenton, and in 1881 he was admitted to the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Kays began the active practice of his profession immediately upon his admission to the bar in 1863, when he formed a co-partnership with his first preceptor, Andrew J. Rogers, under the firm name of Rogers & Kays. The firm rapidly built up a large and successful law business in Newton, which continued in existence until April 1, 1867, since which time Mr. Kays has practiced alone, except from March 1,

1884, to April 1, 1891, when he was the senior member of the law firm of Kays, Huston & Kays, the individual members being Thomas Kays, Henry Huston, and Thomas M. Kays.

As a lawyer Mr. Kays has won a high place at the New Jersey bar, of which he is one of the oldest and best known active members. Endowed with legal attainments of great merit, profoundly versed in the fundamental principles of the law, and possessing sound judgment, unerring perceptions, and great reserve power, he is a strong advocate and a safe counselor. His industry, perseverance, and natural qualifications have made him eminent in his profession. He has been engaged on one side or the other of all the important litigation in the courts of Sussex county for more than a quarter of a century, and has also been engaged in many important cases in other parts of the State of New Jersey and in other States.

Among the many noteworthy cases with which he has been connected was that of Peter A. Vansickle against the New Jersey Midland Railroad Company, in 1874, in which he secured a decision in our Court of Errors and Appeals, establishing the doctrine that a license founded upon a consideration is irrevocable, and by which he fully established the company's donated rights of way through Sussex, Morris, and Passaic counties, thus saving to the company a very large sum of money. Mr. Kays won a signal triumph in two patent suits against the Celluloid Harness Trimming Company in the United States Circuit Court in 1877, on a motion for contempt against himself while acting as counsel and president of said company, with such noted counsel as A. Q. Keasby and Mr. Harding of Philadelphia against him. His analysis of the opinions of Judge Nixon, and the decrees in the cases, were such that the opposing counsel, at the close of the argument, made a proposition to consolidate the contesting interests, which was accepted.

Mr. Kays was counsel in the case of Thebreth vs. the Celluloid Manufacturing Company of Newark, in the United States Circuit Court in 1880; the claim being for damages for the non-performance of a license given for the manufacture of martingale rings from celluloid. The main defense was that the damages alleged were too remote to be considered, and at the close of the argument, the trial occupying over fourteen days, Judge Nixon took the question of damages from the jury and held as matter of law, in unison with Mr. Kays's contention, that the damages claimed were too remote to be considered by the jury.

He was also counsel for the New York, Susquehanna and Western

Railroad Company, and the Lehigh and Hudson River Railway Company, during the construction of these two roads through Sussex and Warren counties in 1881.

Mr. Kays also won an important victory in the protracted litigation between the executors of David Cory and the trustees of the Cory Universalist Society of Sparta, securing the reversal of the chancellor in the Court of Errors and Appeals in 1885 by which the executors were saved from total bankruptcy.

Mr. Kays argued the case of *Monroe vs. Osborn* in 1887, in our Court of Appeals, on behalf of the appellant, Monroe, and urged the readoption of the general rule that a trustee is bound only to use the same care, skill, diligence, and prudence in the management of trust property that a man of ordinary skill, care, and prudence uses in his own transactions under like circumstances; and was sustained in his contention.

Mr. Kays in 1888 gave an exhaustive opinion to the Commissioners of Fisheries of New Jersey as to the title of the State to, and jurisdiction over, the fishing territory of the State, and especially as to the Delaware River, which opinion was largely sought after by the members of the New Jersey bar and other States.

He was counsel in the important litigation concerning the title to the great zinc mines at Franklin Furnace, N. J., between the New Jersey Zinc and Iron Company and the Lehigh Zinc and Iron Company, twice tried at Newton before Justice Magie and a jury, each trial occupying over four weeks; and is at present counsel in the litigation between W. H. Ingersoll and other riparian owners on the Wallkill River, in Sussex county, and the town of Newton, concerning the diversion of water from Morris Lake, a tributary of the Wallkill, to supply the town of Newton.

In these, and particularly in cases involving the exposition of the principles of patent law, he has found a congenial field for the display of his natural inventive genius, and the exercise of his great abilities as a skilled mathematician and engineer.

Mr. Kays is a director and counsel of the Sussex National Bank of Newton, and for many years was the legal adviser of the Merchants' National Bank of the same town.

In politics he has been an ardent and active Democrat from boyhood until about ten years ago, when he withdrew from active participation in political affairs. He has been a delegate to several National Dem-

ocratic Conventions, and was one of the Democratic electors in 1884. He was a member of the Democratic State Committee for a number of years, and in 1876 was one of the principal managers of the Tilden campaign, being associated with Attorney-General Stockton and the late Judge Lathrop in the same, and at that time and for many years afterwards, was a powerful factor in the councils of his party. He received proffers of political honors, but steadfastly declined public office, preferring to devote his time almost exclusively to his profession, in which he has been so eminently successful. In 1886 he rebelled against the "spoils system," and purchased, and for six months conducted, the *New Jersey Herald*, of Newton, to defeat J. N. Pidcock for Congress, and following this he organized and managed the fight that defeated the late Leon Abbett for United States senator in the winter of 1887. After this he eschewed politics entirely until the presidential campaign of 1896, when he did considerable editorial work in favor of free coinage of silver, having always been an unswerving bi-metallist. A portion of his editorial writings on this subject have been published in pamphlet form.

Mr. Kays was married on the 24th of September, 1857, to Miss Amanda E. Slater, daughter of Hazlet and Rachel (Backer) Slater, of La Fayette, N. J.

WILLIAM ALLEN LEWIS, distinguished as one of the leading members of the Hudson County Bar, was born in the township of Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, N. J., May 16, 1836, and comes of New Jersey ancestry. His father was Joseph B. Lewis; his mother's maiden name was Mary Allen. His parents (now deceased) were prominent residents of Monmouth county, widely known and highly respected for their sterling qualities and exemplary lives. Their parents were also natives of New Jersey, honorably identified with its history and development.

Mr. Lewis received an academic education at the Freehold Institute, N. J., and then pursued a college course of study in Madison University, at Hamilton, N. Y., and was graduated at that university in 1859, with the degree of A. B. In 1862 Madison University conferred upon him the degree of A. M. Selecting the legal profession, he commenced the study of law in Jersey City, in the office of Judge James S. Nevins, and subsequently attended the course of lectures and study at the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, where he received the degree of LL. B. in 1861. Upon examination he was admitted as an attorney and coun-

selor at law in the State of New York. Returning then to Jersey City, he resumed his legal studies in the office of Hon. Isaac W. Scudder, and completing the three years' clerkship and study required by the rules of the Supreme Court of New Jersey was admitted as an attorney at law in New Jersey, in November, 1862. He then commenced the practice of law in Jersey City, where he soon secured and has ever since maintained a large and successful law business. In 1863 he formed a partnership with Hon. Nathaniel C. Saight, as Saight & Lewis, which continued up to the time of Mr. Saight's death, in February, 1868, since which time Mr. Lewis has continued the practice of the law by himself. In 1867 he applied for and received his counselor's license.

He is widely recognized as an able lawyer, a strong advocate, and a man of strict integrity, enjoying the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He is well versed in the science of the law, and is also thoroughly conversant with general literature and current events. Devoted to his profession, ever studious, diligent, and faithful, he has attained distinction and honor, fully meriting the high regard in which he is held.

In 1868 Mr. Lewis was appointed attorney and counsel for the City of Bergen, N. J., and held that office one year, discharging its duties with marked ability. In April, 1872, he was elected a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson county, and served two terms, being re-elected in 1873. He took an active part in the work of that body, and rendered valuable and substantial service to the county. In 1871 he received the appointment of city attorney of Jersey City, succeeding Hon. Jonathan Dixon, and later was appointed corporation counsel of Jersey City under the law of 1873, which created the separate office of attorney and counsel for that city. During his term of office, vast labor devolved upon the city's law department. Assessments exceeding four millions of dollars were revised and adjusted by a commission appointed by the State, and in the work of sustaining the great bulk of them Mr. Lewis performed very important and valuable service. During his term, a question arose respecting the title to office of police commissioners convicted of malfeasance and sentenced to pay a fine and costs. The controversy created great public interest. The attorney-general of the State, Hon. Robert Gilchrist, had given to Governor Parker an opinion adverse to the commissioners' title, and the Governor, in conformity therewith, attempted to remove the com-

missioners from office, and appointed others. The question whether these commissioners had forfeited their office was referred to Mr. Lewis, as corporation counsel, for his written opinion. He submitted opinion, holding that the commissioners (appointed by the Legislature) were State officers, and as such could be removed from office only by death, resignation, imprisonment, or impeachment; and that they still held title to their office. This "Opinion" increased public interest, as it raised a sharp issue of law between the city's counsel and the attorney-general of the State and the governor. The question was litigated in the courts, and the opinion of the city's counsel fully sustained in all respects both by the Supreme Court of New Jersey and by the Court of Errors and Appeals.

Mr. Lewis held the office of city counsel of Jersey City for four years, discharged his duties with fidelity and marked ability, and resigned in the spring of 1876. In November, 1875, he was elected on the Republican ticket to the General Assembly of New Jersey, from the first Assembly District of Jersey City, then Democratic, and served during the legislative session of 1876, the first held under the amended constitution, which provided for a system of general laws. He devoted all his energies and learning to the important work of that session. One of his first acts was to draft and introduce the bill, which passed, making it a penal offence for municipal and other boards to exceed their appropriations, thereby effectually restraining public boards from creating deficiencies and accumulations of debt. This bill is still on the statute books, being Chapter III of the General Laws of 1876, and is frequently referred to as the "Lewis Act."

Mr. Lewis prepared, introduced, and advocated the first bill to bridge the "gap" at Washington Street in Jersey City, and labored assiduously to secure its enactment. On the vital question to Hudson county respecting mortgage taxation, as affected by the amended constitution, he ably championed the plan of relief, and was styled in the newspapers as the "Wheelhorse" of that measure in the Assembly. His legislative services were highly commended. He was spoken of as "One of the ablest members of the House, serving with marked credit on several of the most important committees, and occupying a commanding position in the discussions on questions of public interest." On his retirement from the Legislature the *Argus of Jersey City* a Democratic newspaper, though differing from him in politics, said: "The withdrawal of Mr. Lewis from the Assembly is regrettable. His



Charles E. Hendrickson.

clear head, his honesty of purpose, and his untiring energy have rendered him of inestimable value to our city. He has introduced and enforced the rigid principles of economy in the Legislature, and has, with the aid of his colleagues, established many long-needed reforms." In 1892 he was nominated by the Republicans as State senator from Hudson county, but declined the nomination.

As a public Speaker Mr. Lewis has won distinction and merited praise. Two of his addresses are especially noteworthy; that delivered before the Alumni of Madison University in June, 1873, and the one made in Jersey City, by invitation, on the occasion of the death of President Garfield in 1881. He is a member of several organizations, including the Lincoln Association of Jersey City, and the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club of the City of New York.

August 15, 1872, Mr. Lewis married Virginia H. Post, daughter of Ira H. Post and Minerva his wife, of Hamilton, New York.

WILLIAM A. RICHTER, Newark, was born in Parsippany, Morris county, N. J., September 1, 1826, was graduated from Union College in 1842, read law with Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in July, 1848, and practiced in Newark until his death, October 18, 1896. He was actuated by those principles which should ever adorn the true lawyer. Endowed with sound common sense, with legal ability of a high order, and with indomitable perseverance and industry, he became one of the leaders of the Essex county bar. He was prominent in civic and political life, being a Democrat. In 1876 he was his party's candidate for Congress, and in 1877 he was a strong candidate for the gubernatorial nomination. He was a member of the Newark Board of Education for several years, one of the first members of the Newark Board of Health, and a director of the Security Savings Institution of Newark.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, Newton, born in Newton, N. J., April 19, 1833, is a son of William H. and Anna M. (Couse) Johnson, and belongs to a family that has held prominent positions in Sussex county for more than one hundred years. He was educated in the common schools, has served as a member of the Newton town committee and as a chosen freeholder, and in 1893 was elected surrogate, being the first Republican surrogate ever elected in Sussex county.

HIRAM C. CLARK, Newton, born in Sussex county, N. J., August 16, 1830, is a son of Jephtha and Susannah (Corseline) Clark, and received a

common school education. His ancestors came from Essex county, England, to Sussex county, N. J., in 1764. Mr. Clark was elected to the Assembly in 1868, 1869, 1870, served as one of the Sussex county judges for eleven years, has been one of the managers of the asylum at Morris Plains for eleven years, and was secretary of the board of that institution for five years. He has also served as president of the Newton Board of Water Commissioners and is a director in the Second National Bank of Newton.

DAWSON WOODRUFF, Newton, son of Moses and Sarah (Lozier) Woodruff, was born near Sparta, Sussex county, N. J., June 5, 1836, and was graduated from the State Normal School at Trenton. He read law with Hon. Andrew J. Rogers and Hon. Robert Hamilton, at Newton, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1866, and as a counselor in June, 1890. Excepting two years spent in Port Jervis, N. Y., he has practiced his profession in Newton, N. J. For ten years he served as justice of the peace. November 22, 1870, he married Margaret, daughter of William M. Cox, of Newton.

JOHN LAWRENCE SWAYZE, Newton, born October 18, 1868, in Newton, N. J., is the son of Jacob B. and Joanna H. Swayze, and was educated at the Newton Collegiate Institute and Phillips Exeter Academy. His law studies were pursued under the direction of Allen R. Shay and Theodore Simonson, at Newton, and he was admitted at Trenton as an attorney at the November term, 1894.

JOHN RICHARD SPOHR, Hoboken, is a son of John and Eliza (Baehr) Spohr, natives of Germany, and was born in New York city, May 2, 1866. He was educated in the New York public schools and Hoboken (N. J.) Academy, read law in Hoboken with Henry A. Gaede, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1893, and as a counselor in June, 1896.

GEORGE S. SILZER, New Brunswick, son of Theodore and Christina (Zimmerman) Silzer, natives of Germany, was born April 14, 1870, in New Brunswick, N. J., where he was graduated from the High School in 1888. He read law in his native city with J. Kearny Rice and in New York at Columbia Law School under Professor Dwight, and was admitted as an attorney in this State in November, 1892. He was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen of New Brunswick in 1892 and served two years.

EDWARD C. MOORE, Passaic, was born in Newton, N. J., February 19, 1864, being the youngest child of Edward C. and Jane (Martin) Moore. He read law with his brother, Thomas M. Moore, of Passaic, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1886, became a master in chancery, and in 1892 was appointed police justice, an office he held one term. He practiced in Passaic, N. J., until his death, February 20, 1897. He married the only daughter of Demarest Hopper, who with two daughters, survives him.

WILLIAM W. SCOTT, Passaic, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Weaver) Scott, was born in Morrisville, Pa., February 6, 1855, and in July, 1858, came with his family to Passaic, N. J., where he received a public and private school education. He read law there with Thomas M. Moore, was admitted as an attorney in November, 1877, and since then has practiced in Passaic. He was a member of the Passaic City Council for three years, was counsel for the city in 1895, and has been a member of the Passaic Board of Education since 1894. In 1879 he married Matilda, daughter of James Trimble, of Boonton, N. J.

EDWARD S. SAVAGE, Rahway and New York, was admitted as an attorney in June, 1877, and as a counselor in November, 1880, and is a special master in chancery. He resides in Rahway, N. J., and practices law in New York city.

SAMUEL P. SAVAGE, Rahway and New York, was admitted as an attorney in June, 1885, and became a counselor in June, 1894. He is an active member of the New York bar and resides in Rahway, N. J.

GOUVERNEUR VROOM PACKER, Trenton, was born in Trenton, N. J., in 1871, was prepared for college at the Trenton High School, graduating in 1888, and read law in his native city with Hon. Garret D. W. Vroom. He was admitted as an attorney in June, 1893, and has had considerable practice in the line of corporation law. He is a lieutenant in Co. A, 2d Regt. N. G. N. J.

THOMAS J. O'BRIEN, Newark and Morristown, was born in Camden, N. J., October 2, 1861, was graduated from La Salle College, Philadelphia, and read law in Morristown with Hon. George T. Werts, whom he succeeded in practice at that place. He was graduated from Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1891. He has achieved considerable success as a criminal lawyer. In 1890-92 he was tax collector of Morristown and in

1893 served as a member of the Legislature, being chairman of the Committee on the Revision of Laws. On January 22, 1895, he was appointed assistant United States district attorney. He married Anna M. Timmons, of Morristown.

MALCOLM W. NIVEN, Hoboken, is a grandson of Daniel W. Niven, who came to America from Scotland soon after the close of the Revolutionary war. He was born November 26, 1851, in Monticello, N. Y., attended the academy of his native town, and in 1865 moved with his father to Kingston, Pa., where he learned the trade of machinist in the shops of the D., L. & W. Railroad. He attended the Riverside Institute at Wilkesbarre, Pa., for two years, and in 1869 settled with the family in Hoboken, N. J., where he read law with Hoffman & Morgan and Hon. Frederick B. Ogden. He was admitted to practice as an attorney in February, 1874, and as a counselor in February, 1877, in this State, and to the bar of New York in 1887. From 1878 to 1881 he was corporation counsel of the city of Hoboken. With his brother he founded the firm (incorporated in 1889) of Niven & Co., coal dealers, and has since been its president. He is also officially and professionally connected with a number of other large corporations. He was for several years a member of the old Ninth Regt. N. G. N. J., serving on the staff of Col. B. Franklin Hart as judge advocate with rank of captain, and on that of Brigadier-General Plume as judge advocate with rank of major. He is the senior member of the law firm of Niven, Minturn & Hawkes, having offices in both Hoboken and New York city.

HOWARD MAC SHERRY, New Brunswick, is descended from one of the oldest families of New Brunswick, N. J. He was admitted to practice in this State as an attorney in February, 1876, and is a master in chancery.

LESLIE LUPTON, Rahway, son of Henry Buck and Anna (Leslie) Lupton and grandson of Col. David B. Lupton, of the State militia, was born April 22, 1844, in Bridgeton, N. J., where he prepared for college at the West Jersey Academy. He was graduated from Princeton in 1864, read law with Hon. John T. Nixon, of Bridgeton, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1867, and as a counselor three years later. He practiced in Bridgeton until 1872, and since then has followed his profession in Rahway, N. J., where he served as corporation counsel about three years. In 1873 he married Caroline James, daughter of Robert S. Buck, of Bridgeton.

HARRY RANDOLPH ANDERSON, Rahway, was admitted as an attorney in New Jersey in November, 1894. He is also a member of the bar of New York city and Rahway, N. J.

FRANKLIN B. LEVIS, Mount Holly, born in Mount Holly, N. J., in 1834, is a son of Samuel F. and Sarah B. Levis, was educated in his native town, at Westtown, Pa., and at Haverford College, and was graduated from Princeton College in June, 1853. He read law with Hon. John L. N. Stratton, of Mount Holly, and was admitted at Trenton as an attorney in June, 1856, and as a counselor in February, 1881. He was deputy collector of internal revenue in 1862, 1863, and 1864, and served as judge advocate of the First Division of New Jersey Militia during the Rebellion. He is master and examiner in chancery, special master in chancery, supreme court commissioner, and counsel for the Union National Bank of Mount Holly and of other corporations in and out of the State. Mr. Levis has been engaged in many important law cases and always resided in Mount Holly, where he has had a large general practice. He is a director of the Mount Holly and Medford Railroad Company, a director and treasurer of the Mount Holly Water Company, and a director of the Union National Bank, and has been junior warden and treasurer of Trinity Episcopal church, Mount Holly, for twenty-five years. His ancestors settled in Delaware county, Pa., in 1684, and his great-grandfather, Samuel Levis, served as a member of the Provincial Assembly of that Commonwealth. In 1857 Mr. Levis married Rebecca B., daughter of Peter V. and Eleanor Coppuck.

NEWTON S. KITCHEL, Boonton, son of Abraham F. and Elizabeth M. (Farrand) Kitchel, was born near Rockaway, Morris county, N. J., January 16, 1845, and was educated at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., and Heman Mead's private school in Morristown, N. J. His great-grandfather, James Kitchel, served throughout the Revolutionary war, enlisting at the age of sixteen, while Abraham Kitchel, father of James, was agent for Morris county in the sale of confiscated property. The first of the family to locate in New Jersey was Robert Kitchel, who was one of the early settlers of Newark. Newton S. Kitchel read law with the late Samuel S. Halsey, of Morristown, and was admitted to practice as an attorney in November, 1868, and as a counselor in November, 1871. He practiced in Morristown, until 1870, and again during the year 1873, and excepting that has followed his profession in Boonton. He was counsel for the Morris County

Board of Chosen Freeholders one year and for the corporation of the town of Boonton several years, and is now counsel for the township of Boonton. On May 29, 1878 he married Mary Eva, daughter of Milton Paine, of Webster, Mass., and later of East Putnam, Conn.

IRVING HOAGLAND, New Brunswick, son of J. Calvin and Mary H. (Voorhees) Hoagland, was born at Franklin Park, Somerset county, N. J., July 24, 1869, and was graduated from Rutgers College, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1890, and that of A. M. in 1893. He read law with John S. Voorhees, of New Brunswick, was graduated from the New York Law School in June, 1894, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1893, and as a counselor in February, 1897.

CORNILIUS BURNHAM HARVEY, Jersey City, son of Joel B. and Susan Arzilla Harvey, was born in Enfield, Tompkins county, N. Y., October 20, 1839, and was reared on a farm. In 1859 he received a license to teach from the school board of Monmouth county, N. J., where he then lived. After teaching two terms he attended school in New York city, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Co. D, 14th N. J. Vols., serving three years and becoming chief musician of his regiment. He then taught school for three years in Monmouth and Bergen counties, and in 1868 entered the office of Hon. Robert Gilchrist, of Jersey City, as a student at law. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1873, and as a counselor in February, 1877, and has always practiced in Jersey City, being for a time a partner of Mr. Gilchrist.

Mr. Harvey is one of the best known genealogists in the State and the author of several works of that nature. March 4, 1873, he married Mary Frances, second daughter of Peter J., and Sarah (Zabriskie) White, of Closter, Bergen county, N. J., where she was born October 29, 1848.

JAMES R. BOWEN, Jersey City and New York, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Lewis) Bowen, natives of Ireland, and was born in New York city December 5, 1863. His mother came to this country in 1853 and his father in 1856, and in 1867 settled with their family in Jersey City, N. J., where James attended the public and high schools, graduating in 1881. He read law with Edmund H. Brown, of New York city, and was admitted to the New York bar as attorney and counselor in November, 1885, and to the bar of New Jersey at Trenton as an attorney in June, 1886. He practices in both States, having



W. T. HILLIARD.

offices in both Jersey City and New York. October 3, 1894, he married Miss Mary E. Keegan, of Jersey City.

MATTHEW BOWEN, Jersey City and New York, a younger brother of James R. Bowen, was admitted to the bar of this State in June, 1893. He is also a member of the New York bar, and is associated with his brother in practice.

DANIEL L. CAMPBELL, Paterson, son of Daniel and Jane Campbell, was born December 18, 1873, in Rothesay, Scotland, finished his education at the Glasgow Technical College, and in 1888 came with the family to Paterson, N. J., where he read law with John H. Reynolds. He was admitted as an attorney in February, 1895, and since then has been associated with his legal preceptor.

HENRY BEWKES, JR., Paterson, was born in Apeldoorn, Holland, March 7, 1859, came with his parents to Paterson, N. J., in 1871, and was educated in Paterson public schools, the University of the City of New York and under private tutors. He read law with Thomas C. Simonton, jr., of Paterson, was admitted as an attorney in November, 1888, is a master in chancery, and has practiced his profession in Paterson.

CORNELIUS W. BERDAN, Hackensack, was born in New York city December 24, 1850, and came to Hackensack, N. J., with his parents, James and Mary (Wortendyke) Berdan, about 1855. There he was educated in the public schools and at Professor Williams's Classical Institute, and there he read law with Hon. Martin M. Knapp and Garret Ackerson, jr. He was admitted as an attorney in June, 1878, and since then has been in practice in Hackensack. October 15, 1879, he married Mary P., daughter of John C. O'Connor, of Milford, Conn.

WALTER A. BARROWS, Mount Holly, son of Almer and Sarcpta (Brigham) Barrows, was born in Willington, Conn., December 27, 1839, and was graduated from the academy at Monson, Mass., in 1861. He read law in Mount Holly, N. J., with Frederick Voorhees and was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney at the June term, 1873, and as a counselor in 1876.

JOHN RIDLEY, Plainfield, was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1877, and in December of the same year was admitted as an attorney and counselor to the New York bar. He had been reared in the city of Brooklyn. Soon after his admission ill health compelled him

to seek rest and he came to Plainfield, N. J., where he finally read law in the office of Judge Ulrich. He was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in June, 1889, and as a counselor in June, 1893, and practiced in Plainfield until his death in June, 1894.

Mr. Ridley was an uncommonly promising lawyer, and even during his brief career acquired a high reputation at the bar. Chancery practice was his specialty. In 1893 he arranged and annotated the chancery acts in a volume entitled "Ridley's Chancery Acts of New Jersey," and later he prepared the extensive index to "Dickinson's Precedents."

HENRY E. SAMUELS, Paterson, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 22, 1854, and received his education in the public schools of that city. In 1871 he came to Paterson, N. J., and entered the county clerk's office, where he remained four years. He then read law with Judge John Hopper, of Paterson, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1879, and continued in active and successful practice in that city until his death, December 8, 1893.

He married Lottie, daughter of William Waite, of Essex county, who, with an adopted son, survives him.

CHARLES C. COUTTER, Camden, read law in the office of Hon. Edward A. Armstrong, of Camden, N. J., and was admitted as an attorney at the June term, 1889, being the first graduate under the Five Counsellors' act from Camden county. He was counsel for the Camden Board of Education for a time, and was associated in practice with Judge Armstrong until his death, May 12, 1891.

STEPHEN BILLINGS RANSOM, Jersey City, was born in Salem, Conn., October 12, 1814, and spent a portion of his early life in teaching school, coming to this State in 1836. He read law with William Thompson, of Somerville, N. J., and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1841, and as a counselor in 1847. He practiced his profession at New Germantown and Somerville until 1854, when he moved to Jersey City. In 1869 he organized the Prohibition party in New Jersey and was afterward one of its most active supporters, being its nominee for governor in 1880. He conducted two weekly Prohibition papers, the *Ledger* and the *Mirror*. He was a laborious, painstaking lawyer, and had a large practice, and it is said that no lawyer's name in the State appeared more frequently on the court calendars. He died December 3, 1893, leaving a widow, five sons, and two daughters.

JAMES F. CONKLING, Deckertown, was born in 1860 in Deckertown, N. J., and read law there with Judge Lewis J. Martin, now of Newton. He was admitted to practice as an attorney in February, 1881, and as a counselor in February, 1884, became a special master in chancery, and for several years was Judge Martin's partner. In 1896 he was appointed law judge of Sussex county, but on April 7, of that year, a few days after he had qualified, he died. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Jacob Gould.

CHARLES EWAN MERRITT, Mount Holly, is the son of Absalom E. and Esther P. (Kindle) Merritt and was born in Waynesville, Ohio, November 22, 1842. His father was a brother of Ewan Merritt, a foremost lawyer of Mt. Holly, N. J., and was engaged in business as a contractor and builder. He held a number of public offices, being for many years a school trustee and at one time the postmaster of Waynesville.

Mr. Merritt received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town. In 1861 he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware and remained one year, when his patriotism impelled him to enlist in July, 1862, in Co. H, 79th Ohio Vol. Inf., in which he served as private, corporal and quartermaster-sergeant, being honorably discharged in June, 1865. He was attached successively to the Army of the Ohio, the Army of the Cumberland, and the Army of Georgia, and participated in Sherman's march through the Carolinas and to the sea. Returning from the war he resumed his college course, through all of which he stood at the head of his class, and was graduated with honors from the Ohio Wesleyan University, receiving therefrom the degree of A. B. in 1868 and that of A. M. in 1871. While at Delaware, Ohio, he became a charter member of one of the first Grand Army posts organized in that State and was its delegate to the first Ohio State encampment of the G. A. R. In 1863, after entering his name as a law student in the office of General John S. Jones, of Delaware, he came to Mount Holly, N. J., and took up his legal studies with his uncle, the late Ewan Merritt. He was admitted as an attorney and counselor to the bar of Ohio at the December term of the Supreme Court, 1870, and to the New Jersey bar, before the Supreme Court, as an attorney in June, 1871, and as a counselor in November, 1874. He began active practice in Mount Holly, but in 1872 went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and for two years suffered from ill health. In 1874 he returned to Mount

Holly, and since then has enjoyed a large professional business in all the courts of the State, becoming one of the prominent members of the bar. Though conducting a general law practice, he has made the probate and equity branches somewhat of a specialty, and in this connection has often appeared in the Orphans' Courts and the Court of Chancery. Among the many important will cases with which he has been identified as counsel are those of *Huston vs. Read*, 5 Stewart, 591; *Brown vs. Pancoast* 7, Stewart, 321; and *Haines vs. Haines's executors*, 15 Atlantic, 839; and also in the matter of the estate of William C. Hancock, 11 N. J. Law Journal, 56. He is a lawyer of ability, of good judgment, and of unquestioned integrity, and is widely respected for his personal characteristics and scholarly attainments.

Mr. Merritt has also been active and prominent in civil life and local military affairs. He has served as township committeeman, counsel and treasurer of Northampton township, Burlington county, was for some time secretary and afterward chairman of the Burlington County Republican Committee, has been frequently a delegate to State Republican conventions and in 1882 was his party's nominee for State Senator. From 1884 to 1888 he was the editor of the *New Jersey Mirror of Mount Holly*, and not only wielded a graceful and fluent pen, but exerted a marked influence on political affairs and attracted much attention by his pungent editorials, which were of high literary merit. He has been president of the Burlington County Lyceum of History and Natural Science since 1885; is a director and solicitor of the Farmers National Bank of Mount Holly and the Burlington County Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Moorestown, being one of the organizers and principal incorporators of the latter institution; has been for several years a director of the Mount Holly Insurance Company; and is president of the People's Building and Loan Association of Mount Holly, of which he was also an incorporator. He was a charter member and the first commander of Gen. A. E. Shiras Post, No. 26, G. A. R., of Mount Holly, and has several times been a delegate to State and National encampments of the G. A. R. He has been the treasurer of St. Andrew's church, Mount Holly, since 1874, and its junior warden nearly as long, and has served as treasurer of the Episcopal diocese of New Jersey since 1877. From 1880 to 1891 he was captain of Co. F, 7th Regt N. G. N. J., at Mount Holly.

Mr. Merritt was married, first, on June 20, 1877, to Miss Blanche Rosalie Harker, daughter of Charles M. Harker, of Mount Holly. She

died January 20, 1884, and on June 1, 1887, he married, second, Miss Mary Josephine Curtis, of Mount Holly, daughter of the late John H. Curtis, jr., of Philadelphia. They had five children: Esther Kendall (who died in infancy), Mary Gwendolen, Eleanor Harding, Charles Ewan, jr., and Margaret Curtis. Mrs. Merritt died September 7, 1894.

EDMUND L. JOY, a distinguished citizen of Newark, N. J., was a lineal descendant of Thomas and Joan (Gallup) Joy, early colonists of New England. Thomas Joy is mentioned in the Book of Possessions among the first land owners of Boston. He participated in the famous petition and remonstrance of 1646; planned and constructed in 1657 the town hall of Boston, which was the first State House of Massachusetts; built and owned in 1648 the grist and saw mills in Hingham; and erected many residences, wharves and warehouses in Boston, Charlestown, and Muddy Creek (now Brookline). In 1665 he became a freeman of Massachusetts Bay Colony and in 1658 a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts. From him has sprung a numerous progeny, now scattered throughout the United States, which includes many who have won distinction in civil, professional and social life. One of these was Nathaniel Joy, who served with honor in the Revolutionary war, and from him is descended the subject of this sketch. Edmund L. Joy was born in Albany, N. Y., October 1, 1835, and received his preparatory education at Anthony's Classical Institute, one of the most noted schools of its kind in the country. He also attended the Albany Academy and later entered the University of Rochester. Possessing a vigorous mind and scholarly habits, his academic training was signally fruitful, not only in the acquisition of knowledge, but in the cultivation of a lively interest in intellectual pursuits which continually displayed itself throughout his entire life. After receiving his degree from Rochester University he studied law in New York city and in 1857 was admitted to the bar of New York as an attorney and counselor. Soon thereafter he commenced active practice in Ottumwa, Ia., where in 1860 he was appointed city attorney, holding that office for two years. The breaking out of the Civil war aroused the patriotism inherited from Revolutionary sires, and laying aside his law books and briefs, he at once offered his services to the cause of the Union and became active in raising troops and otherwise aiding the government. In 1862 he entered the United States service as captain in the 36th Regiment of Iowa Infantry

and in this capacity served with distinction in the southwest until the fall of Vicksburg, participating in important engagements on both sides of the Mississippi River. In 1864 he was appointed by President Lincoln major and judge advocate United States Volunteers and assigned to the 7th Army Corps.

He was subsequently made judge advocate of the Department of the Arkansas with headquarters at Little Rock, and in this position had much to do with the administration of justice in Arkansas and the Indian Territory, which was also within his jurisdiction. In this service he was engaged two years, and in addition to his official duties aided in the organization of a State government under a new constitution for the State of Arkansas. When the war had ended Colonel Joy located in Newark, N. J., where his father, Charles Joy, a successful business man, had settled in 1855. He became associated with the latter in the management of extensive business interests, and upon his father's death in 1873 succeeded him.

Edmund L. Joy was elected to represent his district in the Legislature of New Jersey in 1871 and 1872, years in which important legislation was discussed and enacted at Trenton, and in 1872 was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, wherein his legal knowledge and effectiveness as a speaker enabled him to render valuable service to the State. For twelve years he was a member of the Board of Education of the city of Newark, being the presiding officer in 1885, 1886 and 1887. He was an early member of the Newark Board of Trade, was its president in 1875 and 1876, and its treasurer from 1879 to the time of his death. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1880 which nominated James A. Garfield for the presidency of the United States, and in 1884 was appointed by President Arthur a government director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. His extensive business operations and well known abilities as a business man made him prominent in matters affecting the financial interests of the city in which he lived and often placed him in positions of great responsibility.

Great activity and energy of both mind and body were the prominent characteristics of Colonel Joy. Whatever he undertook was done with all his might and failure in any enterprise was with him almost an impossibility. His quickness of apprehension and correctness of judgment were equally remarkable and if we add to these invaluable possessions the ability to express his thoughts in language both strong and



JAMES R. HOAGLAND.

elegant, it is no wonder that he should have been so successful as a soldier, a jurist, a statesman, and a man of business. He was a genial and entertaining companion, a warm and reliable friend, and withal a Christian gentleman, conscientious in the discharge of every duty, mindful of the rights of his fellowmen and faithful in the service of his Maker.

In 1862 he married Theresa R., daughter of the late Homer L. Thrall, M.D., of Columbus, O., who was for many years a professor in Kenyon College and subsequently in Starling Medical College.

Colonel Joy died at his home in Newark, N. J., February 14, 1892, and besides his widow left surviving his two sons, Edmund Steele and Homer Thrall, and one daughter, Harriet Shaw, wife of Robert D. Martin, of Chicago.

EDMUND STEELE JOY, Newark, was admitted to practice in this State as an attorney in November, 1889, and became a counselor at law in November, 1892.

EDWARD RUSS, Hoboken, eldest surviving son of Edward and Emelie (Fieder) Russ, natives of Westphalia and Hamburg, Germany, respectively, was born in New York city on July 12, 1856. His father, who drilled the Revolutionary forces at Hamburg, in 1848, came to America in that year, and in 1861 settled with his family in Hoboken, N. J., where he died in 1884, and where his wife's death occurred in 1885. Edward Russ was graduated from the Hoboken Academy in 1872, and soon afterward began the study of law with Judge Roger A. Pryor of New York. He was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1876, and was admitted to the New York bar as attorney and counselor in 1877 and to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in February, 1879, and as a counselor in June, 1883. He remained with Judge Pryor until 1881, and since then has been in active and successful practice in Hoboken, being now senior member of the firm of Russ & Heppenheim. This firm probably has the largest law business in connection with brewing establishments in the State, and also acts as counsel for a large number of other corporations, maintaining offices in both Hoboken and in New York.

Mr. Russ is a Democrat in politics, but outside the duties of a loyal and enterprising citizen has never accepted a salaried public office. His energies and influence have been exerted mainly in promoting the welfare of the city of Hoboken, where he resides. He has ably filled

various posts on several local commissions, and since 1893 has served as an adjustment commissioner under the Martin act. The Hoboken body created under this act has been one of the most successful in the State. He drafted the act providing for the erection of the Hoboken Free Public Library building, and secured the funds therefor. He is also president of the Hoboken Board of Commissioners of Public Instruction and of the Industrial School of Hoboken. As a lawyer he has won a high place at the bar of the State, and is widely recognized for his legal attainments and eminent ability.

HON. JOE H. LIPPINCOTT was born near Mount Holly, county of Burlington, N. J., November 12, 1842. He received a common school education, and also attended a private academy at Vincentown, N. J., conducted by John G. Herbert, for something over a year. After this he was a pupil and teacher for nearly two years in the Mount Holly Institute, which at that time was under the management of the Rev. Samuel Aaron. On January 1, 1863, he entered as a law student, the law office of Ewan Merritt, esq., at Mount Holly. During his period of service as a law student he attended the Dane Law School of Harvard University, at Cambridge, Mass., and in July, 1865, he graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and at the February term, 1867, of the Supreme Court, he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey.

In May, 1867, he located in the practice of law in the city of Hudson, now a portion of Jersey City. He was a member and president of the Board of Education of the city of Hudson from 1868 to 1871. In 1874 he was elected counsel of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county of Hudson, which office he held, by annual election, for thirteen successive years. In 1886 he was appointed by President Cleveland, United States attorney for the district of New Jersey, which office he held one year, and then resigned to accept the position of law judge of the county of Hudson, to which he was appointed by the late Governor Green to fill the unexpired term of Hon. A. T. McGill, who held that office at the time of his appointment as chancellor.

In 1888 Judge Lippincott was reappointed as law judge for a full term of five years. In January, 1893, he resigned this position and was appointed by Governor Werts as one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court for the full term of seven years.

Judge Lippincott is one of the ablest and foremost lawyers in the State

and as jurist enjoys wide distinction for his great ability, his impartiality and his profound knowledge of the law.

JOHN GRIFFIN, Jersey City, was born in Jersey City, N. J., June 26, 1858, and received a public and high school education. He read law in Jersey City with Bedle, Muirheid & McGee, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1881, and as a counselor in June, 1884. Since his admission he has practiced continuously in Jersey City. During one year Mr. James A. Romeyn of Hackensack was his partner. Mr. Griffin has been counsel to the Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders since April, 1896, and in politics is a Democrat. He has a large law practice in the various courts in the State, and has made a specialty of admiralty law, and while connected with Messrs. Bedle, Muirheid & McGee successfully argued the admiralty case of McCarthy et al. vs. the Sarah E. Kennedy, 25 Federal Report (1885) page 569, which settled the territorial jurisdiction of the District of New Jersey to the middle of the Hudson River.

Mr. Griffin was married September 30, 1884, to Miss Agnes V. Stanley of Jersey City, and has three children.

ANDREW KIRKPATRICK, Newark, judge of the United States District Court for New Jersey, is a son of John Bayard Kirkpatrick of New Brunswick, and Margaret Weaver, his wife, and a grandson of Hon. Andrew Kirkpatrick, a justice of the Supreme Court of this State from 1797 to 1803 and chief justice from 1803 to 1824. He was born in Washington, D. C., October 8, 1844, attended Rutgers College Grammar School, and was graduated from Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., in 1863. His father was a merchant engaged in foreign trade. Reading law in Newark, N. J., in the office of Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Judge Kirkpatrick was admitted as an attorney in June, 1866, and as a counselor in June, 1869, and was engaged in active and successful practice in Newark until his elevation to the bench, being first a partner of Mr. Frelinghuysen and later of Hon. Frederick H. Teese. He rapidly acquired wide prominence as a lawyer of ability and unerring judgment, while his scholarly attainments and personal characteristics won for him the highest commendation. In April, 1885, he was appointed by Governor Abbett as law judge of the Essex County Court of Common Pleas, to succeed Judge Ludlow Carter, and by reappointments held that position until November, 1896, when President Cleveland appointed him judge of the United States District Court for New

Jersey to succeed Judge Edward T. Green, deceased. He is an eminent jurist, whose decisions have commanded respect, not only for their clear and lucid statement of facts, but also for their literary excellence and evidence of thorough scholarship.

Judge Kirkpatrick was married in 1869 to Miss Alice Condit, daughter of Joel W. Condit of Newark, N. J. She died in 1877, leaving three children: Andrew, jr., John Bayard and Alice C. On December 5, 1883, he married, second, Miss Louise C., daughter of Theodore P. Howell of Newark, by whom he has also had three children: Littleton, Isabelle and Elizabeth.

HENRY SIMMONS WHITE, Jersey City, is the son of Isaac P. White, a prominent citizen and lumber merchant of Red Bank, Monmouth county, N. J., where he was born July 13, 1844. He is of the fifth generation of the White family in that county, the founder, Thomas White, coming there about two hundred years ago. His mother, Adaline Simmons, was descended from an old Maryland family from which State her father, Abraham Simmons, moved into Ontario county, N. Y., where she was born. She died May 7, 1894. The death of Isaac P. White occurred January 28, 1876.

Henry S. White early decided upon medicine as a profession, and in 1860 matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which he was graduated in 1864. Being under age, however, he did not receive the degree of M. D. from that institution until March, 1866. In 1864 he enlisted in the United States army, was appointed acting assistant surgeon, and was assigned to duty in the Army of the James, where he remained till the close of the war, performing efficient service at the front and in the hospitals. For many years he has been prominent in Grand Army matters, both at home, in the State, and in the nation, and from February, 1895, to June, 1896, was commander of the department of New Jersey G. A. R.

Returning from the army Dr. White practiced medicine for two years in Red Bank, N. J., and then decided to adopt the legal profession. He read law with Hon. William A. Lewis, of Jersey City, was graduated from Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar of New York as attorney and counselor in June, 1870. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in November, 1872, and as a counselor just three years later, and since the former year has successfully practiced his profession in Jersey City. He resides in Red Bank.

Dr. White was an assistant collector of the Port of New York located at Jersey City from 1878 to 1882, and on August 22, 1890, was appointed United States district attorney for New Jersey to succeed George S. Duryee, of Newark, who had resigned. Soon after his admission to the bar he was made a special master in chancery. On November 3, 1876, he was appointed United States commissioner. In 1888 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated Benjamin Harrison for president. He is a director of the Hudson County National Bank of Jersey City, vice-president of the Navesink National Bank of Red Bank, and counsel and director for several large corporations.

November 19, 1878, Dr. White was married to Annie H., daughter of ex-Judge Amzi C. McLean of Freehold, N. J., and a granddaughter on her mother's side of John Hull, a soldier in the Revolutionary army who was captured by the British and held a prisoner in New York. They have one daughter, Margaretta P.

FRANK H. DUNN, Elizabeth, son of John T. and Mary A. Dunn, was born in Providence, R. I., September 7, 1869, and received his education in the public schools of Elizabeth, N. J., where his father is a prominent lawyer. He read law with R. V. Lindabury, then of Elizabeth, was admitted as an attorney in February, 1891, and as a counselor in June, 1895, and since 1891 has been a member of the law firm of John T. Dunn & Son. He is assistant prosecutor of the pleas of Union county.

WILLIAM S. HANCOCK, Trenton, was born in Trenton, October 19, 1854. His education was obtained at the State Normal School and the Trenton Business College. When seventeen years old he began his business life by an association with ex-Senator John Taylor in the live stock and provision trade. In 1881, with others, he organized the Crescent Pottery Company of Trenton, which was absorbed by the Trenton Potteries Company. In May, 1892, Mr. Hancock was made vice-president of the latter organization, which position he still holds. He was elected a member of the Trenton Common Council in 1888, and served his entire term of three years as chairman of the finance committee. It was during his incumbency of this office that Chambersburg and Millham were added to the city of Trenton, a new sewer system established, public parks purchased, and a paid fire department created. These improvements required the highest finan-

cial and executive ability, which needs were fully met in their management by Mr. Hancock. In 1891, at a meeting of the joint Legislature, Mr. Hancock was elected state comptroller for the term of three years.

CLEMENT HALL SINNICKSON, Salem, is a son of John and Rebecca K. Sinnickson, and was born September 16, 1834, in Salem, N. J., where he has always resided. The family emigrated to this country from Denmark in 1638. His great-grandfather, Andrew Sinnickson, 4th, was a colonial judge, a member of the Provincial Congresses of 1775 and 1776, and a member of the first Council of New Jersey in 1776. His grandfather, Andrew Sinnickson, 5th, son of the above Andrew, was an active patriot and officer in the Revolutionary war and one of the seventeen Salem county patriots who were proscribed by name by Colonel Mahwood, commander of the British forces in South Jersey, and refused amnesty. John Sinnickson, father of Clement H., was a member of the New Jersey Legislature. The family for several generations have been active and influential in public affairs, and have always distinguished themselves in whatever profession or calling they adopted. They have retained and still hold a considerable portion of the lands in Salem county which were purchased of the Indians by their original ancestor, Andrew Sinnickson, 1st, in 1638, and which have never been out of the possession of the family.

Mr. Sinnickson received his preliminary training at the Troy (N.Y.) Polytechnic Institute and was graduated from Union College in 1855. He studied law in the office of the late Hon. William L. Dayton, of Trenton, and was admitted to the bar in that city as an attorney at the November term, 1858, and as a counselor at the February term, 1864. On his admission in 1858 he began active practice in Salem, N. J., where he soon won an excellent reputation as an able and painstaking lawyer. But the family spirit of patriotism impelled him to enlist at the first call for troops in the spring of 1861 as captain of Co. I, 4th N. J. Militia Vols, in which he served with honor during his term of enlistment. Returning from the war he resumed the practice of his profession in Salem, and rapidly won a foremost place at the bar of Salem county, of which he is now a recognized leader.

In 1874 and again in 1876 he was elected to Congress, serving from March 4, 1875, to March 4, 1879, with universal satisfaction and great credit, and the approval of all classes of citizens irrespective of party.



John Hopper

Under the act of 1896 he was appointed president judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Salem for a term of five years from April 1, 1896. He is also one of the advisory masters in the Court of Chancery of New Jersey.

Judge Sinnickson is an able lawyer, a jurist of the highest attainments, and a man greatly respected and esteemed. He has always taken a deep interest in scientific and historical matters, and is vice-president of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the Revolution and a member of the Geological Board of this State. On June 18, 1862, he married Sarah M., daughter of Louis P. and Henrietta Smith, of Salem, N. J.

JAMES FLEMING STEWART, Paterson, born June 15, 1851, in Paterson, N. J., is the son of David and Janes Stewart. He attended the public and private schools of his native city and finished his education at the University of the City of New York. He was graduated from the law department of that institution in 1870, taking the first prize of \$250 for passing the best examination. He was admitted to the bar of New York city in 1872, and to the New Jersey bar as attorney in 1875, and as a counselor and special master and examiner in chancery in 1894.

Mr. Stewart was recorder of the city of Paterson three terms, and in 1894 was elected to Congress from the Fifth district of New Jersey by a majority of 6,000, and re elected to the 55th Congress by a majority of 10,178. He was counsel in the Iron Hall litigation and also in the case entitled Catholic Club of City of Paterson vs. Father Sebastian B. Smith.

ALFRED A. STEIN, Elizabeth, son of Francis and Frances (Weinhart) Stein, was born in Elizabeth, N. J., April 9, 1875, was graduated from St. Michael's parochial school of that city in 1889, and read law there with James C. Connolly and for one year at the New York University Law School. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney June 8, 1896.

CHARLES M. KING, Paterson, is a son of Elias Brown King and Rose Mitchell, his wife, and was born August 30, 1849, in Paterson, N. J., where he has always resided. He received a public school education in his native city, was graduated from the Adelpic Academy at New Milford, Conn., in 1866, and then learned the machinist's trade, spending three years in the Grant Locomotive Works and two years with John E. Van Winkle, both of Paterson. On May 16, 1871, he became a clerk in the surrogate's office at Paterson, with which he has ever

since been connected. He was elected surrogate of Passaic county in 1885, and re-elected in 1890 and again in 1895, and is now serving his third term in that capacity. In politics he is a staunch Republican. October 15, 1879, Mr. King married Charlotte M., daughter of John P. Mayer, then of Paterson and now of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have two sons, William Berdan and Leonard Charles.

EMORY NEM YARD, Trenton, was born in Trenton, N. J., May 18, 1847, a son of Joseph B. Yard and Sarah A. Yard. His ancestors for six generations have been residents of Trenton. Mr. Yard received his education at Trenton Academy after preparation therefor in the public schools. In 1865 he went to Denver, Colo., and thence to Texas and California, returning in 1870 to Chicago, where he spent a year; he then returned to Trenton and engaged in business with his father. In 1875 he was appointed on the police force of Trenton and served five years. In April, 1889, he was made deputy U. S. marshal, and at the expiration of his term in 1893, was reappointed. His personal popularity and interest in the prosperity of Trenton led to his election as mayor of that city in 1895, on the Republican ticket, by a majority of 2,254, the largest ever given to any mayoralty candidate.

He married Rebecca A., daughter of Otis F. and Adelia S. Claflin.

JAMES PARKER,¹ of Perth Amboy, was a son of James Parker, a distinguished citizen of Perth Amboy, Middlesex county, and sprung from a family prominent in New Jersey from its first settlement. Woodbridge was settled by the Puritans from New England in 1666. Among those from Massachusetts was Elisha Parker, who in 1657 had married a sister of Governor Hineckley at Barnstable. One of their sons, also Elisha, became a wealthy citizen and in 1817 was made a member of Governor Hunter's Privy Council, an act that was attacked by a clergyman of the English church resident in Pennsylvania on the ground that Mr. Parker was a Puritan, and defended by the assertion of his high standing and because the governor designed by new appointments, including this, to establish the Court of Chancery. After some delay his plan was endorsed and this court established. Perhaps this position led Mr. Parker to the adoption of religious connections more common in the case of public officers. But, whatever the cause, his children became Episcopalians, and their descendants since have always been earnest and influential in that denomination.

¹Adapted from "Biographical Encyclopedia of New Jersey," 1877.

John Parker, son of Elisha, jr., born November 11, 1693, married a daughter of Dr. John Johnston; he was a man of education and influence and was a member of the governor's Privy Council from 1719 till his death in 1732. James Parker, his son, born January 29, 1723, served on the northern frontier in the French and Indian war as captain of a company raised in Middlesex county, and later became a merchant in New York, but lived in New Jersey. He was a member of Governor Franklin's Privy Council, was elected to the Provincial Congress, but did not take his seat, and was long mayor of Amboy. In 1789 he was a candidate for Congress. He was one of the founders of the American Episcopal church in New Jersey, a leading member of the Board of Proprietors, from whom all land titles came, and died in 1697.

James Parker, son of the above James, and the subject of this memoir, was born March 1, 1776, and died April 1, 1868. He was graduated from Columbia College, New York, in 1793, being the second in his class, and was destined for mercantile life. On leaving college he entered the counting room of John Murray, but the death of his father, in 1797, called him at the age of twenty-one to take his place as the virtual head of the family. Having large landed interests to manage he necessarily acquired an intimate knowledge of the law, for which his sagacious mind largely fitted him, and this caused him to be regarded generally as a lawyer of eminence, though in fact he never practiced the profession. In 1806 he was elected to the New Jersey Assembly, and was re-elected for eight successive years; after a year's interval he was elected for four years more; and was again elected in 1827 and 1828. He was a leader in the Legislature and in the State, and though a Federalist he was not a partisan. His independence, integrity, and remarkable capacity made him exceedingly useful. He was a statesman as well as a speaker, and many of the best known statutes of the State were prepared by him. He was among the originators, if not himself the author, of the fund for free schools. Hon. R. S. Field wrote of him: "When the history of the great movement on behalf of popular education in our State comes to be written, the first and highest place in it will be assigned to James Parker."

He was a leader in measures for the prohibition of the domestic slave trade, which the gradual abolition of slavery actually encouraged by leading runners to anticipate the period and export their slaves to other States. Both as a member of the Legislature, through which he caused the passage of efficient laws, and as foreman of the Middlesex

Grand Jury, in punishing offenders, he did much to help the negro and to protect New Jersey from disgrace. He was one of the originators of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, entering the Legislature in 1827 in order to carry through that enterprise and succeeded; he was a director of that company until his death. Mr. Parker was three times appointed a commissioner to settle the boundary between New Jersey and New York, first in 1806 and again in 1827, his colleagues being John Rutherford, Richard Stockton, Theodore Frelinghuysen, and L. Q. C. Elmer; and third in 1829, when his associates were Messrs. Frelinghuysen and Elmer. In all these connections Mr. Parker was a leading factor. He was a presidential elector in 1824 on the Federal (Jackson) ticket, and in 1829 President Jackson appointed him collector at Perth Amboy. In 1832 and again in 1834 he was elected to Congress on a general ticket, and served with great distinction, winning the cognomen of "Honest James Parker" and distinguished himself as a champion of the right of petition and as a guardian of the finances of the Union. He was a trustee of Rutgers College from 1825 to 1829 and of Princeton for a much longer period, mayor of Perth Amboy for many years, and till the very end of his long life was useful and public spirited. His views were ahead of his day. After leaving Congress he was first a Whig and then a Republican, and a staunch supporter of the Union and of emancipation.

Mr. Parker had three sons. James, the eldest, died in 1861 in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was a distinguished lawyer and judge. William died in 1868 at Aspinwall, Central America, where he lived several years as superintendent of the Panama Railroad. Hon. Cortlandt Parker, the youngest son, now one of the foremost lawyers in New Jersey, is noticed elsewhere in this volume.

HENRY WOODHULL GREEN, Trenton, is a son of Charles E. and Mary L. Green, a grandson of Chancellor and Chief Justice Henry W. Green, and a great-grandson of Chief Justice Charles Ewing, and was born in Trenton, N. J., April 30, 1868. He was graduated in 1887 from the Lawrenceville School in this State, and is now one of the board of trustees of that institution. He was graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1891, and afterwards read law with Judge William S. Gummere, of Trenton, and later with Frederic W. Stevens, of Newark, and was graduated from the New York Law School in June, 1894. He was admitted to the bar of this State at Trenton on No-

vember 9, 1894, and has since been in active practice in his native city.

Mr. Green was married in Grace church, New York, on the 14th of January, 1895, to Miss Helen W. Watts, daughter of George B. and Helen (Wood) Watts, of that city.

JAMES M. VAN VALEN, Hackensack, traces his ancestry to Daniel Van Valen, who came from Holland in 1652 and settled in the present city of New York. In 1657 he was followed by his father, Johannes Van Valen. Daniel subsequently moved to Harlem, where he was one of the five original patentees of the Harlem Grants and the last survivor of them. His descendants finally removed to Bergen county, N. J., and became extensive land owners.

James M. Van Valen is a grandson of James and the son of Cornelius Van Valen by his second wife, Jane, daughter of Abram Zabriskie, and was born at Teaneck, Bergen county, N. J., July 21, 1842. He spent his early life attending the public schools. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Co. I, 22d N. J. Vols., and served ten months in the war of the Rebellion, being attached with his regiment to the Army of the Potomac. He then engaged in the book trade in New York and afterward taught school for several years in his native county. He read law with the late Garret Ackerson, of Hackensack, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1875, and as a counselor in November, 1878. In 1875 he formed a copartnership with his legal preceptor, Mr. Ackerson, which continued until the latter's death, December 23, 1886. Since then he has practiced alone. April 1, 1888, he was appointed by Gov. Robert S. Green as president judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Bergen county, and on April 1, 1893, Governor Werts reappointed him to the same office for a second term of five years.

Judge Van Valen has won eminent success and a high reputation as both lawyer and jurist. His opinions, except in two instances, have never been reversed. Beginning active life as a teacher, he has always taken a deep interest in educational affairs, and for eighteen years served as chairman of the Hackensack Board of Education; he declined a re-election in 1895 on account of professional demands. He became a private in Co. A, 2d Battalion, N. G. N. J., November 1, 1870, and was transferred to Co. C, of the same battalion, October 8, 1872. He was promoted first lieutenant October 18, 1872, and first

lieutenant and quartermaster of the 2d Battalion April 18, 1876, and resigned June 15, of the same year. He became captain and inspector of rifle practice February 26, 1883, colonel and assistant inspector-general of rifle practice June 8, 1886, and was brevetted brigadier-general and retired on his own request July 5, 1893. In politics he has always been a Democrat, independent and fearless, never allowing politics even to be hinted at in connection with his duty as judge; in religion he is a member and was formerly a deacon of the First Reformed church of Hackensack. As soldier, teacher, lawyer and jurist, he has always been highly respected and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

He was married June 24, 1874, to Anna Augusta, daughter of Theodore Smith, of Park Ridge, Bergen county, N. J. They have nine children: James A., Garret A., Emma E., Frederick M., Raymond, George W., Arthur, Howard W. and Anna E.

JOHN POTTER STOCKTON, Jersey City, formerly of Trenton, was born in Princeton, N. J., August 2, 1826, and is a son of Commodore Robert Field Stockton, of the U. S. navy, and Harriet Maria, daughter of John Potter, of Charleston, S. C., his wife. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1843, read law in his native town with Judge Richard S. Field, and was admitted as an attorney in the Supreme Court at the April term, 1847, and as a counselor in April, 1850. He practiced his profession in New Jersey with eminent success until 1857, being appointed in the mean time commissioner to revise the laws of the State, and in this capacity made a report to the Legislature which was adopted. In 1857 he was appointed by President Buchanan United States minister to Rome, where he officiated with dignity and credit till 1861, when he returned home and resumed the practice of law in Trenton.

He has been connected with a large number of important cases, civil and criminal, for the State, and during the earlier part of his professional career was counsel for the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the United Railways of New Jersey. He was elected to the United States Senate for a term of six years commencing March 4, 1865, but was unseated on account of the election by a plurality act wanting one of a majority. He was, however, re-elected to that responsible position for six years beginning March 4, 1869, and served the full term with distinguished ability, being one of the leaders of the Democratic



Stephen Hugg

forces. Returning to Trenton he again resumed the practice of his profession. On April 8, 1877, he was appointed attorney-general of the State for a term of five years, and in 1882, 1887 and 1893 was reappointed to that office, serving with eminent ability. At the close of his fourth term as attorney-general, on April 5, 1897, he again resumed the practice of law, opening an office in Jersey City.

Mr. Stockton's official and professional career has been characterized by unswerving fidelity to the interests and welfare of the public and his numerous clients. He is profoundly versed in the science of the law and possessed of legal attainments of a high order.

In 1845 Mr. Stockton was united in marriage in Philadelphia, Pa., to Miss Sarah Marks.

ROBERT FIELD STOCKTON, Trenton, is a son of Commodore Robert Stockton and Harriet Maria Potter, his wife, and a grandson of Richard Stockton, "the Duke," who was a son of Richard Stockton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was born in Princeton, N. J., January 21, 1832, and received his preliminary education at private schools and under the tutelage of Revs. James W. and Addison Alexander and Rev. William A. Dod. He was graduated from Princeton College with the degree of B. A. in 1851 and received the degree of M. A. in course in 1854, read law in his native city with Richard S. Field, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1854. He began active practice in Princeton, but soon removed to Trenton, where he has since resided. His early professional career brought him into contact with extensive railroad interests, with which he soon became identified as both owner and officer. He was made secretary and treasurer of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company, and later general manager of the Plymouth Coal Company of Wilkesbarre, Pa., president of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, and an employee of the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroads. He is now president of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company. Shortly before the war he was appointed adjutant-general of New Jersey and served with great ability until after the war closed, when he resigned, receiving the unanimous thanks of the State Legislature for his services. While holding this office he was appointed a major in the regular army, which position he accepted, but soon declined at the urgent request of Governor Olden, who thought his services of more value to the State in the adjutant-general's department. When his brother, John P., then

chancery reporter, was appointed minister to Italy, General Stockton, at the request of the Chancellor, prepared and published one volume of the Chancery Reports, thus filling out his brother's unexpired term of office as reporter.

General Stockton was married in 1852 to Anna Margretta, daughter of Woodburne Potter, then of Washington, D. C.

JOHN B. HUMPHREYS, Passaic, was born in the North of Ireland on the 10th of July, 1851, and is the son of John James Hamilton Humphreys, a prominent member of the chancery bar, Inner Temple, London, England. He was educated at Rugby and Oxford, read law in Ontario, Canada, and practiced his profession as barrister for three years in Toronto. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in February, 1889, and as a counselor in February, 1892, and is almost a special master in chancery. For several years he was engaged in practice in Paterson, whence he removed in 1896 to Passaic, N. J.

WILLIAM FREDERICK GASTON, Passaic, is a son of John and Anna L. (Terhune) Gaston, and was born in Pompton, Passaic county, N. J., February 11, 1854. The family were early settlers of Somerset county, his maternal great-grandfather being a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Gaston was graduated with honors from Rutgers College, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1874 and that of A. M. in 1877. He read law in Jersey City with Hon. Jonathan Dixon and Hon. Gilbert Collins, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1877, and as a counselor in June, 1880. Since his admission he has been in active practice in Passaic, N. J., being appointed a special master in chancery by Chancellor McGill in January, 1894. Among his more noted cases may be mentioned the Rusling will case, entitled Gershorn Rusling and Sarah H. Rusling vs. James S. Rusling and William Henry Rusling. He was elected to the New Jersey Assembly in 1881 and again in 1882, and was made chairman of the commission under the Martin act to adjust taxes in the town and city of Passaic on its formation.

In 1876 Mr. Gaston married Mary, daughter of Christian A. Zabriskie of Bergen county, N. Y.

L. DE WITT TAYLOR, Belvidere, born in Lower Mount Bethel, Northampton county, Pa., is a son of William S. and Nancy Taylor, and was graduated from Dr. Knighton's Classical Academy of Belvidere, N. J. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in February, 1876, and as a counselor at the same term in 1879, and has served as

attorney for Oxford Township and for the town of Belvidere, as attorney for the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Warren county during the investigation of the county frauds, and as special counsel in the investigation which resulted in the prosecution and conviction of a number of Warren county officers. He is a director and attorney for the Warren County National Bank, and has always been recognized as an independent Democrat, but has never sought political office. For ten years he has been a trustee of the First Presbyterian church of Belvidere, and has frequently spoken in the interests of temperance.

JAMES F. MINTURN, Hoboken, is the son of John and Anna Minturn, who came from Ireland in 1846 and settled in Hoboken, N. J., where the subject of this sketch was born July 16, 1859. Mr. Minturn was educated at Martha Institute in Hoboken and Columbia College in New York, read law in his native city with Ogden & Niven, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1879 and to the bar of this State as an attorney in November, 1880, and as a counselor in November, 1883, and to the United States Supreme Court in March, 1888. He is a special master in chancery, and has always practiced his profession in Hoboken, of which city he has been corporation counsel since 1885. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Hoboken Free Library and judge advocate of the 2d Regt., N. G. N. J. Among the cases with which he has been connected were those before the Supreme Court and Court of Errors and Appeals and the United States Supreme Court, involving the lands under water in Hoboken, and that of Hutchins vs. Henry George, which involved the request to circulate the Progress and Poverty newspaper. This latter case was tried in the Court of Errors and Appeals, whose decision he caused to be reversed in the Court of Chancery. Mr. Minturn has compiled the charter and ordinances of the city of Hoboken to date, and has contributed several articles of wide interest to Belford's Magazine.

November 19, 1890, he married Miss Anna C., daughter of Timothy and Margaret (McKeon) Foley, of Hoboken, N. J.

FREDERICK GORDON BURNHAM, Newark, residence Morristown, N. J., the only living son of Gordon and Marcia (Condict) Burnham, is descended on his father's side from ancestors who settled at Ipswich, Mass., about 1635. His maternal great-great-grandfather, Jonathan Dickinson, who married a grand-daughter of Melyn, the patroon of Staten Island, was the founder and first president of Princeton Col-

lege. The Condicts were among the first settlers of Morris county, N. J., and large land owners there, buying from the Indians.

The old Condict homestead, now known as the Burnham place, is occupied by Mrs. Byron Sherman, sister of Mr. Burnham. His maternal grandfather was Judge Silas Condict, of Morris county, who was distinguished through a long life for sterling integrity and great financial ability, and whose father, Col. Ebenezer Condict, was a commissioned officer in the Revolutionary army and died while encamped at Morristown.

His paternal great-grandfather was a soldier in the French and Indian wars. On his mother's side he is also descended, in a direct line, from John Alden of the Pilgrim Fathers.

His father, Gordon Burnham, was for many years a large wholesale merchant in New York city, but removed with his family in 1840 to Morristown, N. J., and died on the homestead in August, 1881, his mother soon following, dying in 1884. Of the three children of Mr. Gordon Burnham one died in infancy, the other two, Mrs. Byron Sherman and Frederick G. Burnham, reside in Morristown.

Mr. Burnham was born in New York city June 29, 1831, prepared for college at the Morristown Academy, in 1847 entered the freshman class of New York University and graduated as A. B. in 1851. His alma mater conferred the degree of A. M. upon him in 1851. He was president of the various organizations in his class after he reached his senior year, was a thorough student and active in all debates and literary matters. In 1851 he began his legal studies in the office of Barney, Humphrey & Butler, then one of the largest and foremost law firms in New York city, and in 1853-54 attended Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the New York bar as attorney and counselor in 1853, and the next year entered upon active practice in that city, where he conducted a large and successful business until 1864, when, his health failing, he was obliged to seek relief in travel. In 1858 he became a partner of John Van Buren, formerly attorney-general of New York and one of the most prominent barristers and orators in that State. The firm of Van Buren & Burnham remained in active practice until the latter's retirement from it, owing to severe illness, in 1864.

Mr. Burnham traveled for four years and having fully regained his health was admitted as an attorney in New Jersey in February, 1868. The same year he settled in Morristown, where he has since resided,

and was appointed one of the counsel of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, for New Jersey. In 1880 he became the sole counsel for that corporation in New Jersey, which position he has since held. On assuming these duties he removed his office to Newark, N. J., in order to get closer to the courts. He was admitted to the bar as a counselor in 1871.

Mr. Burnham has largely confined his attention to the numerous legal questions arising from the complex business affairs of the corporation of which he has been counsel for so long a time. For many years he has been the general counsel of the Board of Church Erection of the Presbyterian church for the United States, and in this capacity has examined and passed upon every land title in which that body has been interested. For fifteen years past he has also been the vice-president of the board. These and similar connections have long made him prominent in the Presbyterian circles of New Jersey. He has also been for many years the counsel for a large number of charitable and religious organizations, for which he has successfully conducted many important will cases.

In 1886 he founded what at one time was called the Burnham Industrial Farm, near Canaan, Columbia county, N. Y., but is now known as the Berkshire Industrial Farm, and donated a property of 600 acres with appropriate buildings for the purposes of that institution. This charity has received many substantial marks of Mr. Burnham's fostering care and abiding interest. He was for several years its president and is now its vice president.

In politics Mr. Burnham has always been an active and a staunch Republican, but has never accepted public office. For several years he was chairman of the Morris County Republican Committee. During the war of the Rebellion he received the appointment as aide, with the rank of major, on the staff of Governor Morgan of New York, but was obliged to resign on account of ill health.

Mr. Burnham was married on April 29, 1859, to Miss Catharine L. Hilliard, daughter of Judge Francis Hilliard, a prominent jurist and writer of legal treatises, of Roxbury, Mass. They have one daughter, Anna W.

WILLIAM PERRINE McMICHAEL, JR., Trenton, son of William Perrine and Sarah V. McMichael, was born in Bordentown, N. J., December 7, 1857, and received his education at the Freehold (N. J.) Institute.

He studied law with McCarter & Keen and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the June term, 1879. He held the offices of city and township solicitor of Bordentown, and for the past eight years has been in the employ of the attorney-general's office in connection with miscellaneous corporation tax cases.

Mr. McMichael's wife was Elizabeth R. Thompson, daughter of J. Bergen Thompson, of Freehold, N. J.

THEODORE SIMONSON, Newton, since 1883 prosecutor of the pleas of Sussex county, was born in the township of Vernon, Sussex county, N. J., April 26, 1848. His ancestors originally settled in the vicinity of New York, whence his great-grandfather, Simon Simonson, a captain of the Second New Jersey Militia Regiment in the Revolutionary war, removed about 1790 to a farm in Vernon, where he became a large land owner. This homestead remained in the family for more than one hundred years. Among Captain Simonson's several children were two sons, of whom Major William, an officer in the war of 1812, lived and died in 1870 on the homestead farm. He took an active part in public affairs and represented the county of Sussex in the General Assembly of New Jersey. Thomas T. Simonson, son of Major William, was born in Vernon in 1818 and died there in 1879, leaving two children: Theodore and Malvina H., the latter the wife of Charles M. Woodruff, a prominent lawyer of Newton. Mr. Simonson was one of the active and influential citizens of Sussex county, which he served as sheriff from 1870 to 1873. He married Mary Hynard, whose father, Major David Hynard, was also a prominent resident of the county of Sussex, which he represented in the State Legislature.

Theodore Simonson has spent his entire life in his native county. He received a classical education in the Warwick (N. Y.) Academy and at Prof. Warring's Collegiate Institute at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and began the study of law in the office of the late Hon. Robert Hamilton of Newton, completing his legal course with Hon. Thomas Anderson, then of Newton, now of Newark, N. J. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the February term of the Supreme Court, 1876, and was made a counselor in February, 1883. After his admission to the bar he began the active practice of his profession in Newton, N. J., where he still resides.

Mr. Simonson was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Sussex county by Governor George C. Ludlow on March 7, 1883, and has ever



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Henry Huston

since performed the responsible duties of that office, being reappointed by Governor Green on March 29, 1888, and by Governor Werts for a third term on March 29, 1893. As prosecutor he has conducted many important and far reaching cases. His strict integrity, his keen sense of right and wrong, his impartiality and unquestioned honesty, and his high legal attainments combine to make him an able officer and a man whom to know is to respect and honor. He is not only one of the foremost members of the Sussex county bar, but one of the ablest practitioners at the bar of New Jersey. He has for many years had an extensive civil practice, and in his capacity as prosecutor has attained distinction in criminal procedure. In his private law business he has made a specialty of practice in the Orphans' Court and the Court of Chancery and in the settlement of estates, in all of which he has had wide experience. As a citizen Mr. Simonson has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and has been somewhat prominent in politics. In 1892, as a presidential elector, he aided in casting the electoral vote of the State for Hon. Grover Cleveland for president. He is a director in the Sussex National Bank, the oldest financial institution in Newton; a trustee of the Newton Library Association; and a member of the vestry of Christ's church, Newton.

On the 10th of March, 1881, Mr. Simonson was married to Miss Fannie, daughter of the late Judge John Townsend of Newton, N. J., and a sister of Mrs. Henry C. Kelsey, wife of Hon. Henry C. Kelsey, of Trenton, N. J., late secretary of state of New Jersey.

John Townsend, Newton, was born in 1815 in Vernon township, Sussex county, N. J., and spent his early life in rural pursuits. At the age of twenty-one he purchased a farm in Warren county, but a few years later removed to Newton, N. J., where he resided until his death in 1868. His public life began in 1843, and thereafter he took a prominent part in the affairs of his county. He was one of the lay judges of the Sussex Common Pleas from 1864 until shortly before his decease, when he resigned. Few men in civil life ever attained higher distinction on any bench of our Common Pleas than did Judge Townsend. He was noted for his honesty integrity, dignity, and learning, and as an officer and citizen was widely respected and honored.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Simonson, of Vernon township, who died in 1889.

GEORGE WASHINGTON DE MEZA, Plainfield, son of George H. and

Charlotte L. (Lyness) De Meza, was born in Hartford, Conn., February 16, 1871, and moved with his parents to Plainfield, N. J., when very young. The family afterward settled in North Plainfield, where he attended the public schools until twelve years of age. For several years thereafter he followed mercantile pursuits in a clerical capacity. He read law with Jackson & Codington, of Plainfield, was admitted to the bar as an attorney November 2, 1892, and since then has successfully practiced his profession in Plainfield, where on January 1, 1896, he assumed the duties of city judge, to which office he was elected as a Republican in the preceding December. Though following a general practice he has made a specialty of criminal and railroad law, and is one of the most prominent and active of the younger members of the Union County bar.

HENRY C. SUYDAM, Bound Brook and Plainfield, was born in Flemington, N. J., April 19, 1853, the son of Daniel and Mary Suydam, and was graduated from Brown University with the degree of A. B. in the class of 1876. He read law with Vice Chancellor John T. Bird and George A. Allen, both of Flemington, and was admitted to the New Jersey Supreme Court as an attorney at the June term, 1879, and as counselor at the same term in 1884. Since his admission to the bar Mr. Suydam has been engaged in the general practice of the law, making specialties of settling estates, partition cases, and collections. He is counsel for the town of Bound Brook and a number of local corporations, including the First National Bank of Bound Brook, and has offices in both Bound Brook and Plainfield.

On the 1st of December, 1881, he was married in Flemington, N. J., to Miss Emily Parker, daughter of Avery and Ellen H. Parker.

HUGH HENDERSON HAMILL, Trenton, is a son of Rev. Samuel M. Hamill, D. D., and Matilda Green, his wife, and was born in Lawrenceville, Mercer county, N. J., August 11, 1851. Receiving a preparatory education in the Lawrenceville schools and under his father's instruction he entered Princeton College in 1868 and was graduated therefrom in 1871. For eight years he was an instructor in the Lawrenceville school, being vice-principal during Dr. Hamill's time. Afterward he entered the law office of his cousin, the late Hon. Caleb S. Green, of Trenton, as a student, and was admitted to practice in New Jersey as an attorney at the February term of the Supreme Court, 1877, and as a counselor in February, 1888.

Mr. Hamill devoted his whole attention to his law practice in Trenton until 1890, when he became president of the Trenton Trust and Safe Deposit Company and of the Real Estate Title Company of New Jersey, which position he has since held. In 1891 he was one of the organizers of the New Jersey Building Loan and Investment Company, which he has also served as president ever since. These corporations owe much of their success and present substantial prosperity to Mr. Hamill's financial ability and executive management. He rose to the front rank in his profession, being widely recognized as an able lawyer, and he still continues in practice. In the field of finance, in which his energies have been mainly exerted during the past six years, he has won a high reputation as a trustworthy and successful business man. His knowledge of real estate values in both Trenton and the State is extensive. Noted for his strict integrity, sound judgment and unusual executive capacity, he enjoys universal respect and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He has never sought nor accepted political preferment, but can point with pardonable pride to the evidences of the confidence that has been placed in him by his fellow citizens. He is a trustee of Princeton Theological Seminary and prominently connected with various social and other organizations.

In October, 1879, Mr. Hamill was married to Miss Elizabeth Drinker, daughter of the late Hon. Barker Gummere, of Trenton, N. J.

CHARLES JOEL PARKER, Manasquan, is a son of the late Hon. Joel Parker and Maria M. Gummere, his wife, and was born in Freehold Monmouth county, N. J., August 13, 1848. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1870, read law in Freehold with his father and in Trenton with the late Barker Gummere, and was admitted before the Supreme Court of New Jersey as an attorney at the June term, 1873, and as a counselor at the November term, 1876. Mr. Parker is an able lawyer, inheriting many of the personal and intellectual characteristics which made his father so illustrious in civil and professional life. He has won honor and success at the bar, and is president of the Board of Education and the First National Bank of Manasquan, Monmouth county, where he resides.

On September 11, 1877, he married Alida, daughter of Adam V. and Catharine (Chapman) Marcellus, of Freehold, N. J.

JOHN T. VAN CLEEF, Trenton, was born at Coxsackie, N. Y., July 9, 1849, and is a son of Rev. Paul D. Van Cleef, who has been for forty-

seven years the pastor of the Wayne Street Reformed Church in Jersey City. Colonel Van Cleef was educated at Dr. Hasbrouck's Institute in Jersey City and at Rutgers College, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1873, and as a counselor in June, 1876, and became a member of the law firm of Fleming, Van Cleef & Van Horn. In 1871-75 he was a member from the sixth district of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City, and for ten years was secretary of the Board of Finance of that city. In 1888 he was appointed on Governor Green's personal staff, and reappointed by Governors Abbett and Werts. To Colonel Van Cleef belongs the credit of having formulated the blanks on which the railroads make their tax returns; he has also been secretary of the State Board of Assessors since its organization in 1884.

FRANK VAN CLEEVE, Paterson, son of Garret and Catherine (Schoonmaker) Van Cleeve, was born in New York city on January 24, 1853, and was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1871. He studied law in the office of the late John C. Paulison, of Paterson, and was admitted to the bar of this State in June, 1879. He was district court judge of Paterson one year and justice of the police court two years. He has practiced in Paterson since 1889, succeeding his preceptor, Mr. Paulison, in 1882. January 13, 1874, he married Catherine, daughter of John B. Van Riper of Richfield, Passaic county N. J.

ROBERT SCHENCK CLYMER, Woodbury, born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 23, 1855, is a son of David M. and Abigail A. (Ashcraft) Clymer, and a lineal descendant of George Clymer, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Receiving a good education in the Central High School of his native city, he read law in the office of Belmont Perry of Woodbury, N. J., and was admitted to the bar of this State at Trenton as an attorney June 9, 1882, and as a counselor June 7, 1885. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in October, 1890, to the United States District and Circuit Courts February 10, 1891, to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania May 21, 1894, and to the United States Supreme Court December 16, 1896.

Judge Clymer has practiced in Woodbury since his admission in 1882, and for several years has been a recognized leader of the bar of Gloucester county and South Jersey. He has been uniformly successful, giving his whole time to his extensive practice, and has been connected with most of the important litigation in that part of the State

during the last fifteen years. He is solicitor for various townships in Gloucester county, and for a number of corporations, and has acted in that capacity for the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Woodbury since its organization. For four years he served as city clerk of Woodbury and for one year as a member of the Gloucester County Board of Chosen Freeholders, and in each case declined a re-nomination. On December 1, 1891, he was appointed by Governor Abbott as president judge of the Gloucester County Courts, and on April 1, 1892, he was reappointed for a full term of five years, which expired April 1, 1897. In this position he won high honor as an able and upright jurist. He is not married.

GEORGE BRAGG FIELDER, Jersey City, was born in Jersey City, July 24, 1842, and is the only son of the late James Fairman Fielder, who was one of the most prominent citizens of Hudson county. His mother, Charlotte Bragg, was born at Oyster Bay, L. I., and died when George was but two and one-half years old. His paternal ancestors were Revolutionary soldiers and on his mother's side they were of English extraction.

Mr. Fielder was graduated from Dickinson's Lyceum in Jersey City, and from Selleck's Academy at Norwalk, Conn. After leaving school he engaged in the banking business and subsequently with his father built the New Jersey Southern and New York, New Haven and Willimantic Railroads. He enlisted as a private in the 21st N. J. Vols. in the war of the Rebellion, and fought in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged up to May 4, 1863, when he had risen to the position of sergeant-major. At the battle of Marye's Heights, which was part of the Chancellorsville fight, and where his regiment was in the thickest of the carnage, both he and Colonel Van Houten, the regimental commander, were severely wounded during a brilliant charge. They were captured by the Confederates and taken to an old barn, where the colonel died of his wounds the next day, and was tenderly buried by Sergeant Fielder. For months the latter languished in rebel prisons, and when exchanged under general orders from the War Department, was so ill and emaciated by his long confinement that he was obliged to return home. For his conduct in that fight, Joel Parker, the War Governor of New Jersey, commissioned him a lieutenant of his regiment and assigned him to special service as assistant chief mustering officer until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged.

Mr. Fielder returned to civil life and engaged in the contracting business with his father. He was made clerk of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson county and filled that position for nine years, when he was elected register of the county, to which office he was re-elected for a second term. While serving in this capacity he was nominated for Congress as a Democrat, to take the place of Hon. Edward F. McDonald, who had been nominated by the Democratic convention and who died on the Saturday previous to the election. Under the laws of New Jersey, ballots bearing the name of Edward F. McDonald were handed to every voter presenting himself; none bore the name of Mr. Fielder, who was elected solely by the use of pasters, receiving a majority of 2,831 votes over Frank O. Cole the Republican nominee. Mr. Fielder served with credit in the 53d Congress and was placed on the committees on interstate and foreign commerce and invalid pensions. Upon the expiration of his term as congressman and register, he was complimented by his party by a choice of a renomination and he selected that of register of Hudson county, to which office he was again elected in the fall of 1895.

He was a captain in the 4th Regt. N. G. N. J. for seven years; was president of the old Sixth Army Corps Society for many years; and in 1883 was elected department commander of the State G. A. R., serving one term. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the Prisoners of War Association of the United States; a member and past commander of Van Houten Post No. 3, G. A. R., of Jersey City, and the first president of the 21st Regt. Veterans Association of the late war, having been elected in February, 1897. He is a Mason, holding membership in Bergen Lodge No. 47, F. & A. M., and has also received all the degrees up to and including the 32d. He is also a member of Jersey City Lodge of Elks and of Court Littlejohn, the mother court of Foresters of Hudson county.

In 1865 Mr. Fielder married Eleanor A., the only daughter of Judge John Brinkerhoff, of Jersey City, and they have two sons: James Fairman (a member of the New Jersey bar, practicing in Jersey City) and George Brinkerhoff Fielder. He has occupied his present residence (which he owns) for thirty years, and is the possessor of a valuable library and a choice collection of art and paintings.

P. ALBERT VOORHIES VAN DOREN, Princeton, is a son of J. Boyd and Garetta van Doren, and was born in Franklin Park, Middlesex county,



OSCAR JEFFERY.



October 22, 1859. His ancestors on both sides were Holland Dutch immigrants who settled in this country early in the seventeenth century. He was graduated from Princeton University with the class of 1879, studied in Columbia Law School and with A. Q. Keasby & Sons of Newark, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1885, and as a counselor in February, 1892. In 1888 he was elected recorder of the city of Pasadena, Cal., on the Harrison ticket, and served a term of two years. Soon afterward he returned to New Jersey and settled in the practice of his profession in Princeton. He is counsel for the Princeton Savings Bank, the Princeton Bank, and the Bayhead Land Company.

HERBERT BOGGS, Newark, son of Rev. Edward B. and Elizabeth D. (Deshler) Boggs, was born in Swedesboro, Gloucester county, N. J., June 3, 1853. His great-great-grandfather, James Boggs, came from the North of Ireland to Philadelphia, Pa., in the latter part of the seventeenth century. His great-grandfather, also named James, was a surgeon in the English army during the Revolutionary war and later moved to Nova Scotia. His grandfather, Robert Boggs, was a lawyer in New Brunswick, N. J., for many years, and died there about 1830. Robert Boggs was the first clerk of the United States District Court for New Jersey, of which his uncle, Robert Morris, was the first judge, being appointed by General Washington. Rev. Edward B. Boggs was a graduate of Rutgers College and the General Theological Seminary of New York, became an Episcopal clergyman, and held pastorates in Swedesboro, New Brunswick, and Newark, N. J.

Herbert Boggs was graduated from Rutgers College in 1873, attended Columbia Law School for two years, and read law with Parker & Keasby, of Newark. He was admitted to the bar at Trenton as an attorney in November, 1876, and as a counselor in November, 1879, and has always practiced his profession in Newark, being for some years a partner of Alexander Grant. In May, 1896, he was appointed by Mayor Seymour assistant city attorney. He was married in May, 1893, to Frances M., daughter of Henry Le Viness, of New York city.

HON. ABEL I. SMITH, of Hoboken, is a worthy descendant of ancestors who figured prominently in the early history of New Jersey, and who from their first settlement were active in local affairs and in the development of their respective communities. In 1732 Abel Smith, one of his forefathers, settled on a large tract of land at Secaucus,

which was then included with Hoboken in old Bergen county. This land formerly belonged to the celebrated William Pinhore and was conveyed by deed to Abel Smith October 24, 1732; it has ever since been owned and occupied by a member of the family. Judge Smith's great-grandfather, Daniel Smith (son of Abel), served with honor in the Revolutionary war as a member of Col. Oliver Spencer's cavalry regiment of the Continental army, an organization noted for its efficiency and bravery. The judge's grandfather was John Smith, whose son, Abel I. Smith, sr., was a private in the war of 1812 and held many positions of trust and honor in both Bergen and Hudson counties. He was one of the most prominent and best known citizens of the county until his death in 1865, and was one of the few persons honored by Robert Stevens with a pass for life over the Hoboken ferry. The original pass, in the handwriting of Mr. Stevens, is now in the possession of the family, and reads: "Abel I. Smith and his wife, if he gets one."

Judge Smith, son of Abel I. sr., was born in Secaucus, Hudson county, N. J., June 12, 1843, and received his early education in the public schools of his native place. He was for eight years under the tutorship of Rev. William V. V. Mabon, later a professor in the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, and in 1862 was graduated from Rutgers College. After graduating he commenced the study of law in the office of J. Dickerson Miller, of Jersey City, where he remained four years. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1866, and as a counselor in June, 1873, and in the former year began active practice in the town of Union, Hudson county. In 1868 he opened an office in Hoboken, where he has ever since followed his profession, having since 1885 John S. Mabon, a son of his early tutor, as a partner.

As a Republican, Judge Smith has always taken an active interest in politics, and for many years has been one of the leaders of that party in his native county. In 1869 he was elected to the Legislature from the then 8th assembly district of Hudson county, comprising North Bergen, West Hoboken, Weehawken, and the township of Union, being the first Republican chosen from that district, and the only Republican member from the county in the Legislature of 1870. At the close of his term he refused to stand for re-election, although he was reasonably sure of winning. In 1888 he was appointed judge of the district court of Hoboken under Governor Green's administration, and filled that office with dignity and credit until 1891. Of the many cases de-

cided by him few were taken to the higher courts for review, and all but two of these were affirmed.

Judge Smith's more than a quarter of a century's connection with Hoboken, and his life-long residence in Hudson county, make the welfare and prosperity of these communities of great interest to him. He is one of the ablest members of the Hudson county bar, and being devoted to his profession has justly attained a wide reputation as a lawyer and jurist. He has confined his practice almost entirely to civil suits in the Court of Chancery and the Circuit, Supreme, and Orphans' Courts and in the Court of Errors and Appeals. In 1894 he was admitted to the bar of the U. S. Circuit and District Courts of New Jersey. He was counsel for the county of Hudson in the important matter of the crossing of the New County Road by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and also for three of the most prominent improvements in Hudson County, namely, the "Bull's Ferry Road," the "Bergen Line Road" and the "Bergen Wood Road." For ten years he was counsel for the township of North Bergen in Hudson county; for the last three years counsel for the Jersey City, Hoboken and Rutherford Electric Railway Company; and for three years president of the Hudson County branch of the State Charities Aid Association and a member of the committee on laws of the State Association.

At his home Judge Smith has a large and valuable collection of continental money and many rare old coins, a number of which have been in the possession of his family since its settlement in America. His collection includes many gold pieces of various countries dating from 1632 to 1800, and a number of Continental coins which were recently exhumed at or near the site of the old family homestead at Se-caucus. He also has a large and valuable private library, one book especially noteworthy. This is an old family Bible containing the date of the birth of Mary Bailey, one of his ancestors, in St. Philip's Parish, Bristol, England, in 1653.

Judge Smith was married December 7, 1870, to Miss Laura Howell, daughter of Martin A. Howell, a leading citizen of New Brunswick, N. J., and well known throughout the State, being a director in many large corporations, such as the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, etc.

EWAN MERRITT, Mount Holly, a son of Charles and Keziah Merritt, was born in Springfield township, Burlington county, N. J., March 24,

1823, and died in Mount Holly, in the same county, October 6, 1874, greatly lamented by the whole community. He spent his early life on his father's farm and obtained his education by hard study, chiefly in the academies of his county. For two years he attended Madison University at Hamilton, N. Y., but did not complete the course and graduate. His subsequent career, however, proved his education to be solid and lasting and afterward the College of New Jersey at Princeton conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M., thus recognizing his high culture and scholarly attainments. He read law with Hon. Joshua S. Thompson at Swedesboro, N. J., and subsequently with Hon. John L. N. Stratton of Mount Holly, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the October term of the Supreme Court, 1850, and became a counselor in June, 1854. He practiced his profession at Mount Holly, where he was highly esteemed both as a citizen and lawyer. He not only won a foremost place at the bar of his native county, but became one of the eminent practitioners of the State, and was widely known for his legal ability and high personal characteristics. Somewhat early in life he became afflicted with the gout, which troubled him more or less until his death. He was a fine looking man of large physique and inclined to corpulency, and was possessed of great bodily strength, without which he could not so signally have triumphed at the bar. With this were united great mental power and extraordinary intellectual endowments.

Mr. Merritt had not long been in practice before his ability was recognized. He had remarkable powers of memory, was a man of good judgment and of undoubted integrity in all business relations; an able advocate and genial friend. His honesty and uprightness of character caused him to be universally trusted. He never designed to mislead the court, but was always careful to express to them any doubt he might himself entertain with regard to legal principles, though he thereby detracted from the strength of his own case. This was one of his most striking characteristics.

No better tribute can be recorded of Mr. Merritt than that embodied in the proceedings of the Burlington county bar at a meeting held shortly after his death. On this occasion Judge Joseph Carr, his life-long friend, said of him: "In all my intercourse with him I found him a strictly honest and upright man. He was in every sense of the word a good and useful citizen. Especially was he conspicuous for his usefulness in local affairs. Whenever matters were at issue touching the

public weal he was always prompt and energetic in defence of what he conceived to be for the true interests of the people, giving bold expression to those views which the occasion seemed to demand without regard to his own personal popularity or private advantage. Mr. Merritt was not only a truly upright and conscientious man, but he was in every sense of the term an honest lawyer. His counsel could always be relied upon, and he ever avoided involving his clients in needless and endless litigation. In his practice before this court, I speak not only for myself, but I think for my associates on the bench, in saying that when a question of law was raised and Mr. Merritt presented his views the court were as much influenced to decide in his favor by their knowledge of his character as by the characteristic ability with which his ideas were enforced. They believed that he would not for the sake of success misinterpret the law or misstate the facts. He was one of the most faithful men to his clients that I ever knew. Even pain and sickness of the most serious character would not prevent him from following up his case. I have frequently seen him racked with bodily torture, working with all his zeal and energy to secure justice to those who had engaged him to defend their cause. His character as a man was beyond reproach. He was devoted to duty. He was a generous, warm-hearted friend. When I look at that familiar chair and see that he is no longer in his accustomed place, I know that the community and this court have met with a great loss; that one has been taken away who will always be missed; that a strong mind has gone, a noble man fallen. When I looked upon him clothed in the habiliments of the tomb I was forcibly struck with the firmness of his countenance in death, indicative of his strength of character in life. As I saw his remains deposited in their last resting place in the beautiful St. Andrew's ground, I wondered could this be the last of such a man; and looking up to the bright blue sky, immortality was brought to light and I knew that though this was the last of earth, his great soul still lives—lives where good deeds and true lives are rewarded forever."

In June, 1853, Mr. Merritt married Miss Catharine C., daughter of John Kempton, of Mount Holly. They had three children, all deceased. Mrs. Merritt died December 13, 1892.

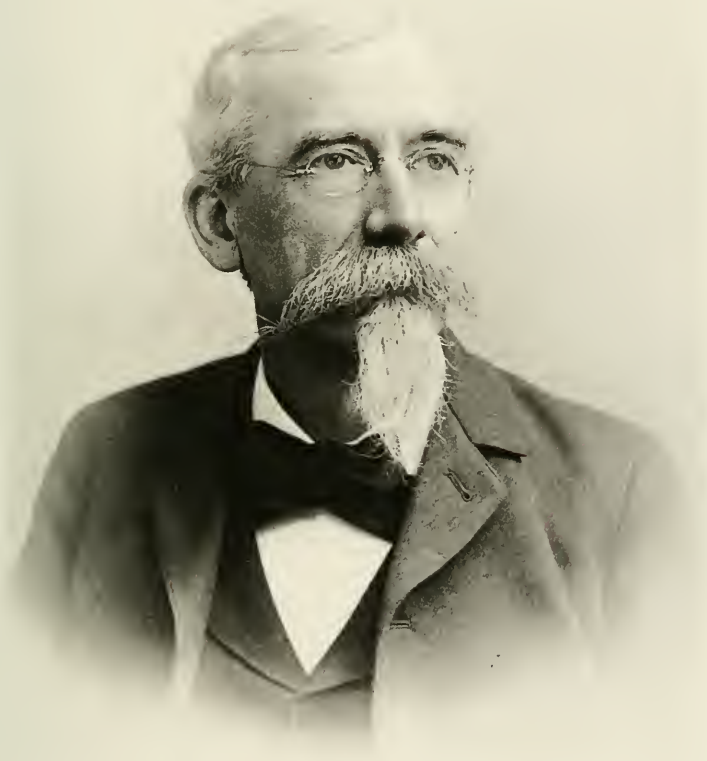
WILLIAM M. SMITH, Paterson, born on the 14th of June, 1854, in Paterson, N. J., is a son of Samuel and Alecia (Morrow) Smith, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1874. He read law with

William Pennington, of Paterson, and was admitted to the bar of this State in November, 1877. He served as county clerk of Passaic county from 1881 to 1891, a period of ten years.

SYLVESTER C. SMITH, Phillipsburg, born in Essex, Conn., April 17, 1851, is the son of Henry Gatty and Temperance E. (Griswold) Smith, and was graduated from Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., in the class of 1872. He read law in Phillipsburg, N. J., with B. C. Frost, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in November, 1875, and as a counselor in November, 1878. He served as prosecutor of the pleas of Warren county from April, 1881, to 1891, and is master and examiner in chancery and a supreme court commissioner.

WILLIAM NELSON, Paterson, is a grandson of Thomas and Jane (Coulter) Nelson, and the son of William and Susan (Cherry) Nelson, who taught school at one time in Newark, N. J. He was born February 10, 1847, and was educated in the public schools of Newark, graduating from the High School in 1862. In 1863 he was a reporter on the Newark Daily Mercury. He taught English in a German school in Newark in 1864, and a district school at Connecticut Farms (now Union) in 1865, and on June 19 of the latter year removed to Paterson, N. J., where for about ten years he was engaged in journalism.

In April, 1868, he was elected a member of the Paterson Board of Education and served three years, during which period he was largely instrumental in completely reorganizing the public schools of that city, in elevating the standard of teaching and in causing a great expansion of the system. In May, 1871, he was elected clerk of the Passaic County Board of Chosen Freeholders, which office he held by annual re-elections (usually without opposition) until May, 1894. He was also clerk of the Paterson District Court from 1877 to 1887. When fifteen years of age he began the study of Blackstone, but other occupations delayed his admission to the bar until June, 1878. His legal studies were pursued in the office of Hon. John Hopper, of Paterson. He drafted a supplement to the Paterson city charter in 1869, materially altering the provisions relative to the Board of Education. In 1871 he drew up an entirely new charter for the city, on novel lines, which have been retained for the most part. He is the author of fully a hundred important laws now on the statute books of New Jersey, principally relative to State, county and city administration, besides many in the interest of corporations by whom he has been retained, and he has one of the most valuable law libraries in the State.



Robertson Photo. Studio Co.

John S. Jessup

From the first year of his residence in Paterson he has taken an active interest in politics, and "stumped" the county in behalf of the Republican party from 1865 till 1890, with few exceptions has attended the National, State, Congressional and local conventions with unfailing regularity, and has written a great deal for New Jersey and New York papers in the same behalf. He has traveled extensively in this country and Europe. His principal recreation is found in literature and history, particularly the history of Paterson and vicinity and of New Jersey. His private library numbers something like 10,000 volumes in all departments of literature, perhaps one-third relating to this State. He was elected a member of the New Jersey Historical Society in 1872, was recording secretary, 1880-90, and has been corresponding secretary since 1890. He is also a member of the Washington Association of New Jersey, the Revolutionary Memorial Society of New Jersey, and of various other historical, learned, benevolent and religious societies. He has edited several volumes of the New Jersey Archives, and has published forty or fifty legal, historical and biographical monographs, among them "Summary of the Law of New Jersey in Relation to Public Bridges," "Fees of Justices and Constables in Criminal Cases," "Joseph Coerten Hornblower, Chief Justice of New Jersey, 1832-1846," "Clifford Stanley Sims—Soldier, Statesman, Jurist." A list of his publications is printed in the Report of the American Historical Association for 1894. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Princeton University in 1896.

Mr. Nelson was married July 25, 1889, to Salome Williams Doremus, daughter of Henry C. and Ann Eliza (Banta) Doremus, of Paterson, N. J.

JACOB STEINMAN STEWART, Phillipsburg, born in Alexandria, Pa., March 3, 1849, is a son of John G. and Elizabeth Stewart, and was educated in the public schools of his native town and at the academy at Pine Grove Mills, Pa., and for two years attended Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., but left at the beginning of the junior year in September, 1871. He read law in Easton with Matthew Hale Jones, and was admitted there to the bar of Northampton county, Pa., December 8, 1874. He came to the bar of New Jersey at Trenton as an attorney March 1, 1877, and as a counselor February 26, 1880.

RICHARD RANDALL, Paterson, born in London, England, January 18, 1859, is a son of Thomas W. Randall. His law studies were pursued

in the office of Hon. Frank Van Cleve, of Paterson, and he was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1885, and as a counselor in 1889. He is a master in chancery, and makes a specialty of the practice of criminal law.

JACOB H. BLAUVELT, Paterson, born on August 28, 1815, in Paterson, N. J., is a son of Jacob T. and Evelyn Blauvelt, and was educated in the public and high schools of his native city. The family descended from Cosyn Blauvelt, who came from Holland to New York city between 1636 and 1640. Mr. Blauvelt studied law in the office of Socrates Tuttle, but in 1860 became deputy county clerk, a position he held until 1871, when he was elected clerk of Passaic county. He filled the last named office with great credit and ability for a continuous period of ten years, or untill 1881. Since then he has confined his attention to the examination of land titles, for which his long experience in the county clerk's office eminently qualifies him.

August 28, 1867, he married Amelia B., daughter of Isaac Schoonmaker, of Paterson, N. J. She is a direct descendant of the first minister of the old Acquacknonk church in what is now the city of Passaic.

LOUIS HOOD, Newark, born February 13, 1857, in Radwonke, Prussia, is the son of Myer S. and Ernestine (Samuel) Hood, and came with his parents to America at a very early age. He was educated in the public schools of Newark, N. J., and at Yale and Columbia Colleges, read law in New York city with Martin & Smith, and in Newark with John R. Emery, and was admitted to the New York bar as an attorney and counselor in June, 1880. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at Trenton as an attorney in November, 1882, and as a counselor at the same term in 1885.

Mr. Hood has been in successful practice in Newark since his admission in this State in 1882, and is universally recognized as an able, careful and conscientious lawyer. He served as special police justice of Newark from January, 1884, to January, 1885, and in April, 1888, became assistant prosecutor of the Essex County Common Pleas, which position he still holds.

ALLEN BROWN ENDICOTT, Atlantic City, son of Thomas D. and Ann Endicott, is a lineal descendant on his father's side from the first governor of Massachusetts and on his mother's side from Governor Pennington of New Jersey. He was born at May's Landing, N. J., March

7, 1857, was educated at Peddie Institute, Hightstown, and the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and read law in Camden with the late Peter L. Voorhees. He was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in June, 1880, and as a counselor in February, 1884.

Mr. Endicott has always practiced his profession in Atlantic City. He is one of the most prominent civil lawyers in South Jersey, and probably enjoys a larger practice in this branch (to which he gives his entire attention) than any other member of the bar in that part of the State. He is a man of great ability, of the strictest integrity and of high legal and personal attainments and is widely esteemed. Throughout New Jersey he is well known. He has been county collector of Atlantic county since April, 1883, and city solicitor of Atlantic City since 1887, and has also been president of the Union National Bank of Atlantic City since its organization. In 1890 he compiled the charter and ordinances of that city. Among the many important law cases with which he has been connected was the contest between the State of New Jersey and Atlantic City as to which should tax electric trolley lines; the condemnation of the water plants in Atlantic City; and the defense of Robert Elder and John Rech, who were charged with murder.

On June 8, 1880, Mr. Endicott was married to Miss Ada H., daughter of Rev. J. B. Davis, D. D., of Hightstown, N. J., and four children have blessed their union.

WILLIAM ALLEN STRYKER, Washington, was born in Hackettstown, N. J., in 1855, and was educated in the seminary at Schooley's Mountain, and the Bryant and Stratton Business College in Newark. He read law with James H. Neighbour, of Dover, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1878, and as a counselor in June, 1890. He was appointed master in chancery by Chancellor Runyon and special master by Chancellor McGill, and a Supreme Court commissioner in 1893. He is also an attorney and counselor of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Stryker has resided and practiced his profession in Washington, N. J., since 1878. For several years he was corporation counsel of Washington, and in 1893 was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Warren county. He is a Democrat in politics, and a campaign speaker and orator of considerable prominence. He married the youngest daughter of the late William Shields.

CHAUNCEY HAVEN BEASLEY, Trenton, son of the late Hon. Mercer

Beasley, chief justice, and Catherine A. Haven, his wife, was born July 4, 1858, in Trenton, N. J., where he received his early education in the academy and State Model School. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1880, read law with Hon. Henry S. Harris, of Belvidere, and later with Judge Jehiel G. Shipman, of the same place, and was admitted as an attorney at the June term, 1883, and as a counselor at the November term, 1886. He began active practice in Belvidere, Warren county, where, in 1884, he was counsel for the Board of Chosen Freeholders. In 1886 he returned to Trenton, where he came into prominence as a criminal lawyer in the Myatt, Kniffen, Tash, Haddock, Koccis, Shann, Collins, Julia Craig, Kohl, Clancy, Aragio, and Spina, and other noted murder and manslaughter trials. His experience in civil law is extensive. In April, 1891, he was appointed judge of the District Court of the city of Trenton and held this position for the term of five years. He has long been an active and prominent Democrat, and in 1887 was his party's nominee for Congress.

Judge Beasley was married in 1880 to Miss Jessie Fleming, daughter of Frederick N. and Ellen D. Fleming, of Stamford, Conn.

CHARLES ARTHUR REED, Plainfield, State senator and one of the leading members of the Union county bar, is a son of Hugh B. and Annie E. (Thompson) Reed, and was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., December 4, 1857. In 1866 the family removed to New Jersey, settling first in Newark and subsequently on a farm in the county of Somerset. Mr. Reed received his preparatory education at a grammar school in New Brunswick and completed his studies at Rutgers College in the class of 1878, but did not graduate. He read law with Judge John D. Bartine of Somerville, and at Columbia Law School and was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in June, 1882, and to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., as attorney and counselor in 1883. He then tried and passed the civil service examination with a view to acquiring practical experience in patent law, but instead, in January, 1884, accepted a position in the war department at Washington, D. C. In July following he resigned and was appointed special examiner of pensions in the Department of the Interior, in which capacity he served one year.

In 1885 Mr. Reed began the active practice of law as a partner of Hon. Alvah A. Clark of Somerville, and very soon won a reputation as an able advocate. This partnership was dissolved in the fall of 1887

and since then he has successfully practiced his profession in Plainfield, residing in the borough of North Plainfield, which he has served as corporation counsel for the past ten years. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as counselor in February, 1888, and in the fall of 1894, formed with William A. Coddington, the present law firm of Reed & Coddington. Though one of the younger members of the Union county bar, Mr. Reed has for several years been one of its recognized leaders. He has had a large general practice in all the courts of the State, and among the many noteworthy cases with which he has been connected as counsel may be mentioned the celebrated Job Male will case, the Hyde vs. French trial and the Sarah M. Lattimer will case. He has also been for some time an active and prominent Republican and in 1890 received his party's nomination for State senator. In 1895 he was elected to the New Jersey Assembly and served with great credit during the session of 1896, being chairman of the committees on boroughs and borough commissions and on incidental expenses. The latter committee distinguished itself by keeping the incidental expense account lower than ever before or since in the history of the State. In November, 1896, he was elected State senator from Somerset county for the term of three years and during the session of 1897 was chairman of the joint committee on public printing, and also of the Senate committee on boroughs and borough commissions, which revised the borough laws of the State.

In all these capacities Senator Reed has borne a conspicuous part, espousing the cause of right and justice and winning the approbation of all classes of citizens irrespective of party. At home he is universally esteemed as an enterprising, public spirited and progressive citizen, and is president of the Park Club, the leading social organization of North Plainfield.

Mr. Reed was married on the 4th of October, 1887, to Miss Katherine L. Clark, daughter of his former law partner, Hon. Alvah A. Clark, of Somerville.

JOHN ROGERS BEAM, Paterson, born December 19, 1850, in Paterson, N. J., is the son of David B. and Jane (Stitt) Beam, and was graduated from Brown University in 1872. He read law with Thomas D. Hoxsey and Henry A. Williams, and was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court as an attorney November 4, 1875, and as a counselor November 7, 1878. He has been in active practice in Paterson since 1875, and since

1852 has been a member of the firm of Pennington & Beam, which was originally organized about 1884 as Barkalow, Pennington & Beam.

JOHN RATHBONE RAMSEY, Hackensack, born in Wyckoff, Bergen county, N. J., where he resides, April 25, 1862, is a son of John P. and Martha (Rathbone) Ramsey, and received a private education under Prof. John C. Nash, of Parkersburg, W. Va. He read law in the office of George H. Coffey, attorney for the late Hon. William Walter Phelps, and also with the late A. D. Campbell, of Hackensack, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar before the Supreme Court as an attorney at November term, 1883, and as a counselor in February, 1887. Since his admission he has practiced in Hackensack. Mr. Ramsey was candidate on the Republican ticket for clerk of Bergen county in 1890, but was defeated by about 400, the county going 1,200 Democratic. November 5, 1895, he was elected to that office by 961 majority over Walter Christie, the Democratic nominee, and was sworn in on the 18th of the same month.

HARMON P. TUNISON, Trenton, born in Mount Horeb, Somerset county, N. J., January 24, 1869, is a son of Harmon H. and Sarah E. Tunison, and was educated in the State School and Trenton Business College. He read law with George D. Scudder, son of the late justice of the Supreme Court, Edward W. Scudder, at Trenton, and was admitted to the bar there as an attorney June 7, 1894.

FOSTER M. VOORHEES, Elizabeth, whose ancestors came from Holland to Long Island about 1660, is a son of Nathaniel W. and Naomi (Leigh) Voorhees, and was born in Clinton, N. J., November 5, 1856. His father was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1854, but never practiced. Mr. Voorhees was graduated from Rutgers College in 1876, and after teaching in a grammar school there for one year he began the study of law with Magie & Cross, of Elizabeth. He was admitted as an attorney in June, 1880, and has always practiced his profession in Elizabeth, where he has become one of the foremost members of the Union county bar. He served with distinction in the New Jersey Assembly in 1888, 1889 and 1890, and since the fall of 1893 has held the office of State senator from his county, being re-elected in 1896. In 1894 he was tendered the appointment of Circuit Court judge by Governor Werts, and later Governor Griggs offered him a clerkship in the Court of Chancery, but Mr. Voorhees declined both honors in preference for his large general law practice.



John L. Hudson

In the House of the Assembly he was leader of the minority in 1889 and 1890, and was twice nominated by his party (Republican) for speaker. In the Senate he has been the minority leader since 1895. He was a prominent member of the Elizabeth Board of Education for five years.

ALAN HARTWELL STRONG, New Brunswick, is the second son of Hon. Woodbridge Strong, one of the foremost members of the Middlesex bar, and was born on the 5th of March, 1856, in New Brunswick, N. J., where he has always resided. He springs from some of the most noted lines of ancestry in this country, several of them dating back to the first settlement of New England. He is of almost unmixed Puritan descent. On his father's side he is a lineal descendant of Elder John Strong (the progenitor of most of the name in America), who came from England in 1630 and settled at Dorchester, Mass. Among his paternal ancestors he also counts the famous John Eliot, apostle to the Indians, and Governors Dudley of Massachusetts, Leete of Connecticut and Brenton of Rhode Island. He bears the same degree of collateral relationship to Nathan Hale, the patriot, as that gloried in by the Hon. Edward Everett Hale. His mother was Harriet Anne Hartwell, of Littleton, Mass. She is descended from William Hartwell, who settled at Concord, Mass., in 1636. Her grandfather, John Hartwell, was a minuteman and private in Captain Brooks's regiment of Massachusetts Militia, while her maternal grandfather, Seth Walker, served with distinction throughout the Revolutionary war from second lieutenant to the grade of captain. As lieutenant-colonel he was placed by Gov. John Langdon in 1809 in command of all the militia of the State of New Hampshire to enforce the Embargo act. Hon. Woodbridge and Harriet A. (Hartwell) Strong are both descended from Anthony Dix, who landed at Plymouth in 1623, coming in the ship "Ann." John Dix and Samuel Warren, great-grandfathers of the subject of this sketch, were minutemen who fought in the ever famous "Lexington Alarm," when the shot was fired that echoed round the world. Mr. Strong is a member of the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

Alan H. Strong was graduated with honor from Rutgers College in the class of 1874. He had already determined upon the law as a profession, and immediately after graduating commenced his legal studies in his father's office, where he rapidly and thoroughly acquired that

knowledge which has since made him eminent at the bar. He was licensed as an attorney at the November term of the New Jersey Supreme Court in 1877, soon after becoming of age, and was made a counselor at the same term in 1880. On his admission in 1877 he formed a copartnership with his father and elder brother, Edward W., under the firm name of Woodbridge Strong & Sons which continued under the same name, though with a change in membership, until the appointment of the senior member as judge of the Middlesex County Court in 1896. Edward W. Strong withdrew in 1885 and removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, to enter into partnership with his father-in-law, William P. McClintock, of Cincinnati and Chillicothe, whom he subsequently succeeded as solicitor to the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad. In 1886 Theodore Strong, another brother, entered the firm, which became in 1896 Alan H. & Theodore Strong, Judge Strong at that time assuming his duties on the bench.

Though comparatively a young man Alan H. Strong has already attained distinction as a prominent member of the New Jersey bar, and is one of the best known lawyers in the State. His chief characteristic, perhaps, is his untiring and unswerving devotion to his profession. He has repeatedly declined to accept public office, though frequently urged by the better elements of both political parties to do so. Twice he was offered the nomination for State Senator from the county of Middlesex. In every instance, however, he preferred the practice of the law, in which he has won a high reputation and a wide circle of friends. The only post of a public nature that he has accepted was that of commissioner of New Brunswick under the Martin act, to which he was appointed by the late Justice Scudder. In April, 1895, he was appointed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company their solicitor for the 63d, 64th and 65th districts, embracing the counties of Mercer, Hunterdon, Warren, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Somerset and Union. He succeeded Hon. William S. Gummere, who had been appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of that State.

Mr. Strong sustains in full measure the noblest and loftiest characteristics of his race, a race that has been noted for generations for its purity of manhood and womanhood, for its singleness of purpose and strict integrity and for its patriotism, loyalty and unblemished reputation. Inheriting personal and mental qualifications of a high order he has by his own efforts, won eminence and honor, and is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers of New Jersey. His briefs and legal docu-

ments are models, possessing not only luminous, clear, and logical interpretations of the law, but evidences of unusual literary ability and thorough scholarship. His reasoning is cogent and indicative of hard study. As a citizen he has always taken a keen interest in the public welfare, supporting and encouraging every good movement, and using his influence for the best interests of the community; and a number of local institutions have been materially assisted by his efforts and means. Modest and unassuming, he has never sought public preferment of any kind, but he has unceasingly labored for the moral advancement and substantial prosperity of his native city and county. His tastes are purely domestic. His favorite relaxation is in reading and he is widely acquainted with the English classics.

He was married in Grace Church Chantry, New York city, on April 17, 1893, to Miss Susan de Lancey Cullen Van Rensselaer, daughter of John Cullen and Cornelia J. (Codwise) Van Rensselaer, formerly of New York and subsequently of New Brunswick, N. J.

WILLIAM R. WILSON, Elizabeth, son of William, is of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in 1853 in Elizabeth, N. J., where he received a public school education. He read law in his native city with Magie & Cross, was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1875, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1875, and as a counselor in November, 1878. He is a Democrat, and in 1880 was appointed city attorney of Elizabeth, an office he held one year. In 1881 Governor Ludlow appointed him prosecutor of the pleas of Union county, which position he filled with great distinction for ten years. He came into prominence not only in the conduct of criminal trials, but especially in the celebrated race track cases, in which he was one of the very first in the State to take an active part as prosecutor. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and past master of Orient Lodge, No. 126, and past high priest of Washington Chapter, of Elizabeth.

WILLIAM MAXSON STILLMAN, Plainfield, son of Charles H. and Mary E. (Starr) Stillman, was born in Plainfield, N. J., November 23, 1856, and was graduated from the high school of his native city in 1872 and from Rutgers College in 1877. He read law with Judge William J. Magie, of Elizabeth, was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1879, and was admitted to the bar of this State at Trenton as an attorney in June, 1880, and as a counselor three years later. He served as city judge of Plainfield in 1889-90, and was connected as counsel with

the well-known Job Male will case. He has been a director and the secretary of the Plainfield Public Library for the past fifteen years, a director and the counsel of the First National Bank of Plainfield for about eight years, counsel for the Home Building and Loan Association of Plainfield since its organization in 1888 and for the Plainfield Land Improvement Company for about eight years, and executor and trustee of the George H. Babcock and Peter Wooden estates of Plainfield. He is also a trustee of the S. D. Baptist Memorial Fund, the American Sabbath Tract Society, and the S. D. Baptist church of Plainfield, and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Phi Beta Kappa Society. March 4, 1887, he married Elizabeth B., daughter of Isaac B. and Elizabeth (Copeland) Atwood, of Cambridge, Mass.

HON. HENRY M. NEVIUS, Red Bank, now Circuit Court judge presiding in Hudson county, was born January 31, 1841, in Freehold township, Monmouth county, N. J. He is a grandson of David Nevius, who was a brother of Judge James S. Nevius, for upwards of fourteen years a judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey. The subject of this sketch was the son of James S. and Hannah Bowne Nevius. His father was a prominent farmer of Monmouth county and Judge Nevius spent his boyhood engaged in such occupations as ordinarily fall to the lot of the farmer's son. The rigor and healthfulness of this life gave him strength and physical vigor which has always stood him in good stead.

His earlier training as a student he received at the Freehold Institute and afterwards matriculated at the High School, Grand Rapids, Mich., with a view of preparing for admission to Ann Arbor University. In the spring of 1861, however, he determined to enter upon the study of law and entered the office of E. Smith, jr., and Gen. Russell Alger, as a student, at Grand Rapids. He had hardly entered this new field of activity when the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion interrupted his plans. In response to one of the earliest calls for volunteers he enlisted in July, 1861, in the company being organized at Grand Rapids. This company afterwards became known as Co. K, of the 1st N. Y. Lincoln Cavalry. He entered the service as a private in the ranks, where in consequence of his courage and capacity he won for himself promotion. In January, 1863, he was made second lieutenant of Co. D, 7th Mich. Cav. This regiment and 1st, 5th and 6th

Mich. Cav. were the brilliant instruments by which Gen. George A. Custer won fame for himself and splendid achievement for the common cause in the campaign with the Army of the Potomac. In the winter of 1863-64 Judge Nevius resigned his commission and a few months afterward re-enlisted as a private in the 25th N. Y. Cav. Regt. Promotion followed almost immediately, and as first lieutenant he did much efficient and courageous service. At the time of Early's raid Lieutenant Nevius was stationed at Washington, and during the engagement in front of Fort Stevens on the 11th of July, 1864, he was severely wounded in his left arm. In consequence of this injury the arm was afterwards amputated. For conduct in this battle, which was conspicuous for bravery, he was promoted to the rank of major. Though the injury just referred to disqualified him for active service, and though much time was spent in the hospital, he still remained in the service on detached duty until July, 1865.

When peace had been declared he returned to his native county and at Marlboro, near the place of his birth, he established himself in the insurance business. From 1866 to 1868, in connection with this business he filled the position of assessor of internal revenue for the district then comprising Monmouth county. In 1868 he again determined to enter upon the study of law, and as a student entered the office of Gen. Charles Haight, of Freehold, where he remained until he received his license as a practicing attorney in February, 1873. He immediately entered actively upon his chosen profession at Freehold, and there remained for two years, when he entered into partnership with Hon. John S. Applegate, of Red Bank. This law firm continued for several years, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. Judge Nevius continued his vocation alone and enjoyed a large and lucrative business. In 1888 he entered into a partnership with Edmund Wilson, a former student, and this relation lasted until Judge Nevius was appointed to a place upon the bench. He was admitted as a counselor in 1876.

His active service at the bar made him conspicuous as a trier of causes and his great earnestness and eloquence brought him many victories. Governor Griggs, in 1896, in recognition of his attainments and character, appointed him Circuit Court judge, and he was assigned for services to Hudson county, where he is at present presiding. His career on the bench has made it manifest that he is a lover of justice. His willingness to preside continuously, his uniform courtesy to the bar, his ability to grasp and state tersely the legal principles in-

volved, have combined to make his court a popular arena for litigation.

His political affiliations have always been with the Republican party. With uncompromising faith in its principles he has always been one of its strongest supporters in the county and State where he lived. He was never an aspirant for office and many times declined nominations which were freely offered to him. In 1887, yielding to the solicitations of his party, he accepted the nomination of senator upon the Republican ticket. Though Monmouth county at that time was Democratic by overwhelming odds, Judge Nevius was elected and served for three years in the Senate with distinction and credit. He was especially active in the investigation which inquired into the ballot box "stuffing" in Hudson county, and during the last year of his service as senator he was made president. In all campaigns from early manhood until his appointment to the bench he did much active service upon the stump. He was regarded as a useful, eloquent and convincing speaker. His force and power as a public speaker were largely due to his faculty for clear and direct statement and the unbounded faith and sincerity which pervaded all he said. His career as a soldier made him justly popular with the Grand Army. In 1881 he, with others, joined in the organization of Arrowsmith Post 61, G. A. R., at Red Bank, and from that time until 1884 he served continuously as its commander. In that year his zeal for the welfare of the organization and his marked gift as an organizer won for him the distinction of being made commander of the whole department of New Jersey. In the following year he was re-elected to succeed himself, by acclamation.

Judge Nevius married Matilda H., daughter of the late William W. Herbert, of Marlboro, and they have one daughter, Kate T.

The life of Judge Nevius has been one of great activity, and whatever he has achieved has been in consequence of his powers of continued endeavor, his earnestness of purpose, his strong qualities of mind, and his unquestioned integrity.

JOHN A. NUGENT, Jersey City, court stenographer, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1874. He is also a master and examiner in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner. Supreme Court Justice J. D. Bedle appointed Mr. Nugent official stenographer of the Seventh Judicial District comprising the counties of



N. M. Johnson.



Hudson, Bergen and Passaic, in December, 1868. After Judge Bedle was elected governor in 1874 the district was divided in 1875 and Justice Dixon was appointed to preside at the circuit of Bergen and Passaic counties and Justice Knapp at the circuit in Hudson county. Mr. Nugent resigned his office as stenographer in the counties of Bergen and Passaic. On the death of Justice Knapp seventeen years later George T. Wearts reappointed Mr. Nugent justice, and one year later, when Judge Wearts was elected governor and Job H. Lippincott appointed to the Supreme Court bench, Mr. Nugent was again reappointed and is still performing the duties of the office.

CHARLES H. HALFPENNY, Newark, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at Trenton as an attorney in November, 1881, and as a counselor in February, 1885, and is a master in chancery. He is a successful lawyer of Newark, N. J.

ALBERT F. JAEGER, Newark, was admitted to the bar of this State at Trenton, as an attorney at the November term, 1893, and is a master in chancery. He is one of the prominent younger members of the Newark bar.

FREDERICK T. HEY, Newark, born in Newark, N. J., May 27, 1859, was educated at the High School of his native city and at Columbia College Law School, and read law in Newark with Major Carl Lentz. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1881, and since then has been in active practice. He is a master in chancery.

AUGUSTUS W. CUTLER, Morristown, was born October 22, 1827, in Morristown, Morris county, N. J., and died at the same place on New Year's day, 1897. He was known in every section of New Jersey as "The Farmer's Friend" and was often called the father of the present free school system in this State. His father, Joseph Cutler, was brigadier-general of the cavalry forces of New Jersey, and his grandfather, Abijah Cutler, served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His great-grandfather, Silas Condict, who built the Cutler mansion in Morristown, was a member of the first Continental Congress, president of the Committee of Safety of New Jersey during the Revolution, and speaker of the House of Assembly of the State Legislature for several years. Mr. Cutler was also a lineal descendant of John and Priscilla Alden of the Mayflower.

His early life was spent upon his father's farm near Morristown and in obtaining an ordinary district school education. He read law with Governor Haines in Sussex county, and was admitted to practice as an attorney in January, 1849, and as a counselor in February, 1852. Later he was made a special master and examiner in chancery. About 1850 he began to take an active interest in public affairs. In politics he was first a Whig and afterward a Democrat. He was prosecutor of the pleas of Morris county from 1856 to 1861, State senator from 1871 to 1874, and a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1873. For twenty-one years he was a member and for several years president of the Board of Education of Morristown, resigning in 1875 to take his seat in Congress, to which he had been elected over the late William Walter Phelps in 1874. He was re-elected Congressman in 1876, and declined a third nomination in 1878. In 1896 he was again nominated, but was defeated by Mahlon Pitney. His name was often mentioned in connection with the office of Governor.

Mr. Cutler was an ardent friend of the free school system and in 1861 drew the original free school bill. In 1864 he inaugurated the fight against the railroads in the State and to secure the proceeds of the sale and rental of the riparian lands for the benefit of free schools, and the fight was won. He introduced the bill making women eligible as school trustees. In 1874 he introduced in the State Senate the general railroad law, which authorizes any person or persons to build railroads in New Jersey. He was also active in promoting the interests of the colored race, and particularly in the passage of the civil rights bill. While in Congress he introduced and advocated a bill to appropriate the proceeds of the sale of the public lands to the different States and Territories, according to their population, for the benefit of free schools. He also introduced in Congress, during his first term, the first bill creating the department of agriculture. He introduced the same bill during his second term and at the following Congress it passed and became a law, and the secretary of agriculture became a member of the president's Cabinet. He likewise introduced and secured the passage of a bill providing for the back pension of soldiers. These and other measures championed by him in legislative halls won him universal respect and esteem. Earnest, sincere, and honorable, he was known from one end of the State to the other, and among the farming population and the friends of free education his name is especially cherished. He devoted much of his leisure to horticultural and agricultural pur-

suits and owned farms in eighteen States. As a lawyer, always following his profession in Morristown, he became one of the foremost members of the New Jersey bar. He was a Mason, a member of the State Geological Survey, the State Grange, and the Farmers' Alliance.

In 1854 Mr. Cutler married Julia R. Walker of Albany, N. Y., a lineal descendant of Peregrine White, the first American child born in New England after the landing of the Mayflower. She survives, as do also three sons: Willard W., president judge of the Morris County Courts; Condict W., a physician of New York city; and Frederick W., a Presbyterian clergyman.

WILLARD WALKER CUTLER, Morristown, son of the late Hon. Augustus W. Cutler and Julia R. Walker, his wife, was born in Morristown, N. J., November 3, 1856, and received his education at the Morristown Academy and High School, with two years at Rutgers College. He read law with his father, and was admitted as an attorney at the November term of the Supreme Court, 1878, and as a counselor at the same term, 1881. Afterward he became a special master and examiner in chancery and a supreme court commissioner. He has always practiced his profession in his native town, where he early came into prominence as an able lawyer and advocate. In December, 1882, he was appointed by Governor Ludlow prosecutor of the pleas of Morris county to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George W. Forsyth. In January, 1883, he was reappointed and confirmed for a full term of five years, and he held the office, by appointment of Governor Green in 1888 and of Governor Werts in 1893, until the spring of 1893, when he resigned to accept the position of law judge of Morris county, to which he was appointed by Governor Werts for a term of five years.

Judge Cutler, during his service as prosecutor of the pleas, was connected with many important cases which had more than a local interest. Many of them, notably the murder trial of James Treglown, gained considerable renown. These have given him wide experience in criminal law. As a jurist he exemplifies all the dignity, learning, and high attainments which characterized his ancestors. He was for many years counsel of Morris township, and was one of the organizers and has continuously been vice-president of the Morristown Trust Company and the Morris County Mortgage and Realty Company. He is also president of the Young Men's Christian Association and a member and trustee of the South Street Presbyterian church of Morristown.

In December, 1879, he was married to Miss Mary B., daughter of John J. Hinchman of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have four daughters and two sons.

GEORGE S. POLLARD, Newark, was admitted to the bar of this State at Trenton, as an attorney in November, 1870, and is a master in chancery. He is associated in active practice with the well known law firm of Riker & Riker, of Newark.

JOHN V. BACOT, Jersey City, is of Huguenot descent, and a son of Robert C. Bacot and Mary Gilchrist, his wife. He was born in Jersey City, read law there with the late Attorney-General Robert Gilchrist and with Chancellor Alexander T. McGill, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in February, 1881, and as a counselor in February, 1884. He is especially prominent in corporation law, having successfully conducted a large number of important cases in that branch of the profession. He resides in Orange, N. J.

HENRY WILSON GLEDHILL, Paterson, is a son of William Gledhill and Mary Hopper, his wife, and was born in Paterson, N. J., November 9, 1864. He was educated in his native city in the school of James D. Donnell, attended Princeton College for a little more than a year, and read law in Paterson with William Prall. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, as an attorney in June, 1888, and as a counselor in June, 1891, and has achieved success and prominence in the practice of his profession. During the sessions of 1896 and 1897 he served as a member of the House of the Assembly and won a State reputation for his active work in that body.

GARRET A. HOBART, LL D., Paterson, born on the 3d of June, 1844, at Long Branch, Monmouth county, N. J., was graduated from Rutgers College, and read law with the late Socrates Tuttle in Paterson. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1869, and as a counselor in June, 1871. He served as city counsel of Paterson in 1871, was elected member of assembly from the third district of Passaic county in 1872 and re-elected in 1873, and was chosen speaker of that body in 1874. In 1876 he was elected State senator by a majority of 1,890, and three years later was re-elected to the Senate by a majority of 1,899. During his six years' service in the Senate he was twice its president and was a member of the more important committees, being chairman of the judiciary committee in 1879 and 1880.

In 1883 he received the nomination of United States senator and since 1884 has been a member of the National Republican Committee. In all these positions he served with conspicuous ability and great credit. In 1896 he was nominated and triumphantly elected vice-president of the United States, and with President-elect William McKinley was sworn into office at Washington March 4, 1897. In 1896 he also received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Rutgers College, of which he is a trustee.

ALFRED ELMER MILLS, Morristown, was born July 22, 1858, in Morristown, N. J., where he has always resided, and is the son of Alfred Mills and Katharine Elmer, his wife. An extended sketch of his father, one of the foremost members of the New Jersey bar, appears in this volume.

Mr. Mills received his preparatory education at Trinity School at Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, and was graduated with honors from Princeton College, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1882 and that of A. M. in the course of 1885. He read law with his father, at Morristown, with whom he has been associated in practice since his admission to the bar. He was admitted as an attorney at the June term of the Supreme Court, 1886, and became a counselor at the same term in 1889. Mr. Mills is one of the ablest and most prominent of the younger members of the Morris county bar, and in a number of important cases has distinguished himself as a shrewd and talented lawyer. He was corporation counsel of Morristown from the spring of 1892 to the spring of 1894, and is now (1897) treasurer of the Washington Association of New Jersey.

ALLEN R. SHAY, Newton, represents the fifth generation of his family in Sussex county, whither they originally came from Ireland. Timothy E. Shay, his father, who married Catharine Layton, held several local offices, and was a member of the New Jersey General Assembly in 1851, 1852 and 1853. Allen R. Shay was born in Sandyston township, Sussex county, N. J., August 10, 1850, and was graduated from Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., receiving the degree of A. B. in 1872 and that of A. M. in course in 1875. From 1872 to 1875 he was principal of the public schools in Hamburg, N. J. He read law in Newton with Thomas Kays and Charles J. Roe, being a student and managing clerk in the latter's office from March, 1876, to January 1, 1880, since which time he has been engaged in active practice in

that town. He was licensed as an attorney in February, 1877, and became a counselor in June, 1880. He was counsel for the Sussex County Board of Chosen Freeholders from 1881 to 1883, and a member and director of that body from May, 1883, to May, 1885.

Mr. Shay married, first, January 10, 1883, Amanda J., daughter of Luther Hill, of Newton. She died in August, 1889, leaving three children, Henry D., Emma W. and Hulda J. Shay. On December 26, 1893, he married, second, Miss Cora Shimer, for several years a teacher in the Newton public schools.

EDMUND DRAKE HALSEY, Morristown, son of Samuel Beach Halsey and Sarah Dubois, his wife, was born September 11, 1840, at Rockaway, Morris county, N. J., and died at the same place, October 11, 1896. Dr. Abraham Halsey, his grandfather, born in Hanover, N. J., February 19, 1761, served in the Revolutionary war, studied and afterwards practiced medicine at Hopewell, N. Y., married Mary Beach, and died May 7, 1822. He was a kind-hearted, useful citizen, a man of broad intellectual attainments, and a liberal promoter of education and all worthy movements. Samuel Beach Halsey was born at Fishkill, N. Y., July 24, 1796, and was of the seventh generation from Thomas Halsey, the Pilgrim, who was born January 2, 1592, in London, England, and where he became a mercer. Thomas is recorded as the owner of 100 acres of land at Lynn, Mass., in 1637; in 1640 he became one of the founders of Southampton, L. I., the first English town in New York State. His first wife, Phebe, was murdered by the Pequot Indians in 1649. Samuel Beach Halsey was graduated from Union College in 1815 and read law in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with Hon. James Talmage, who, as governor, appointed him an aide-de-camp in 1817. He was admitted to the New York bar October 30, 1818, was twice elected to the Legislature from Dutchess county, and in 1834 removed to Rockaway, N. J., and engaged in iron manufacturing. He was elected to the Assembly from Morris county in 1841, and was re-elected in 1843 and served as speaker. From 1846 to 1851 he was a judge of the Court of Common pleas. He died September 15, 1871.

Edmund D. Halsey was prepared for college at Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., and was graduated at Princeton with the philosophical oration in 1860. He read law with his brother, Samuel S., from 1860 to 1862, when he enlisted in Co. K, 15th N. J. Vols., and served at the



AARON E. JOHNSTON.

front until 1865, becoming adjutant in 1864. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in November, 1865, and as a counselor in 1869, and practiced in Morristown with his preceptor-brother until 1875 and after that alone till his death. He was a strong Republican, an able, learned lawyer, and a man of rare business ability, and devoted himself largely to practice in the Orphans' Courts and to the management of estates. In 1875 and 1876 he served as a member of the New Jersey Assembly, and at the time of his death was president of the National Iron Bank and director of several other financial institutions in Morris county. He wrote and published a history of the 15th Regiment and many other historical pamphlets.

GARRET DORSET WALL, Trenton and Burlington, was the fourth child of James Wall, an officer in the Revolutionary war, and the fifth in descent from Walter Wall, who settled in Monmouth county, N. J., in 1657. He was born in Middletown township, Monmouth county, in 1783, and when fifteen came to Trenton, where he read law in the office of Gen. Jonathan Rhea, then clerk of the Supreme Court. Mr. Wall was admitted as an attorney in 1804 and as a counselor in 1807, and began the practice of his profession in Trenton. In 1812 he was elected clerk of the Supreme Court and served five years. He was also a lieutenant and captain in the war of 1812, and in 1820 was called to the bar as a sergeant-at-law. In 1822 and again in 1827 he was elected to the New Jersey Assembly from old Hunterdon county, and in 1829 was elected by the Legislature as governor of the State, but declined the honor. In 1829 President Jackson appointed him United States district attorney for New Jersey, which position he held several years. He was elected United States senator in 1834, and in 1848 was made a member of the bench of the Court of Errors and Appeals. He served in this capacity until his death in November, 1850.

Judge Wall was an able lawyer and an eminent jurist and achieved a lasting reputation. He was active in establishing Burlington College and served some time as a member of its Board of Trustees.

NATHAN CLARENCE HORTON, Orange, born in Chester, Morris county, N. J., November 1, 1869, is the son of David Lewis and Mary P. (Dildine) Horton, and a great-great-grandson of Nathan Horton, a captain in the Revolutionary war, through whom he is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He received his preliminary education at the Blair Presbyterial Academy of Blairstown, N. J., and in 1887 was grad-

uated with honor from the State Model School at Trenton, where he was one of the founders and editors of *The Signal*, now the official organ of that institution. He read law with Arthur W. Horton, of Philadelphia, Pa., received the degree of LL.B. from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1889, and was admitted to practice in the Philadelphia courts as an attorney and counselor November 1, 1890, and to the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in January, 1893. He began practice in Philadelphia and from 1889 to 1892 also edited and managed the *Insurance News*. In February, 1892, he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey and in the following September settled in Orange, where he has since practiced his profession, and where he served as city counsel one year, 1893-94. He has always done considerable literary work, and while in the University of Pennsylvania was the editor of the law department of the *Pennsylvanian*, the college paper. He is a member of Union Lodge No. 11, F. & A. M., of Orange, and lieutenant of Co. I, 2d Regt., N. G. N. J.

WILLIAM S. GUMMERE, Newark, is a son of the late Barker Gummere and was born in Trenton, N. J., in June, 1852. He was educated in the old Trenton Academy and the Lawrenceville School, was graduated from Princeton College in 1870, and pursued his legal studies with his father, being admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court as an attorney in June, 1873, and as a counselor in June, 1876. He subsequently became a special and advisory master in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner.

Judge Gummere began the practice of his profession in Trenton in partnership with G. D. W. Vroom, and subsequently came to Newark as a partner of his uncle, the late Governor Parker. Later he was associated with Oscar Keen. He rapidly won a foremost place at the bar, and became one of the ablest and most prominent lawyers in the State. In politics he is a Republican. On February 18, 1895, Governor Werts appointed him a justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, for a term of seven years, to succeed the late Justice Abbett, and the appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate on February 19. Prior to this he was counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for South and West Jersey, being appointed to succeed Judge Edward T. Green in that capacity.

MARTIN PHILIP GREY, Camden, vice-chancellor, is a brother of Hon. Samuel H. Grey, attorney-general of New Jersey, and a son Philip

James Grey, who was the second son of Martin and Eliza (Derham) Grey, and who was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1798. Philip James Grey came with his father to America when a child, and became one of the leading editors in this State and a prominent Republican. He was secretary of state, long collector of the Port of Camden, for fifteen years a judge of the Common Pleas of Camden county, and from 1833 to 1860 editor of the *West Jerseyman*, formerly the *Camden Mail*. He died in Camden January 8, 1875. In 1822 he was married at Woodbury, N. J., to Rachel, daughter of Jacob Glover, a surrogate of Gloucester county. After her death he married, in 1834, Sarah Woolston, daughter of Isaac Stephens, and they had two sons, Samuel H. and Martin P., and two daughters, Mary G. and Anne.

Martin P. Grey was born in Camden, N. J., December 20, 1841, was educated in the public schools of his native city and Philadelphia, read law with the late Abraham Browning, of Camden, and came to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1863, and as a counselor in June, 1866. He began the practice of his profession in Salem, N. J., where he continued until January 1, 1887, when he came to Camden and formed a copartnership with his brother, Samuel H. The firm of Grey & Grey continued in successful practice until May, 19, 1896, when Martin P. Grey was appointed by Chancellor McGill as vice-chancellor. He has always been a Republican, and in 1872 was a presidential elector on the Grant ticket. Like his brother, he has achieved eminent success at the bar, and as an advocate and jurist is widely respected and esteemed.

September 25, 1862, he was married in Christ Church, Philadelphia, to Julia Hubley, daughter of Charles C. Potts, of that city.

JOHN T. NIXON, Bridgeton, son of Jeremiah S., was born in Fairton, Cumberland county, N. J., August 31, 1820, and when a child moved with his father to Bridgeton. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1841, spent a brief period in Princeton as a teacher of languages and in Staunton, Va., as a private tutor, and was admitted to the bar of that State in 1845. Returning to his native county he was admitted to the New Jersey bar and began active practice in copartnership with the late Charles E. Elmer, and rapidly rose to the front rank in the profession. In 1849 he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1850 was re-elected and became speaker of the House. In 1858 he was elected to Congress, as an independent candidate, and in 1860 was re-elected as a Republican. He prepared successive edi-

tions of the Digest of the Statute Laws of the State, and was also the author of Nixon's Forms. In May, 1870, President Grant appointed him Judge of the U. S. District Court to succeed Judge Field, deceased, and he held that office with distinguished ability until his death. He became a trustee of the College of New Jersey in 1864, and a director of the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1883, and received the degree of LL. D. from the former institution in 1877. He was one of the four residuary legatees of the estate of John C. Green, was a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Council at Edinburgh in 1877, frequently represented his Presbytery in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, and was one of the committee appointed to revise its present Book of Discipline. He was elected a member of the New Jersey Historical Society May 15, 1873, and for several years served as its first vice president. He died while on a summer vacation at Stockbridge, Mass., September 28, 1889.

In 1851 Judge Nixon married Mary H., the youngest daughter of Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, who survives him.

LEWIS J. MARTIN, Newton, is the son of James J. and Eleanor A. (McCoy) Martin, a grandson of Humphrey Martin, of Deckertown, and a great-grandson of Nathaniel Martin, a Revolutionary soldier, and was born in Wantage, near Deckertown, Sussex county, N. J., February 22, 1841. His father was clerk of Sussex county from November, 1859, until his death in January, 1869, at the age of fifty-three.

Mr. Martin was educated at the Deckertown district school and in Newton under Miss Susan McCarter, and was graduated from the Newton Collegiate Institute in 1862. He then entered the Sussex county clerk's office under his father's administration, but soon began the study of law with John Linn and later with Linn & Shepherd, of Newton. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in February, 1867, and practiced in Branchville, N. J., for three months, when he returned to Newton and assumed charge of the county clerk's office, his father being in ill health. On his father's death he was appointed by Governor Randolph as county clerk to fill the unexpired term. In February, 1870, he entered upon the active practice of his profession in Deckertown, where he remained until September 1, 1892, when he returned to Newton, where he has since resided. He was appointed law judge of Sussex county by Governor Ludlow on April 1, 1881, and was reappointed by Governor Abbett in 1886 and again in 1891, holding

the office continuously for fifteen years. His legal ability and eminent personal qualifications have won him distinction as a lawyer and jurist. He was appointed by Chancellor Runyon a special master in chancery, and for more than fifteen years he was a director of the Farmers' National Bank of Deckertown. He is now (1897) chairman of the Town Committee of Newton and attorney for the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Sussex county.

October 14, 1868, Judge Martin married Frances M., daughter of George C. Shaw, of Sussex county.

JACOB RYNIER WORTENDYKE, Jersey City, was born of Holland ancestry at Pascack, Bergen county, N. J., November 27, 1818. He was graduated from Rutgers College, and spent about ten years of his earlier life as a school teacher. He also mastered the Hebrew language, while reading law with the late Hon. M. M. Knapp, of Hackensack, and translated the Book of Genesis into English. He continued his legal studies with Hon. A. O. Zabriskie, in Jersey City, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1853, and as a counselor in February, 1860. He began practice as a partner of Mr. Zabriskie. In the spring of 1856 he was elected an alderman of Jersey City, and in the fall was elected to Congress from the Fifth New Jersey District. In 1860 he was chosen a water commissioner of Jersey City, and from 1861 to 1863 was president of the board, a position he also held in 1868. He became a member and the president of the Riparian Commission of New Jersey in 1864, president of the Fifth Ward Savings Bank of Jersey City in 1865, and a trustee of Rutgers College in 1862. He was also one of the original managers of the State Geological Survey, had charge of numerous estates, and was a member of the General Synod of the Reformed church in 1860 and 1866 and one of its Board of Publication and Executive Committee.

Mr. Wortendyke was an able, industrious lawyer, a respected citizen, an earnest and devout Christian and a man of the highest integrity and probity of character. He died November 7, 1868. On June 2, 1853, he married Susan Jane, daughter of Nicholas Doremus, of Pompton Plains, N. J.

JAMES SPROAT GREEN, Princeton, was a son of Dr. Ashbel Green, and was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 22, 1792. He was graduated from Dickinson College in 1811, read law with Hon. George Wood, and was licensed as an attorney in 1817 and as a counselor in 1821. In 1834 he

was called to the rank of sergeant-at law. He soon acquired an extensive practice in all the courts of the State, and for many years held an eminent position at the bar. For several terms from 1829 he represented the old county of Somerset in the State Legislature, where he was active and useful as a law maker, and as such was also an *ex officio* member of the Court of Appeals. He held the post of reporter of the Supreme Court from 1831 to 1836; was United States district attorney by appointment of President Jackson until the election of Harrison in 1840; and was nominated by President Tyler as secretary of the treasury, but with others failed of confirmation in the opposition Senate. He was professor of the law department of Princeton College from 1847 to 1855, was a trustee of that institution from 1828 until his death, and for many years was treasurer of the Theological Seminary at Princeton. He was one of the original directors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, and was also treasurer of the Joint Railroad and Canal Companies. He died November 8, 1862.

Mr. Green was one of the foremost men of the State in his day. He was an able lawyer, and as such achieved a brilliant reputation. As a legislator and statesman he rose to eminence, and during his entire career enjoyed universal confidence and respect.

ROBERT E. STEPHANY, Atlantic City, born at Egg Harbor City, N. J., October 6, 1872, is a son of August and Louise Stephany, and was graduated from the public schools in his native town in May, 1887. He read law in Atlantic City with his father, and was admitted as an attorney at the November term, 1894. Since January 1, 1895, he has been associated in practice with his father. He is first lieutenant of the Morris Guards, of Atlantic City, the leading military organization of southeast New Jersey.

C. HERVY SKILLMAN, Lambertville, is a son of Charles A. and Sarah A. Skillman, and was born in Lambertville, N. J., July 19, 1857. He was educated at the State Model School in Trenton, studied law with his father in his native town, at the old Law Department of Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., and at Yale Law School, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in June, 1879. He practiced with his father for several years, and is now engaged in business in Philadelphia, Pa. He still resides in Lambertville.

FREDERIC M. PAYNE, Newark, is a son of Warren L. and Sarah H. (Davies) Payne, and was born in Morrisville, N. Y., August 15, 1867.



Thos. Kaye

He was graduated from the State Normal School at Cortland, N. Y., in June, 1890, and studied law at the Sprague Correspondence School of Detroit, Mich., and with Colie & Swayze, of Newark, N. J. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in March, 1896, and since then has been associated with Hon. John Whitehead.

WILLIAM H. LONG, Somerville, born in Bridgewater, N. J., February 27, 1841, is a son of Jacob and Theresa (Moore) Long, and a descendant of Jacob Long, who came from Holland to Somerset county, N. J., about 1720. He was educated at the Rahway Classical Institute, read law in Somerville with the late Hugh M. Gaston, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in February, 1870, and as a counselor in June, 1875. He served as surrogate of Somerset county from 1878 to 1888, a period of ten years. His wife, Mary A., is a daughter of Peter T. and Elizabeth (Ten Eyck) Tunison.

ASA JONES, Flemington, born in Flemington, N. J., May 17, 1851, is a son of John Lambert and Catharine S. Jones, and received his education in the public schools of his native town, at Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J., and at Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa. He read law in Flemington with Hon. John T. Bird, subsequently vice chancellor, and was admitted at Trenton before the Supreme Court as an attorney in November, 1876, and as a counselor in November, 1879. He has always practiced his profession in Flemington, and has also done considerable newspaper work, being from 1882 to 1891 one of the editors of the Democrat-Advertiser, of Flemington. October 8, 1879, he was married at Imlaystown, Upper Freehold township, Monmouth county, N. J., to Laura C., eldest daughter of Hon. Edward B. and Louise (Bruyere) Potts.

ABRAHAM CHALMERS HULSIZER, Flemington, born in Bloomsbury, N. J., August 20, 1855, a son of William Sloan and Emily A. (Bird) Hulsizer, was educated in the Blairstown and private schools, read law with Hon. John T. Bird, and was admitted at Trenton as an attorney in February, 1880. He has been justice of the peace in Flemington since 1887. June 15, 1882, he was married at Flemington, N. J., to Alletta Van Nest Hill, daughter of William and Mary (Burr) Hill, of that place.

LEWIS VAN BLARCOM, Newton, is a son of William and Hannah (Sutton) Van Blarcom and a grandson of Garret and Mary (De Graw) Van Blar-

com, and was born in Sparta township, Sussex county, N. J., July 19, 1835. Garret Van Blarcom, of Holland descent and a soldier in the war of 1812, came from Bergen county, N. J., to Sussex county, in 1816. His wife's ancestors were Huguenots. Lewis Van Blarcom was educated at Mount Retirement Seminary in his native county, and taught school for four winters. In 1856 he began his legal studies in the office of Col. M. R. Kimball, at Hamburg, N. J., and in 1857 became a law student of John Linn, of Newton, now of Jersey City. He remained in Mr. Linn's office until August, 1862, when he enlisted as first lieutenant in Co. D, 15th N. J. Vol. Inf., and went to the front. May 8, 1864, he was wounded and captured at the battle of Spottsylvania, sustained amputation of the left leg, and was confined in Libby prison from May 19 to September 12. He was honorably discharged May 19, 1864, as captain, having been promoted to that rank in June, 1863. Returning to Newton he resumed his law studies and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1865, and as a counselor in June, 1868. He has always practiced his profession in Newton, and has won a foremost place at the Sussex county bar. For five years he served as prosecutor of the pleas.

He was married October 17, 1871, to Mrs. Mary Cummins, daughter of Alexander H. and Rachel Thomson, of Marksboro, N. J.

H. BURDETT HERR, Flemington, born in Rockland county, N. Y., read law with J. N. Voorhees, John T. Bird, and A. A. Clark, of Flemington, N. J., and was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in June, 1875, and as a counselor in June, 1878. He was appointed law judge of Hunterdon county in April, 1896.

JAMES L. GRIGGS, Somerville, born in Blawenburg, Somerset county, N. J., is the son of John S. and Sarah J. (Van Zandt) Griggs, and was graduated from the Lawrenceville school in 1870 and from Princeton College in 1874. He read law in Somerville with Hon. John D. Bartine, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1877. In 1880 he married Mary S., daughter of David K. Craig, of Somerville.

OCTAVIUS P. CHAMBERLIN, Flemington, son of Amplius B. and Elizabeth (Myers) Chamberlin, is a member of an old New England family who moved to the "Lake country" in the State of New York soon after the Revolution. His father, at the age of twenty, came to Hunterdon county, N. J., as a school teacher, and afterward was prominent in public life, being sheriff and clerk of that county and secretary of

the State Senate. Mr. Chamberlin was born in Delaware township, Hunterdon county, May 16, 1832, was graduated from Lewisburg University in Pennsylvania in 1859, and read law with Capt. George A. Allen, of Flemington, N. J. He was admitted to the bar at Trenton as an attorney in February, 1864, and as a counselor in February, 1867, and since the first named year has successfully practiced his profession in Flemington. He is a special master and examiner in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner. He was prosecutor of the pleas of Hunterdon county for ten years, and law judge of the same for five years from 1891. In politics he is a Democrat.

His first wife, whom he married in Locktown, N. J., was Miss Lizzie Rittenhouse, who died four years after their marriage, leaving one child. In 1865 Judge Chamberlin married Miss Mary E. Fisher, of Flemington, and they have three children.

JOHN A. BULLOCK, Flemington, born in Easton, Pa., March 6, 1847, is the son of Edward R. and Jannet (Pollock) Bullock, and a descendant of John Bullock, of Quaker extraction, whose parents settled in Burlington county before 1712. Receiving a public school education, he read law with his father and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1869, and as a counselor in June, 1873. His wife, Eliza A., is a daughter of David Van Fleet.

ADRIAN S. APPELGET, Hightstown, born August 16, 1841, in South Amboy, N. J., is the son of John B. and Ellen Appelget and a descendant of the Applegets or Applegates who emigrated from Massachusetts to Gravesend, L. I., whence Bartholomew Appelgate came to Cranbury, N. J. The latter's son, Thomas, bought and settled on the homestead farm now owned by Adrian S., in 1738. Adrian S. Appelget, read law in New Brunswick with Col. Daniel R. Boice and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1876, and as a counselor in June, 1882. He was counsel for relator in the case of Union District Trustees vs. Pierce, 18 Vroom, 348. He served two years in the Civil war in Captain Kilpatrick's 1st Cav. Troop, was commissioned lieutenant in Co. C, 2d N. J. Cav., and served until September, 1865, and at one time was acting major, commanding left of line under Col. George E. Waring, jr. Two days later he was captured with the rear guard and confined in the rebel prisons at Andersonville, Macon, Savannah, and Columbia, escaping finally to the Union forces on the Knoxville and Chattanooga railroad.

MAY 2, 1866, he married Ella Morris Scudder, daughter of James and Ann E. Scudder, of Cranbury, N. J.

LA RUE VREDENBURGH, JR., Somerville, born July 29, 1855, in Somerville, N. J., is a son of La Rue and Blandina (Elmendorf) Vredenburg. The family traces its lineage to William Vredenburg, who came from Holland in the ship *Gilded Braver* in 1658. Mr. Vredenburg was educated at Rutgers College, read law with Hon. John D. Bartine, of Somerville, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in November, 1879. For some time he has been connected with the First National Bank of Somerville.

ALBERT DAY ANDERSON, Lambertville, born October 13, 1855, in Lambertville, N. J., is the son of John A. and Cornelia E. Anderson, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1878. He read law in Trenton with James Wilson, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1881, and as a counselor in November, 1884, and is a master in chancery.

LEAMING MATLOCK, Woodbury, is a son of Robert K. and Abigail L. (Leaming) Matlock, and was born in Woodbury, N. J., March 26, 1854. He received his education at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney at the June term, 1876, and as a counselor at the same term in 1879. He has been in active practice in Woodbury since his admission in 1876.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, Paterson, son of Hon. Henry A. and Mary L. Williams, was born March 16, 1860, in Paterson, N. J., where he has always resided. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1881, receiving the degrees of A. B. and A. M., and Columbia Law School in 1884, receiving the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court as an attorney in June, 1884, and as a counselor in June, 1887, and is a special master in chancery.

Mr. Williams is one of the leaders of the bar of Passaic county, and for several years has been prominent and active in public affairs. He was a member of the New Jersey Assembly in 1890 and 1891, in which year he received the minority nomination for speaker, and in 1894 was elected to the State Senate. He was elected president of the Senate in 1896 upon the resignation of President Thompson, and re-elected president in 1897.

WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS, Paterson, is a son of Hon. Henry A. Williams, and was born in Paterson, N. J., March 1, 1858. He was graduated from Princeton College with the degree of A. B. in 1875 and received that of A. M. in course in 1878, and read law in his father's office. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1878, and as a counselor in November, 1881, and is a special master in chancery. Mr. Williams has practiced his profession in his native city since 1878.

WILLIAM THOMAS BOYLE, Camden, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 7, 1872, and is a son of Thomas and Martha (Mitchell) Boyle. He attended the primary schools of Camden and in June, 1891, was graduated with the degree of A. B. from the College of the Sacred Heart at Vineland, N. J. He read law in Camden with Hon. Alfred Hugg and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the June term, 1894.

WILLIAM MOORE, Woodbury, son of James and Sarah E. (Whitecar) Moore, was born in Woodbury, N. J., October 4, 1861. He pursued his rudimentary studies under private tutelage, taking a full collegiate course, and read law with his father until the latter's death and afterwards with John S. Jessup, being admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the June term in 1883. He has been solicitor of the city of Woodbury for the past eight years and was a member of the Gloucester County Board of Chosen Freeholders for two years. Among the important cases with which Mr. Moore has been connected was that known as the Gans case, styled State vs. Patrick Kirwin, the charge being manslaughter, and also with that of State vs. Warrick, which involved the raising of a note from \$2,000 to \$20,000.

He was married June 30, 1892, to Miss Eleanor Moore Hiestand, a graduate and demonstrator of chemistry in the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia.

HARRY OGDEN NEWCOMB, Millville, born in Fairfield township, N. J., April 17, 1853, is a son of Arrick C. and Sina Newcomb, and was graduated from Bucknell University in 1878. He read law in Bridgeton with Potter & Nixon, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1882. He is a master in chancery, has been city solicitor of Millville since 1888, and is solicitor for several building associations and for the borough of Ocean City.

JAMES H. NIXON, Millville, was born in Cumberland county, N. J., January 30, 1838, is a son of George W. and Martha Nixon, and was

graduated from Princeton College in 1850. He read law with John T. Nixon, late United States district judge, at Bridgeton, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar before the Supreme Court as an attorney in June, 1867, and to the United States Supreme Court in 1892. He began the practice of law at Millville, N. J., and for eighteen years was solicitor of that city. He was a member of the New Jersey House of Assembly for four years (1865-68) and of the State Senate for three years (1869-71), and was assistant to the United States attorney-general at Washington from July, 1889, to October, 1894. On March 2, 1896, he was appointed lay judge of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals. He has tried and argued cases in all the courts of this State, in the United States Court of Claims, and in the United States Supreme Court, and has been an occasional contributor to the newspaper press, being for about a year editor of the Bridgeton Chronicle.

SAMUEL LILLY, M D., Lambertville, was born October 28, 1815, at Geneva, Ontario county, N. Y. In 1829 he came to Lambertville, N. J., on a visit to his uncle, Dr. John Lilly, a practicing physician. He was prepared by Dr. Studdiford and his uncle to enter the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated therefrom with the degree of Medical Doctor in 1837. He commenced practice with his uncle in Lambertville and became a leading member of the profession in the Hunterdon County and New Jersey Medical Societies, passing through nearly all the important offices; and also in the Medical Association of the United States, of which, at one time, he was the vice-president. He contributed many valuable reports to the societies.

As a business man in the affairs of the city, county, and State, and public and private enterprises Dr. Lilly was active, energetic, and appreciated. For eight years he was director of the Board of Freeholders for Hunterdon county, and through his exertions iron bridges were substituted for wooden structures. He was instrumental in procuring the charter for the city of Lambertville, was the first Mayor in 1849, and was re-elected three succeeding years. In 1852 he was elected to Congress by the Democratic party and served one term. In January, 1861, President Buchanan appointed him consul-general to British India, to reside at Calcutta. During the war of the Rebellion commercial relations were severely taxed by the temptations to make large profits out of "contraband" trade, and yet so skillfully did Dr. Lilly manage



Portrait of John Kean

John Kean
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this complication as to maintain the integrity of our country, and to have presented to him on his departure, by the merchants of Calcutta, a splendid service of silver, and on his return to Lambertville the citizens gave him a welcome that showed their esteem. As commissioner to locate and finally to construct and organize the New State Lunatic Asylum, for the eastern portion of New Jersey, he labored faithfully, perseveringly, and honestly, with his associates, to fully accomplish the object in view, and the admirably adapted edifice, near Morristown, speaks the praises due them as public benefactors. In 1868 he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Hunterdon, and served five years. In 1873 he was appointed by Governor Parker one of the judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and in 1879, Governor McClellan reappointed him for another term.

For many years Dr. Lilly was a director and president of the Centre Bridge Company, of the Amwell National Bank, and of the Lambertville Water Company; and a director of the Belvidere and Flemington Railroad Companies, the Lambertville Gas Light Company, and the Carbon Rolling Milling Company (limited). He was a charter member of Leni Lenape Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F. of Lambertville, in 1843, and was grand master for the State of New Jersey and grand representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States. As a Mason he assisted in instituting Amwell Lodge, No. 12, and filled the office of deputy grand secretary in the Grand Lodge. He organized a volunteer military company and drilled them most effectually and was made brigadier-general for Hunterdon county.

Dr. Lilly was twice married, in 1839 and in 1850, the last wife being Mrs. M. E. Torbert, daughter of the late Lewis S. Coryell. She died August 4, 1867. Dr. Lilly died April 3, 1880.

MARTIN VOORHEES BERGEN, Camden, is descended from the old and prominent Bergen family after which Bergen county in this State was named, and is of the eighth generation in America, his first ancestor being Hans Hansen Bergen, of Bergen in Norway, who moved there from Holland and came thence in 1630 to New York. Some of his descendants settled in Bergen county, N. J., about fifty years later, and others located at Cranberry Neck, Mercer county, early in the eighteenth century. Samuel Disbrow Bergen, of the seventh generation, and his wife Charity, a daughter of Judge Peter Voorhees, of Blawenburg, Somerset county, lived at Kingston, Mercer county, N. J., where their son, Martin V. Bergen, was born February 12, 1839.

Mr. Bergen attended Edgehill School at Princeton and was graduated from Princeton College in 1863. He read law in Camden with the late Peter L. Voorhees, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in the November term, 1866, and as a counselor at the same term, 1869. Since 1868 he has been in active and successful practice in Camden, where for the past fourteen years he has served as city superintendent of schools. Mr. Bergen is one of the eminent members of the Camden county bar, and as a lawyer and citizen is highly respected and esteemed. February 28, 1880, he married Mary A., daughter of Charles and Ellen (Voorhees) Atkinson, of Camden, N. J.

CHARLES A. BERGEN, Camden, son of Samuel D. and Charity (Voorhees) Bergen, was born at Bridge Point, Somerset county, N. J., August 2, 1841, was educated at Edgehill Classical School at Princeton, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1863. He read law with the late Peter L. Voorhees, of Camden, was admitted as an attorney in November, 1866, and as a counselor in November, 1869, and has always practiced his profession in Camden, being a member of the widely known firm of Bergen & Bergen. He is one of the foremost lawyers of Southern New Jersey. In November, 1888, he was elected to Congress from the first Congressional district of New Jersey, and served two terms, being re-elected in 1890. He married, first, August 5, 1869, Harriet, daughter of Thomas D. and Augusta S. James, by whom he had two sons. His second wife, whom he married January 26, 1886, was Fanny C., daughter of William L. and Adele C. Hirst, of Philadelphia.

NORMAN GREY, Camden, son of Martin P. Grey, vice chancellor, and Mary J. Dunham, his wife, was born in Salem, N. J., April 3, 1868. His grandfather, Philip J. Grey, a native of Dublin, Ireland, was judge of the Court of Common Pleas of old Gloucester county and subsequently president judge of Common Pleas of the county of Camden, and for many years collector of the port of Camden. He died in 1875, aged seventy-eight.

Mr. Grey was educated in the common and high schools of Salem and the military school at Selwyn Hall, Reading, Pa., and prepared for college at Pennfield, Mass. Entering Princeton University in 1885 he was graduated therefrom with the class of 1889, and then began the study of law in the office of Grey & Grey, of Camden. In 1891 he entered the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was

admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1892, and as a counselor in June, 1895, and occupies the offices in Camden formerly occupied by the late Abraham Browning, one of the foremost lawyers of the State. Mr. Grey is a Supreme Court commissioner, a master in chancery, and a member of the Cliosophic Society of Princeton and of the Alumni Association of Philadelphia. In politics he is a Republican. In October, 1893, he married Louise B., daughter of Andrew Sinnickson, a prominent lawyer of Salem, and since then has resided in Woodbury, N. J.

PETER BACKES, Trenton, born in Trenton, N. J., September 18, 1858, is the son of Johann and Maria Backes, and of German landed ancestry, and received his education in the public and parochial schools. He read law with Edward H. Murphy, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1886, and as a counselor three years later. He is general counsel of the Roman Catholic diocese of Trenton, and was connected with the cases of Leahy vs. Tracy, and Bishop of Trenton vs. Father Tracy.

October 9, 1889, he married Margaret P., daughter of William J. and Mary J. Wright of New York.

MICAJAH ELLIS MATLACK, Mount Holly, son of Joshua and Martha George (Ellis) Matlack, was born at Yardville, Mercer county, N. J., December 16, 1862, read law with John C. Ten Eyck and Howard C. Levis, of Mount Holly, and was admitted in New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1886, and as a counselor in June, 1896. In 1889 he went to Tacoma, Wash., and was admitted to the bar there the same year. He has always practiced in Mount Holly, however, and in 1892, 1893 and 1894 was elected to the New Jersey Assembly. In 1882 he became a member of Co. F, 7th Regt., N. G. N. J., and since 1894 has been battalion adjutant of the 2d Bat., 7th Regt., N. G. N. J. In 1890 he organized the Mount Holly Light Guard, a political organization. He is a staunch Republican.

In June, 1893, he married Elizabeth B., daughter of Brainard Kay Johnson, a sea captain, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

SAMUEL C. COOPER, Camden, born at Cooper's Point, Camden, N. J., April 6, 1840, is the son of Joseph W. and Rebecca F. (Champion) Cooper, and was graduated from Haverford College in 1857. He read law in Camden with Richard Howe, Thomas H. Dudley, and Hon.

John T. Woodhull, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1863. He served as a member of the Camden City Council for several years.

WALTER DE UNGER, Camden, born in Trenton, N. J., October 5, 1870, is the son of Willie De Unger, and was educated in the public schools of his native city. He read law in Camden with Seovel & Harris and was admitted to the bar at Trenton as an attorney February 18, 1892, and as a counselor February 21, 1895. He resides in Merchantville, Camden county.

WILLIAM S. HOFFMAN, Camden, born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 2, 1847, is a son of William and Emma (Spering) Hoffman, and was educated in the public and private schools of his native city. He read law with ex-Judge Alfred Hugg, of Camden, N. J., and was admitted to the bar at Trenton as an attorney at the November term, 1878, and as a counselor at the same term in 1881.

WILLIAM D. LIPPINCOTT, Camden, born January 5, 1871, in Cinnaminson township, Burlington county, N. J., is a son of William R. and Anna M. (Ballinger) Lippincott, and was graduated from the Friends Central School in Philadelphia in 1887 and from Swarthmore College in 1890. He read law in Camden, N. J., with Benjamin D. Shreve, and was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in February, 1891.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HAYWOOD SHREVE, Camden, born November 15, 1857, in Mount Holly, N. J., is the son of Benjamin F. and Sarah Marlon (Haywood) Shreve, and was graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1878. He read law in Camden with Benjamin D. Shreve from 1878 to 1881 and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1881, and as a counselor in February, 1893. He has been since 1887 the secretary of the Camden Bar Association; chancellor of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey since 1893; and is also president of the Johns Hopkins Oil Company of Philadelphia.

PETER KINGSLEY, Orange, was the first lawyer in Orange, Essex county, N. J., and is also the first settler of that place from Vermont. He was descended from John Kingsley, a native of Hampshire, England, who became one of the original proprietors of Taunton, Mass., where he moved in 1635 to Dorchester, of which he was also a founder. Peter Kingsley, one of his descendants, married Anna Mason and set-

tled in Brattleboro, Vt., where their son, Philip, above mentioned, was born March 28, 1799. When a young man Philip Kingsley came to New Jersey and taught school at Caldwell. He read law with Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of Newark, was admitted in this State as an attorney in the spring of 1828, and the same year settled in practice in Orange, where he was the first and for many years the only lawyer. He was highly respected for his integrity, his generous disposition, and his legal ability. From 1846 to 1849 he was master of Union Lodge No. 11, F. & A. M., of Orange. He died in May, 1852. His wife was Romana A., daughter of John Morris Lindsley, of Orange, and a descendant of Francis Linley, one of the founders of Newark, N. J., in 1667. They had three children: a daughter who died young, George Pliny, and Philip, jr.

GEORGE PLINY KINGSLEY, Orange, son of Philip and Romana A. (Lindsley) Kingsley, was born May 12, 1842, in Orange, N. J., where he has always resided. He attended the Newark Academy, was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1863, and read law in Orange with John L. Blake. He was also graduated from Columbia Law School, and was admitted to practice in New Jersey as an attorney in February, 1866, and as a counselor in February, 1875. He is a special master and examiner in chancery, and has continuously practiced his profession in Orange. He has been connected with the Orange Savings Bank since 1865, being first its secretary and later and now its treasurer. Since 1875 he has also been treasurer of the Rosedale Cemetery Association. He was counsel for the city of Orange from 1894-1897, was one of the founders of the Orange Memorial Hospital, was for some time a member of the Orange Board of Education, and became one of the earliest members of the New England Society. He married Abby H., daughter of Timothy B. Mason, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

CHARLES R. STEVENSON, Camden, born July 17, 1862, in Camden, N. J., is a son of John R. and Fannie R. Stevenson, and was graduated from Princeton College with the class of 1884. He read law in Camden with Samuel H. Grey and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney at the November term, 1887. He resides in Haddonfield.

EDWIN GUY COOPER BLEAKLY, Camden, born in Wellsville, Ohio, is a son of William and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Bleakly, and was graduated from Pierce Business College in 1881 and from the Friends Central High School, Philadelphia, in 1885. He read law in Camden, N.

Jos. with Benjamin D. Shreve, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in February, 1840, and as a counselor three years later. He was counsel for the petitioners in the recent Camden city "Lexow" investigation.

CHARLES VAN DYKE JOLINE, Camden, is a son of John Van Dyke and Alice Anso (Voorhees) Joline, and was born in Princeton, N. J., August 7, 1851. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1871, read law in Camden with the late Peter L. Voorhees, and was admitted to the bar at Trenton as an attorney at the June term, 1874, and as a counselor at the same place in June, 1877. He has been in active practice in Camden since 1874, and was appointed judge of the District Court of that city by Governor Griggs for the term commencing April 1, 1896.

JOHN FORTH JOLINE, Camden, born in Princeton, N. J., February 4, 1859, is a son of Dr. John Van Dyke and Alice Anne (Voorhees) Joline, and was graduated from Princeton College in June, 1870. He read law in Trenton with James Wilson and in Camden with the late Peter L. Voorhees, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in November, 1873, and as a counselor in November, 1879, and to the Philadelphia bar in April, 1882.

BENJAMIN AUGUSTUS VAIL, Rahway, is descended from Edward Fitz Randolph who came from England to Massachusetts about 1637. His grandfather, Benjamin Vail, was an early settler between Rahway and Plainfield, N. J., and like his ancestors was a worthy member of the Society of Friends. Mr. Vail is a son of Benjamin Franklin and Martha C. (Parker) Vail, and was born in Woodbridge township, Middlesex county, N. J., August 15, 1814. He was graduated from Haverford College, Pa., in 1835, read law in Newark with Parker & Keasby, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1838, and as a counselor in November, 1871. He has continuously and successfully practiced his profession at Rahway since 1838, and for many years has been recognized as one of the leaders of the Union county bar. He has been a member of the Rahway Common Council, was a member of the New Jersey Assembly in 1876 and 1877, and in 1878 was elected to the State Senate, where he served with distinction for six years or two terms. In 1884 he was president of that body.

FERRELL GEORGE MAS MEETER, Camden, born in Newark, Delaware,



Photo. Granger & Co.

Wm A. Lewis

October 18, 1852, is a son of Joseph C. and Henrietta C. Meeteer, and was graduated in 1870 from the old Friends School, then located on Pine street, near Second, in Philadelphia. He read law with Herbert A. Drake, of Camden, N. J., and was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in June, 1889.

SAMUEL M. ROBERTS, Camden, born on a farm in Chester township, Burlington county, N. J., January 30, 1862, is the son of Samuel and Ann Eliza (Haines) Roberts, attended the public schools, and finished his education at the Friends Central High School, Fifteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia. He registered as a law student with Samuel K. Robbins, of Camden, with whom he remained four years, supporting himself meanwhile by work on the farm. He was admitted to the Supreme Court of New Jersey at Trenton as an attorney February 18, 1892, and as a counselor June 6, 1895.

GEORGE M. ROBESON, Trenton, was born in Oxford, Warren county, N. J., in 1830, and is a son of William P. and Anna (Maxwell) Robeson. The family is of Scotch descent, the first American ancestor being Andrew Robeson, who was surveyor-general of the State of New Jersey in 1668. Mr. Robeson was graduated from Princeton College in 1847 and read law in the office of Chief Justice Hornblower, of Newark. He was admitted to the bar in Trenton as an attorney in July, 1850, and as a counselor in February, 1853, and became prosecutor of the pleas in Camden county. He was attorney-general of the State from 1867 to 1869, when he resigned and was secretary of the navy under President Grant from 1869 to 1877. Subsequently he represented the first district of New Jersey in Congress. Since about 1879 he resided in Trenton.

He is a man profoundly versed in the science of the law, has filled every position with great dignity, credit and ability, and occupies a foremost place among the eminent lawyers of the State.

WILLIAM LANE WILBUR, M. D., Hightstown, son of Dr. Lloyd Wilbur, for some years superintendent of schools of Mercer county and since 1895 supervisor of the school census of the State, was born August 22, 1864, in Hightstown, N. J., where he has always resided. He was graduated from Peddie Institute in 1881, from Princeton College in 1885 as A. B., and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1888, in which year Princeton conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in course.

WILLIAM D. WILKINSON has been devoted to the practice of his profession in his native town; he has also been an active Republican and prominently in political and civil affairs. He has served as township physician of East Windsor township, Mercer county, and as medical director of the Hightstown Board of Health, and in 1893 and 1894 was elected to the New Jersey Assembly by the largest majorities ever given an assemblyman in the county of Mercer. His service in the House was characterized by unswerving faithfulness to his constituents and honor and credit to himself. He is first lieutenant and assistant surgeon of the 7th Regt., N. G. N. J.

NELSON YOUNG DUNGAN, Somerville, born in Lambertville, N. J., May 3, 1867, is a son of Edmund B. and Martha (Young) Dungan, and received his education in the public schools. He is a self-made man. He read law with James L. Griggs, of Somerville, and was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney November 6, 1890, and as a counselor on the 9th of November, 1893. In February, 1895, he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Somerset county for a term of five years. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and captain and judge advocate in the 3d Regt., N. G. N. J.

JAMES L. BLAKE was born in Boston, Mass., March 25, 1831, and received a good classical education. Soon after removing to Orange, N. J., he entered upon the study of the law, and was admitted to practice as an attorney in June, 1852, and became a counselor in November, 1855. Mr. Blake has spent his active professional career in Orange. He is one of the oldest and most respected lawyers in Essex county. Few men are better known or have a higher reputation in New Jersey. In 1878 he became a member of the United States House of Representatives. Mr. Blake has largely retired from active practice.

HENRY M. GASTON, Somerville, son of William B. Gaston, of Huguenot descent, was born at Basking Ridge, Somerset county, N. J., September 29, 1819, and was educated at the Somerville Academy. He read law with the Hon. George H. Brown of Somerville, where, on his admission to the bar in 1844, he began an active and successful practice which grew rapidly and became the largest in that county. He was a man of strict integrity, of great strength of character, and of uncommon legal ability, and for many years was the recognized leader of the Somerset bar. He was for some time prosecutor of the pleas of Somerset county, and was counsel for a number of leading corpora-

tions, including the First National Bank of Somerville and the Easton and Amboy Railroad Company. In 1862 he formed a law partnership with James J. Bergen, which as Gaston & Bergen continued for twenty years. In politics he was a Whig and afterward a Republican, and in 1872 was elected a presidential elector. He declined several honors, including a nomination for State senator. In 1849 he married Miss Frances M. Prevost. He died in May, 1892.

HUGH K. GASTON, Somerville, is the son of the late Hugh M. Gaston, and was born in Somerville, N. J. August 10, 1858. He was educated in the schools of his native town, read law there with Hugh M. Gaston, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in February, 1880, and as a counselor in June, 1888. He has successfully practiced his profession in Somerville since 1880.

WILLIAM V. STEELE, Somerville, read law in the office of Alvah A. Clark of Somerville, and at Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney at the June term, 1878, and as a counselor at the same term in 1881. In April, 1884, he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Somerset county by Governor Abbott, and served for ten years, being reappointed in 1889 by Governor Green. He is the senior member of the law firm of Steele & Meehan, of Somerville, N. J.

JAMES J. MEEHAN, Somerville, born October 25, 1865, in Somerville, N. J., is a son of John and Isabel Meehan, and received a public school education. He read law in his native town with Gaston & Bergen and Alvah A. Clark, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the June term, 1889, and as a counselor in November, 1893. In April, 1894, he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Somerset county and resigned after about one year. He is the junior member of the law firm of Steele & Meehan, of Somerville.

WILLIAM READ HOWE, Orange, a descendant of James Howe, who came from England to Ipswich, Mass., in 1636, is the son of Henry Arnold and Helen (Larned) Howe, and was born August 18, 1855, in Orange, N. J., where he has always resided. His father was a dry goods commission merchant, under the firm of Shepard & Howe, and later Bradley & Howe, in New York, and later president of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of New York city. Mr. Howe was educated in the private schools of Orange and at the Collegiate and Com-

mercantile Institute in New Haven, Conn., and received the degree of Ph. D. from Yale College in 1875. He read law with Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford, of New York City, and was graduated from Columbia Law School as LL. B. in 1880, being admitted to the New York bar in the same year. He practiced in the office of his legal preceptors until 1882, when he became associated with the law firm of North, Ward & Wagstaff, of New York, with whom he continued until February, 1885. He then became a member of the firm of Blake & Freeman, of Orange, N. J., being admitted to practice in this State as an attorney in June, 1885, and as a counselor in February, 1890. In 1892 the firm name was changed to Blake & Howe.

June 7, 1881, Mr. Howe was married to Miss Annie H., daughter of John L. Blake, his law partner, of Orange, N. J.

JOHN FRANKLIN FORT, Newark, only son and eldest child of Andrew Heider and Hannah Ann (Brown) Fort, was born in Pemberton, Burlington county, N. J., March 20, 1852, and is descended from Roger Fort, who came from Wales to Pemberton (then New Mills) in 1696. He was educated at Mount Holly Institute and Pemberton Seminary; read law with Ewan Merritt, of Mount Holly, and Garret S. Cannon, of Bordentown, N. J., and Chief Justice Edward N. Paxson, of Pennsylvania; was admitted in this State as an attorney in November, 1873, and as a counselor in November, 1876; and received the degree of LL. B. from the Albany (N. Y.) Law School in 1872. He has practiced his profession in Newark since 1874.

He was journal clerk of the New Jersey Assembly in 1873 and 1874; judge of the First District Court of Newark from 1878 to 1886, being appointed by Gov. George B. McClellan and reappointed by Gov. George C. Ludlow, and resigning in the third year of his second term; and member of the Republican National Conventions of 1884 and 1896. In the latter year he had the distinction of placing Garret A. Hobart in nomination for the vice-presidency. He was a member of the State Constitutional Commission of 1894, and on December 1, 1896, was appointed by Governor Briggs president judge of the Essex County Common Pleas to succeed Hon. Andrew Kirkpatrick, resigned.

Judge Fort has been conspicuous in political affairs since 1872. He was for three years a member and in 1889 vice-chairman of the State Republican Committee; chairman of the State Republican Conventions of 1880 and 1896 and one of the most active leaders in the great reform

movement which resulted in the election of John W. Griggs as governor. In 1895 he was appointed by Governor Werts for a term of five years a commissioner to confer with like commissioners from every State in the Union to bring about uniform laws in each State. He was one of the founders and since July, 1895, has been president of the East Orange National Bank, is counsel and was one of the promoters of the Security Savings Bank of Newark, was for many years a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Newark, is counsel for the D., L. & W. Railroad Company, and is a member of several social and other organizations. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution through his great-grandfather, John Fort, a private in the Burlington county militia.

Judge Fort was married April 20, 1876, to Charlotte E., daughter of Hon. William and Margaret (Ballard) Stainsby, of Newark. They reside in East Orange, N. J.

LAMBERT H. SERGEANT, Lambertville, son of Gershom C. and Charity A. (Howell) Sergeant, was born near Flemington, N. J., May 4, 1841. His family traces its ancestry to Joseph Sergeant, who came to this country from Germany about 1750. After receiving a public school education Mr. Sergeant commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Bennet Van Syckel, then of Flemington, and was graduated from the Albany Law School and admitted to the bar of New York in 1868. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in November, 1868, and as a counselor in February, 1878. Since the former year he has been engaged in active practice in Lambertville, N. J., where he served five terms as mayor, and where he has also been city solicitor, member of the Board of Education, and in 1896 superintendent of the public schools. He is a prominent lawyer and citizen, and a special master in chancery. His wife, Sarah, is a daughter of the late William Scarborough, of New Hope, Pa.

GEORGE A. DILTS, Raritan, born in Raritan, N. J., June 16, 1860, a son of Asa R. and Ann Gaddis Dilts, is descended from a family of the name who settled in Hunterdon county before the Revolutionary War. He was educated in the public schools, and in early manhood took a lively interest in Republican politics. In 1891 he was nominated for member of the Legislature in a Democratic stronghold. In 1892 he was elected sheriff of Somerset county for three years, being the only Republican candidate who carried that section of the State at that election.

MY DEAR MARRIED Miss Marian, daughter of William W. Bonnell, and resides in Rahway, N. J.

WILLIAM B. GORLEY, Paterson, is a son of Henry and Catharine (Doyle) Gorley, and was born in Gilford, County Down, Ireland, March 2, 1837. He came to America with his parents in 1866 and settled in Paterson, N. J., where he has ever since resided and where he received his education in the public schools and under private tutelage. He read law with James Evans, ex city counsel, and Albert Comstock, both of Paterson, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1880, and as a counselor in June, 1883, and afterward was admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit and District Courts.

Mr. Gorley has always practiced his profession in Paterson, enjoying a large and lucrative business, much of which is in connection with corporations. On the formation of the old Fourth Assembly District of Passaic county in 1881, he became the independent candidate for assemblyman against Hon. Thomas Flynn, the regular nominee, and after an exhausting canvass was defeated by twenty-six votes, the only argument against him being his youth. In 1885 he was regularly nominated by the Democrats and elected to the General Assembly by nearly 1,300 plurality, the largest majority ever given to an assemblyman of the county up to that time. He served in this capacity until April 1, 1886, when he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Passaic county, which office he filled with ability until April 1, 1896, or for two terms of five years each. He has been very active in Democratic politics, being chairman of the sub committee on organization of the Passaic county committee for ten years prior to December, 1895, when he resigned. While a member of the Assembly he won especial distinction on the floor by making an all-night speech against a measure to prevent the bridging of the Arthur Kill. On this occasion he spoke continuously for five hours.

JOSEPH DOUGLASS, JR., Cape May Court House, was born at Dias Creek, Cape May county, N. J., August 7, 1864, and is a son of Joseph Douglass and Mary W. Garretson, his wife. His paternal ancestry was Scotch and maternal English. He obtained a public school education, and for eight years was engaged in teaching in the same schools. He studied law at Cape May Court House with his brother, Judge Harry S. Douglass, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at



FRANCIS C. LOWTHORP.

Trenton in February, 1896. He became collector for the borough of Anglesea, N. J., in 1893.

His wife, to whom he was married at Goshen, N. J., was Hannah Stiles, daughter of George and Elizabeth Stiles, of Dias Creek.

PENNINGTON T. HILDRETH, Cape May Court House, became an attorney at the June term, 1886, and a counselor in June, 1889.

HOUSTON FIELDS, Freehold, son of Theodore and Rachel (Morris) Fields, was born near Eatontown, Monmouth county, N. J., October 23, 1861, and completed his education at the Freehold Institute. His legal studies were pursued in the offices of E. W. Arrowsmith and William Hyres in Freehold, and in February, 1894, he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at Trenton. In politics he is an active Democrat. He was under sheriff of the county of Monmouth from 1887 to November, 1896, when he was elected sheriff for a term of three years, succeeding Matthias Woolley.

In June, 1880, Mr. Fields was married to Miss Laura E., daughter of Thomas L. and Isabel Tilton, of Manasquan, Monmouth county, N. J.

DE WITT C. BOLTON, Paterson, born in Rahway, N. J., June 16, 1848, came to Paterson when very young, and for a time worked under his father, who was superintendent of one of the largest cotton mills in that city. His education and legal studies were pursued in the face of difficulties that would have turned a less resolute man from his purpose. He was admitted to practice as an attorney in June, 1881, and as a counselor in June, 1884, and has always followed his profession in Paterson, where he has become one of the foremost members of the Passaic county bar. He is counsel for that county and for the Court House Commission, has served for several years as a member of the Passaic County Republican Executive Committee, and is now its chairman, and in 1884 and again in 1885 was elected to the New Jersey General Assembly, where his wit was the delight of the House, and where he took an important part in legislation, serving on some of the most important committees. He is a prominent member of Fabiola Lodge No. 57, Knights of Pythias, and was elected chancellor-commander in 1884, member of the Grand Lodge in 1885, G. M. at A. in 1886, G. P. in 1888-89, G. V. C. in 1889-90, and G. C. in 1890-91. In 1894 he was elected supreme representative to serve four years.

MORGAN HAND, Cape May Court House, born March 14, 1854, at

Cape May Court House, N. J., is a son of Jonathan and Judith W. Hand, and received his education in the public and private schools and at Cape May County Academical Institute. His paternal ancestors were among the first settlers of the county of Cape May, more than two hundred years ago, and some of them have nearly all the time occupied public office. His father was clerk of Cape May county from February 27, 1840, to February 27, 1890, a continuous period of fifty years. Morgan Hand read law at Cape May Court House with John B. Hoffman, and at the same time acted as deputy clerk of Cape May county. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar before the Supreme Court as an attorney in February, 1882, and as a counselor in June, 1890, and has been notary public since March 29, 1882, master in chancery since November 22, 1882, Supreme Court commissioner since July 19, 1886, examiner in chancery since June 7, 1887, and special master in chancery since January 8, 1895. He was deputy clerk of Cape May county from August 29, 1876, to February 27, 1890, president of the Bryant Literary and Debating Society for several years, and counsel for the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Cape May county and the borough of Anglesea and several other townships for a number of years, and president of the Mechanics' and Laborers' Building and Loan Association of Cape May Court House for about twelve years.

JONATHAN HAND, JR., Cape May Court House, is a son of Jonathan and Judith W. Hand and a younger brother of Morgan Hand, and was admitted to the bar at Trenton in June, 1894. He is a master in chancery.

JAMES M. E. HILDRETH, Cape May City, born in Cape May City, N. J., December 9, 1858, is a son of Alvin P. and Lydia H. Hildreth, and was educated at the Mount Holly Academy. He read law with Walter A. Barrows and Judge Joseph H. Gaskill, of Mount Holly, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1881, and as a counselor in February, 1888. He was mayor of Cape May City from March, 1893, to March, 1895, has been borough solicitor for the boroughs of Cape May Point, West Cape May, and Holly Beach, and is a director of the New Jersey Trust and Safe Deposit Company. He is a master and examiner in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner. In August, 1896, he was elected city solicitor of Cape May City.

H. FRANKLIN DUGGLEW, Cape May City, was admitted to the bar as

an attorney in June, 1872. He is a master and examiner in chancery, and in point of admission is the oldest lawyer in Cape May City.

SAMUEL D. HOFFMAN, Atlantic City, was born in Auburn, Salem county, N. J., February 27, 1856, and was graduated from the State Normal School at Trenton. He was admitted as an attorney at the February term, 1881, and as a counselor in February, 1884. Prior to this he taught school for seven years in the counties of Salem and Atlantic, and for some time was also school examiner. Upon his admission to the bar he settled in Atlantic City, where he rapidly acquired a large practice and came into prominence not only as an able lawyer, but also as a public spirited citizen and officer. He was several times chairman of the Atlantic County Republican Committee, and in November, 1884, was elected alderman of Atlantic City and served as a member of the committee on finance. He was elected city superintendent of schools in 1885, and mayor of Atlantic City in 1886, 1888, and 1890. In 1892 and again in 1895 he was elected to the New Jersey General Assembly, where he served with ability and distinction. He has done considerable newspaper work, and for a number of years has been president of the Atlantic City Journalist Club.

JAMES ADAM GORDON, Jersey City, is a son of John and Isabella (Leslie) Gordon, and was born in the city of Bergen, now Jersey City, N. J., on the 7th of October, 1860. He was graduated from the Jersey City High School in 1881, read law there with John Linn and Linn & Babbitt, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney at the June term of the Supreme Court, 1885, and as a counselor in June, 1888. He is recognized as one of the ablest of the younger members of the bar of Hudson county.

ROBERT H. INGERSOLL, Atlantic City, born at May's Landing, N. J., November 17, 1869, is a son of Denman B. and Mary D. Ingersoll, and was educated at Rutgers College. He read law with J. E. P. Abbott, of May's Landing, and Allen B. Endicott, of Atlantic City, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1890, and as a counselor in June, 1895. He was coroner of Atlantic county from 1892 to 1895, was alderman and president of the city council of Atlantic City in 1895, and since then has been recorder of that city.

WILLIAM J. LEONARD, Atlantic Highlands, born in Leonardsville, Monmouth county, N. J., July 8, 1857, is a son of Richard A. and Sarah

(Robert) Leonard, and was educated at Colgate Academy in Hamilton, N. Y. He read law with Applegate & Hope, of Red Bank, and was admitted at Trenton as an attorney February 21, 1889, and as a counsellor exactly three years later. Since May 26, 1892, he has been the editor of the *Mammoth Press*, published in Atlantic Highlands. November 30, 1882, he married Frances M. Clark, of Haddam Neck, Conn.

GEOFFREY CLARK LOW, Toms River, son of William A. and Sarah A. (Rogers) Low, was born at Cedar Creek, Ocean county, N. J., January 14, 1858. His father was lay judge of Ocean county about fifteen years, presidential elector in 1868, and cashier of the First National Bank of Toms River from 1863 until his death in March, 1896. Mr. Low was graduated from the Freehold Institute in 1874, attended Princeton College, and read law with Hon. Albert C. Martin, of Toms River, being admitted to the bar in February, 1880. He did not begin active practice, however, until 1892, when he established himself in Toms River. He has been a member of the Board of Registry and Elections of Dover township, Ocean county, since 1890, and a justice of the peace since 1892.

WILLIAM CRANSTOWN, Hoboken and Summit, is a son of William and Marion (Paterson) Cranstoun, both natives of Scotland, who settled in Canada in 1832, moved to New York city and thence to Princeton, N. J., in 1837, removed to Bordentown, N. J., in 1842, and in February, 1843, came to Hoboken, N. J., where the mother died April 28, 1882, and the father December 6, 1885. Mr. Cranstoun was born in Hoboken, September 1, 1843, and finished his education at the Parochial School of the Scotch Presbyterian church in 14th street, New York city. He read law with J. Harvey Lyons (his brother-in-law) and Hon. Abel T. Smith, both of Hoboken, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in February, 1875. Since then he has resided in Summit, N. J., and has successfully practiced his profession in that place and in Hoboken. His business—always a lucrative one—has been confined principally to office work and in chancery and largely involves real estate titles, and he is executor for a number of estates. For a time he was assistant U. S. attorney at Hoboken.

Mr. Cranstoun was married November 9, 1871, to Annie Irene, daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Fairchild) Plumb, of Stratford, Conn. She died March 26, 1878, and on October 6, 1881, he married her sister, Nellie Loring, who died November 2, 1885. Of his four children—two by each marriage—three are living, one son and two daughters.

WILLIAM A. LOGUE, Bridgeton, born in Bridgeton, Cumberland county, N. J., June 10, 1852, is a son of James and Elizabeth Logue, and received a public school education in his native town, supplemented by private tutelage. He read law with Franklin F. Westcott, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1875, and as a counselor in February, 1879. He served as city solicitor of Bridgeton for three years (1882-85), and has been prosecutor of the pleas of Cumberland county since April 20, 1889, having been reappointed April 20, 1894.

ALBERT CLARK MARTIN, Toms River, was born in Mansfield, Conn., August 11, 1833, and is a son of Charles and Sabrina (Slate) Martin, and a grandson of Ebenezer Martin and James Slate, both lifelong residents of Mansfield. He finished his education at the Suffield Literary Institute in Connecticut, spent seven years of his early life as a school teacher, and read law in Freehold, N. J., with the late Joseph D. Bedle and Philip Ryall. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1866, and since then has successfully followed a general practice in Toms River. He was prosecutor of the pleas of Ocean county from March, 1867, to March, 1872; has been a trustee of the school of Toms River since 1876 and president of the Board of Education for about twelve years; and in April, 1896, was appointed by Governor Griggs as the first law judge of Ocean county, to which office he was reappointed in April, 1897, for a full term of five years.

Judge Martin is the second oldest lawyer in active practice in Ocean county. He is an able lawyer, and has been connected with many important cases, notably the famous Rockwell murder trial. May 26, 1869, he married Adelia, daughter of the late Peter Casler, of near Red Bank, Monmouth county.

THEODORE J. R. BROWN, Toms River, was admitted to the bar in February, 1893. He practiced in Manasquan, Monmouth county, until 1896, when he removed his office to Toms River, and in March, 1897, was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Ocean county.

JOSEPH McDERMOTT, Freehold, born in Manalapan township, Monmouth county, N. J., October 10, 1858, is a son of William and Lydia E. McDermott, was educated at Freehold Institute, and read law in Freehold with Robbins & Hartshorne. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1879. March 15, 1881, he was married at Manasquan, N. J., to Emily M., daughter of Theodore A. and Annie M. (Eckert) Zimmerman, of that place.

THOMAS WOODWARD MIDDLETON, Toms River, for twenty-five consecutive years prosecutor of the pleas of Ocean county, is of English descent, and a great-grandson of Thomas Middleton, a member of the Monmouth County Horse in the Revolution; a grandson of Thomas Middleton, of the year of 1812; and the son of Eseck Middleton, who, as captain of the Groveville (N. J.) Volunteers, participated in one of the receptions to La Fayette in 1825. Mr. Middleton's mother, Rebecca, was a daughter of Charles Jenkins, who was a son of Jesse Jenkins, the owner and founder of Jenkintown, Pa., and the chief carpenter of Decker's fleet at Tripoli.

Thomas W. Middleton was born at Groveville, near Trenton, N. J., July 24, 1828, was educated in Rev. Alden C. Seovel's preparatory school at Berlinton, and read law there with the late Garrit S. Cannon. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1852, and for about one year followed his profession in Bordentown. Coming to Toms River in 1853 he was in active practice until the war broke out in 1861, when he raised the first company of troops in Ocean county. He went out as captain of Co. D, 9th N. J. Vol. Inf., and served with great credit until he was wounded at the battle of Newbern, March 14, 1862. He returned home to recuperate and later was ordered to Camp Conalescent, Baltimore, where he served as judge advocate under General Wood for about six months, when he resigned and again came home. Early in 1863 he was commissioned by President Lincoln as a captain in the Veteran Reserve Corps and attached to the 12th and afterward to the 23d Regiment. He was detailed for special duty, first for recruiting at Kingston, N. Y., and later to Washington, where for nine months he was in command of four companies at Columbia College Hospital. Thence he went to St. Louis as commandant of the draft rendezvous barracks, having charge of four companies. After about two years his old wound broke out and in the fall of 1865 he was sent home to recuperate. Soon afterward he resigned and resumed the practice of his profession at Toms River, where he has since resided.

Mr. Middleton soon won considerable prominence as a lawyer of ability and energy, and on February 28, 1872, Governor Joel Parker appointed him prosecutor of the pleas of Ocean county, which position he filled without interruption until March 15, 1897, a period of twenty-five years. During that time he attended every one of the seventy-five terms of the court. In this capacity he prosecuted three murder



Flavel McLee



trials, notably the famous Rockwell case in 1885, which occupied about six weeks, and in which he was associated with R. V. Lindabury. Mr. Middleton was for eighteen years clerk of the Board of Registration and Elections of Ocean county. His popularity and the esteem in which he is held by all classes of citizens is best illustrated by the fact that he has always been a staunch Democrat, while his county is strongly Republican. He was commissioned solicitor, master, and examiner in chancery and notary public by Governor Fort in 1852. He is a charter member and past commander of Ambrose E. Burnside Post, No. 59, G. A. R., of Toms River, was judge advocate on the staff of Gen. E. Bird Grubb, and is a member and past master of Harmony Lodge No. 18, F. & A. M., which he joined in 1854.

In December, 1852, Mr. Middleton married Martha A., daughter of James Rediker, of Bordentown, N. J. She died in March, 1896, leaving two daughters surviving. Their only son, James R., was accidentally killed at Red Bank while in the employ of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

LOUIS H. MILLER, Vineland, born in Williamsburg, Mass., May 11, 1870, is a son of Edwin H. and Elizabeth I. (Fisher) Miller, and was graduated from the Vineland (N. J.) High School. He studied law in Vineland with Leverett Newcomb, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney November 8, 1894, and since May 1, 1893, has served as justice of the peace. He practices in both Vineland and Millville.

WILLIAM E. ZELLER, Vineland, was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in November, 1894, and is a master in chancery.

WILLIAM W. BENTHALL, Vineland, was admitted as an attorney in February, 1885, and as a counselor in February, 1892. He is a master in chancery, a Supreme Court commissioner, and an active member of the Cumberland county bar.

SAMUEL E. PERRY, Atlantic City, born May 7, 1853, is a son of Hon. Edmund and Elizabeth A. Perry, and was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1870. Edmund Perry was president of the United States Senate in 1861, and made the address of welcome to Lincoln just before the latter's inauguration. Samuel E. Perry studied law with Hon. Joseph F. Randolph, late of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, was admitted as an attorney in June, 1877, and as a counselor

in February, 1881, and for a time practiced in Hartford, Conn. In 1878 he was journal clerk of the New Jersey House of Assembly. He was counsel of the Board of Frecholders of Hunterdon county for seven years from 1881, and was city solicitor of Lambertton, N. J., in 1882. He was a member of the Board of Education of Atlantic City in 1889, and on March 7, 1893, was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Atlantic County. On April 23, 1889, he was elected captain of Co. F, 6th N. J. Regt., Mehrer Rifles.

MURRAY HANCOCK STRATTON, Salem, born in Newbern, N. C., July 10, 1808, is a son of Rev. Daniel Stratton, a Presbyterian minister, and Eleanor C. Hancock, his wife. His ancestors on both sides were natives of New Jersey. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1828, attended the Albany Law School, was admitted to the bar at Albany, N. Y., in 1860, and practiced in Troy, N. Y., until 1863. He subsequently read law with Andrew Sinnickson, of Salem, N. J., and came to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in 1877 and as a counselor in 1880. He served as a member of the Board of Education of this State for nearly ten years from 1879. In 1863 he was commissioned by Governor Parker as second lieutenant and subsequently as captain of Co. K, 2d U. S. Cav. Vols.

WILLIAM L. TERHUNE, Matawan, is descended from a family of French Huguenots who fled from France to Holland early in the sixteenth century. In the same century, John Terhune (born in 1710), with his wife and two children, came to this country to escape persecution, and settled at Gravesend, L. I., where the old family residence still stands. Thence one of his descendants moved to near Princeton, N. J. Mr. Terhune was born May 15, 1815, in New Brunswick, N. J., his father being Hon. John Terhune, for several years judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county. His mother was Etta Letson. His paternal grandfather, Abraham Terhune, born 1761, died 1854, was a lieutenant under Captain Van Deventer in the 1st Regt., Middlesex County, fought at Monmouth and Springfield, and at one time was stationed at West Point when La Fayette was there. His record in the Revolutionary war was most honorable.

Mr. Terhune was graduated from Rutgers College in 1835, one of his classmates being Demont Frelinghuysen, of Somerville. He read law with Hon. James S. Nevins, of New Brunswick, was admitted to the bar in September, 1838, and is a master and examiner in chancery,

a Supreme Court commissioner and notary public. In 1842 he settled in Matawan, Monmouth county, where he has ever since practiced his profession. He is one of the oldest lawyers in the State, both in age and in point of admission. He has been a director and counsel of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Matawan for many years. In October, 1843, he married Margaret, daughter of William and Deborah (Scott) Little, of Matawan, N. J.

HENRY STAFFORD TERHUNE, Long Branch, born at Matawan (formerly Middletown Point), Monmouth county, N. J., June 9, 1860, is the son of William L. Terhune, attorney-at-law, and a nephew of Hon. Henry S. Little, three times elected to the Senate of New Jersey and appointed for two terms to the office of clerk of the Court of Chancery. He was graduated from Princeton College and from Columbia Law School, read law with Hon. John S. Applegate, of Red Bank, N. J., and was licensed as an attorney at the June term of the Supreme Court in 1885, and as a counselor at the November term, 1890. Since his admission he has practiced at Long Branch.

Mr. Terhune was counsel for the Board of Commissioners of Long Branch for five years, has also served as counsel for the Boards of Commissioners of Matawan and Sea Bright, and is counsel and a director of the First National Bank of Long Branch. He was chairman for several years of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Monmouth county, and in 1892 was elected to the State Senate for one year to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Brown, being the youngest senator ever chosen from old Monmouth. Again in the fall of 1896 Mr. Terhune was tendered the regular Democratic nomination for senator by the unanimous voice of the delegates assembled at the nominating convention held at Freehold, N. J. While it was generally conceded that the nomination would prove equivalent to an election, Mr. Terhune, having previously determined to retire from an active participation in political affairs, felt constrained to decline the same.

On the 15th day of July, 1896, he married Miss Mary W. Crane, of Matawan, N. J.

DAVID SCHENCK CRATER, Freehold, is a son of John A. and Catherine (Jeroloman) Crater and was born in Clarksburg, Mercer county, N. J., July 19, 1846. He received his education in private schools, read law in the office of Aaron R. Throckmorton, of Freehold, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney on the 6th of November, 1879

and is a counselor June 3, 1886. He served as surrogate of Monmouth county by appointment from February 8, 1882, to January 22, 1883, and from the latter date to the present by election. He has also been treasurer of the town of Freehold since May 26, 1876.

January 12, 1876, Mr. Crater was married to Miss Annie W. Combs, daughter of Gilbert and Maria Coombs.

LESTER NEWCOMB, Vineland, is a son of Hope and Philena (Turner) Newcomb, and was born in Mansfield, Tolland county, Conn., January 2, 1840. His father's elder brother, Abner Newcomb, was an officer in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Newcomb was graduated from the Connecticut Literary Institute at Sheffield and Wilbraham Academy in Massachusetts, read law in Hartford, Conn., with Hubbard, Waldo & Hyde, and was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1888. Two years later he came to Vineland, N. J., where he has since resided, and where he continued his legal studies with the late Edwin M. Turner. He was admitted to the bar of this State at Trenton as an attorney in June, 1870, and as a counselor in June, 1873, and since the latter year has been in active and successful practice in Vineland.

Mr. Newcomb, though always a staunch Republican, has never sought or held public office. He has frequently declined political honors, preferring to give his entire attention to the practice of his profession, in which he has won success and wide recognition. He has been connected with many important cases in South Jersey, notably among them that of the State vs. Charles K. Landis, in which he was associated with Attorney General Jacob Vanatta and District Attorney Joseph B. Hoagland, the defense being represented by Benjamin Harris Brewster, afterwards attorney-general of the United States, Benjamin Williamson, ex-chancellor, and Col. William E. Potter and James H. Nixon. Landis was indicted for the shooting of Uri Carruth, editor of the Vineland Independent, who died about six months afterward. The trial came up at the January term of the Oyer and Terminer at Bridgeton in 1876, and became a celebrated one. Mr. Newcomb was connected with the Elden will cases, and with many others of far-reaching importance. He has not only won success as a lawyer, but has also achieved prominence as a financier. He was one of the founders of the Vineland National Bank in 1883, and has served as a director and its attorney ever since. He was also a founder of the Bridgeton National Bank and of the Cumberland Trust Company (in 1896), and

is a director of the latter institution. He was especially instrumental in recovering considerable money for banks that had been swindled by one "Horace D. Baker," and in bringing him to trial and conviction. Baker was one of the most noted bank swindlers in the country, his mode of operation being in the field of temperance and religion in order to secure the confidence of the community.

Mr. Newcomb has achieved uniform success in every capacity. He has won the respect and esteem of every one with whom he has come into contact and is recognized as one of the most prominent men of South Jersey.

ISAAC W. CARMICHAEL, Toms River, is a son of Elijah and Rachel (Wilson) Carmichael, and a grandson of Ezekiel Carmichael, who came to America from Scotland, and was born in New Sharon, Mercer county, N. J., March 1, 1840. His father, who moved to this State from Orange county, N. Y., was a railroad contractor and built the tunnel near Bordentown. His mother's ancestors were English, her great-grandfather coming to New Jersey about 1700 and taking up land near New Sharon. Her grandfather, Robert Wilson, a lieutenant of militia during the Revolution, was several years a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, being appointed by Governor Livingston, and also served some time as collector of Middlesex county.

Mr. Carmichael was educated in the schools and seminaries of New York State, read law with Chief Justice Mercer Beasley, of Trenton, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1863, and as a counselor in June, 1868. After practicing one year in Frenchtown, N. J., he moved in 1867 to Toms River, Ocean county, where he has since resided. He is a special master, master, and examiner in chancery, a Supreme Court commissioner, and a notary public, and in 1896 was elector for the second New Jersey district on the regular Democratic ticket. He was counsel in the Rockwell murder trial, which occupied about six weeks; in the Balder-Jennings ejectment case, involving title to Long Beach land, in the U. S. Circuit Court; and in the case of Burham vs. Jennings, for the same matters, in the New Jersey Supreme Court. He has also done considerable editorial work for local newspapers. In 1867 he married Elizabeth M., daughter of Dr. Lewis and Sarah E. Lane, of Toms River, N. J.

THOMAS WHITAKER TRENCHARD, Bridgeton, was born in Centreton, Salem county, N. J., December 13, 1863, and is the son of William B.

Trenchard and Annie M., his wife. The Trenchard family in this country are of English descent, the first of that name in America having come from England in the early part of the last century.

Mr. Trenchard was educated at the South Jersey Institute at Bridgeton, and studied law in the office of Potter & Nixon of the same place. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the November term of the Supreme Court in 1886, and as a counselor at the February term 1891. He was solicitor for the Board of Health of Bridgeton from 1888 to 1892, and has been city solicitor from 1892 to the present time (1897). He was a member of the General Assembly in 1889, a member of the Republican State Committee in 1895 and 1896, and presidential elector from the First Congressional District for McKinley and Hobart in 1896. He is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

On the 12th of November, 1892, he was married at Red Bank, N. J., to Harriet A. Manning, daughter of Rev. Joseph K. Manning and Sarah Young, his wife.

JAMES L. VAN SYCKEL, Bridgeton, born June 8, 1848, in Perryville, Hunterdon county, N. J., is a son of Elijah and Hannah Van Syckel, and was educated at the Towanda (Pa.) Institute and Lafayette College. He studied law in the office of Hon. John T. Bird, of Flemington, and was admitted to the bar June 7, 1869. He served as solicitor of Millville one year, of the city of Bridgeton two years, and of Holly Beach one year, and was a member of the Assembly in 1891. He is a Democrat in politics, and for a time was the editor of two different Democratic weekly newspapers.

HENRY S. ALVORD, Vineland, born December 18, 1861, in Torrington, Conn., is a son of Hubbell B. and Caroline (Fowler) Alvord, and a grandson of Saul Alvord, a graduate of Yale College and a practicing lawyer in Connecticut until his death, at the age of sixty-three. His mother was a sister of ex-Senator Fowler. Mr. Alvord was educated in the public schools of his native State and at the Vineland (N. J.) High School, and read law with E. M. Turner and Leverett Newcomb, both of Vineland. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the June term, 1883, and as a counselor in February, 1892. He has been borough solicitor of Vineland and is a director of the Tradewater's Bank of that place.

JOSEPH W. FRYSON, Newark, was born in Buckland, Mass., in 1830, received a good academic education, and engaged in teaching school



CHARLES EWAN MERRITT.

with great success, especially in Morristown, N. J. He read law in Newark with Hon. Amzi Dodd, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1857, and as a counselor in June, 1860. Soon after receiving his first license he began active practice in Newark, where he continued, giving his time almost exclusively to his large law business, until his death on September 20, 1893. In 1869 he was elected State senator from Essex county and served three years; in 1873 he was re-elected by a majority of 4,532, and on his return was unanimously chosen president of that body. "He proved himself to be a most efficient presiding officer, displaying intimate knowledge of parliamentary practice, holding the scales evenly between both parties, and at all times upholding the dignity of the position and of the Senate." A man of scholarly attainments, he owned one of the largest law libraries in the State, and also had an extensive collection of rare and valuable miscellaneous works. He was for several terms a member of the Newark Board of Education, and from 1868 was counsel for the Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders for many years. He married Anna M. Burnett.

HENRY BURNETT TAYLOR, Newark, son of John W. and Anna M. (Burnett) Taylor, was born in Caldwell, N. J., June 3, 1854, was educated at the Newark Academy and the Lawrenceville High School, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1854. He read law with Frederic Adams, of Newark, and at Columbia Law School, and was admitted as an attorney at the November term, 1877, and as a counselor in June, 1882.

In April, 1880, Mr. Taylor married Miss Fannie, daughter of the late George B. Jenkinson and Jane Stringer, his wife, of Newark, N. J.

AMZI DODD TAYLOR, Newark, born in Newark, N. J., March 19, 1859, is the son of John W. and Anna M. (Burnett) Taylor, and was educated at Newark Academy and Princeton College. He read law with his father and at Columbia Law School, was admitted to the New Jersey bar in November, 1887, and since then has been in active practice in his native city.

FORD D. SMITH, Dover, is the eldest of three children of the late Miller and Mary B. (Trowbridge) Smith, and was born in Dover, Morris county, N. J., April 23, 1845. His paternal great-grandfather came from Long Island to what is now Union Hill, Morris county, and

served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war; and his grandfather, John Smith, who lived and died there, participated in the war of 1812. Miles Smith, son of John, was born at Union Hill in 1818 and spent his earlier life in that vicinity as a farmer. He subsequently removed to Dover, engaged in the lumber, wood and coal business, and died May 3, 1892. His wife's death occurred April 9, 1879. Their children were Ford D., of Dover, Harriet A. (Mrs. William P. Wright), of Baltimore, Md., and Sydney T., of Dover. The latter read law with his brother, Ford D., and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in February, 1882, but has never practiced. He is engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Dover.

Ford D. Smith read law with Lyman A. Chandler, of Morristown, N. J., and with Martin Shallenberger, of Stark county, Ill., and was admitted to the Illinois bar as attorney and counselor before the Supreme Court June 5, 1867. He practiced his profession in that State until 1874, when he returned to his native county and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney November 5, 1874, and as a counselor November 3, 1881. Since his admission he has been in active and successful practice in Dover.

Mr. Smith has always been a steadfast Democrat and for many years has been a prominent member of that party. He served in the New Jersey Assembly in 1891 and 1892, and during the latter session was chairman of the Committee on Revision of Laws, which had in charge and suppressed the notorious race track legislation attempted that year. With three other Democratic members of the House he also opposed and voted against the coal combine of 1892. He has held a number of local offices and positions of trust, and has always taken an active interest in the prosperity and advancement of the city of Dover, where he resides.

July 9, 1869, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Martha, daughter of James Fowler, of Essex county, N. Y. Of their five children three are living: Lyman M., a student at Rutgers College, class of 1898; Olivia, wife of Dr. William E. Derry, and Clara E., all of Dover, N. J.

HENRY STAFFORD LITTLE, Trenton, was born in Matawan, Monmouth county, N. J., August 17, 1823, and is a son of William and Deborah Little, of Scotch descent, who came to this country from Ireland in 1810. His father was a merchant and banker. After graduating from Princeton College in 1844 Mr. Little entered the law office of Asa

Whitehead in Newark and was admitted as an attorney in April, 1848, and as a counselor in July, 1851. He was one of the presidential electors to seat James Buchanan, and went as a delegate to nominate Horatio Seymour for president. In 1863 he was elected to the Senate of New Jersey and was re-elected for three succeeding terms, serving twice as president of that body, and resigning during his third term to accept the office of clerk in chancery, which he held from 1872 to 1882. He succeeded the late Judge Lathrop as receiver of the New Jersey Central Railroad system and was subsequently elected president of the company, a position he filled with conspicuous ability for five years. He was one of the founders and organizers of the New York and Long Branch Railroad. He settled in Trenton in 1850, and for many years has occupied a foremost place in the professional and railroad interests of the States.

LINDLEY MILLER GARRISON, Camden, is a son of Joseph Fithian and Elizabeth V. (Grant) Garrison, and was born in Camden, N. J., November 28, 1864. He attended school at Exeter, N. H., spent one year in Harvard College, read law with Redding, Jones & Carson of Philadelphia, and Thomas E. French of Camden, and finished his legal studies in the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted in Philadelphia in 1886 and to the bar of New Jersey in 1888, and as counselor in this State in 1892. He has been in active practice in Camden, N. J., since 1888.

ISAAC E. ANTRIM, Bordentown, was born in New Jersey, prepared for college at Peddie Institute, Hightstown, and was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1883. He read law at Mount Holly with Capt. Charles Ewan Merritt, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the June term, 1886, and as a counselor at the February term, 1890.

SCHUYLER COLFAX WOODHULL, Camden, is a son of the late Hon. George S. Woodhull and Caroline Mandeville Vroom, his wife, and was born in Camden, N. J., October 22, 1863. He received his education in private schools and under special tutelage, read law with Hon. David J. Pancoast, of Camden, and was admitted to the bar of this State in February, 1886. Since then he has been in active and successful practice in his native city.

HENRY SCHENCK HARRIS, Belvidere, was born December 27, 1850,

in Belvidere, Warren county, N. J., where his father, Israel Harris, became a resident in 1845. He is through his paternal grandmother, Pamela (Hart) Harris, a direct descendant of John Hart of New Jersey, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His grandfather, Dr. Henry S. Harris, was for fifty years a prominent physician in the northwestern part of this State, mostly in the county of Warren. Israel Harris, born in Readington, Hunterdon county, June 8, 1840, was for a long time cashier of the Belvidere Bank, and also a prominent Odd Fellow, being grand master of New Jersey and for six years grand representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States. He married Susan, daughter of John and Eliza Lawrence (Everitt) Stuart.

Mr. Harris received a classical education in the public schools of Belvidere and under Rev. Frederick Knighton, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1870. He read law in his native town with Daniel G. Shapiro, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1873, and as a counselor in June, 1876. Since 1873 he has successfully practiced his profession in Belvidere. In March, 1877, he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Warren county by Governor Bedle, and while serving in this capacity was brought into special prominence through his connection with the famous Warren county ring trials of 1878, wherein twelve high officials of the county were indicted, convicted, and sent to State's prison and jail for conspiracy, forgery and embezzlement. These cases attracted wide attention at the time and are among the most noted in the annals of New Jersey. Mr. Harris's career as a lawyer has been very successful and for many years he has held a high place at the Warren county bar. He was counsel for the State in the trial (in September, 1886) of James J. Titus for the murder of Tillie Smith, and counsel in the defense of Samuel C. Carpenter, who was indicted for the murder of Rachel Blackwell, and whose trial took place in July, 1896, and resulted in a verdict of not guilty. He was also counsel for the United States Pipe Line Company in its litigation with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies.

In politics Mr. Harris has always been an active and for a long time an influential Democrat. After an unusually exciting contest he was elected to Congress in 1880 over Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, from the Fourth New Jersey district, comprising the counties of Hunterdon, Somerset, Sussex and Warren. He served a term of two years in the

House of Representatives with great credit and ability, being a member of the committee on Naval Affairs and one of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. He is a member of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati, representing Surgeon Jacob Harris of the Third New Jersey Regiment of the Continental line.

August 19, 1874, Mr. Harris was married to Miss Martha, daughter of the late Anthony B. Robeson, of Belvidere, N. J. She died January 22, 1894, leaving one daughter, Roberta Robeson Harris, surviving; another, Susan E. S., having died December 7, 1880, aged three years.

HENRY IRICK BUDD, JR., Camden, was born in Mount Holly, N. J., January 10, 1868, and is a son of Henry Irick Budd and Josephine Budd. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey at Princeton in 1888, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from the same institution he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1891. His law studies were pursued with Charles Ewan Merritt, of Mount Holly, and also at the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, where he received in 1892 the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the November term of the Supreme Court at Trenton in 1891, and as a counselor at the same term and place in 1894. In 1894 he was admitted as an attorney and counselor by the United States Circuit Court for the District of New Jersey, and in November, 1893, as an attorney and counselor at the Philadelphia (Pa.) bar.

EDWARD AMBLER ARMSTRONG, Camden, born in Woodstown, Salem county, N. J., December 28, 1858, is a son of Frances W. and Rebecca B. Armstrong. He studied law with Benjamin D. Shreve, of Camden, and was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in February, 1880, and as a counselor in February, 1885. He has served as member of assembly from the first district of Camden county for four consecutive terms, beginning in 1884, being elected on the Republican ticket by handsome majorities. He was the youngest member of the Legislature of 1885, when he was elected speaker of the House, a position to which he was re elected in 1886, and at the close of each of these terms, as presiding officer he was presented with substantial memorials as evidence of his ability and impartiality. Mr. Armstrong was appointed judge of the District Court in 1880, and served in that capacity until 1892. He was also president of the Board of Public Works in Camden in 1892-93. On February 8, 1897, he was appointed by Governor

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Camden county for a term of five years commencing April 1st.

JUNE 15, 1881. Mr. Armstrong married Miss Mellie M. Fortiner, who died March 23, 1883.

HENRY ARMITAGE DRAKE, Camden, son of Reuben Armitage Drake and Mary Voorhees, his wife, was born in Hopewell township, Mercer county, N. J., July 2, 1845. His mother's ancestry is Holland Dutch, her grandfather being Capt. John Schenck, of Ringoes, of the New Jersey militia in Revolutionary times. On his father's side he is of Dutch, English, Irish, and Scotch descent, his paternal grandmother being a Van Kirk (Dutch) and her mother an Armitage (English). His paternal grandfather was Scotch and his mother a Bryant, of Irish extraction.

Mr. Drake attended the Lawrenceville School and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1868. He read law with his maternal uncle, Peter L. Voorhees, of Camden, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1871, and as a counselor in June, 1874, and has successfully practiced his profession in Camden. Among the many important cases with which he has been connected were those arising under the receivership of the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Railway Company in 1879, in favor of the unpaid employees of that company. After long litigation nearly \$30,000 in preferred claims were recovered for these employees, and of this amount over \$20,000 were collected by Mr. Drake. The litigation in behalf of these employees, which resulted in establishing a preference for them under the 63d section of the Corporation act as it then stood, was carried on solely by him. Another of his noted cases was that of Walter Raleigh vs. Fitzpatrick, in which the late Governor Abbett represented the defendants. The case involved 30,000 acres of land in Camden and Atlantic counties, and more than 2,000 pages of printed testimony were taken, and Mr. Drake was successful in establishing the claim of his client.

Mr. Drake has written several papers on monetary, sociological, and economic subjects, and another of considerable note, entitled "A Legislative Remedy for Labor Disputes," which appeared in the American Magazine of Civics for April, 1886. He is a man of signal ability, and during an active career has won the highest esteem and confidence of all classes of people. On November 28, 1888, he married, Sacia Hersey Nye, daughter of Rev. Dr. Holden R. and Augusta (Frazier) Nye, of Bogwood, Mass.



Thos W Middleton,

HARRY S. DOUGLASS, Cape May Court House, was born at Dias Creek, Cape May county, N. J., September 24, 1858, and is a son of Joseph and Mary W. (Garretson) Douglass, and a great-grandson of John Douglass, who came from Scotland and settled in Trenton, N. J. On his mother's side he is of English descent. Mr. Douglass in early life followed the sea for about two years, and was educated at the Pennington Seminary and the Salem Collegiate Institute. During a period of some eight years thereafter he taught school in the counties of Cape May, Atlantic, and Cumberland, in New Jersey, and in the State of Nebraska, and then took up the study of law with John B. Huffman of Cape May Court House. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the February term, 1886, and as a counselor in February, 1892, and is also a master and examiner in chancery, a Supreme Court commissioner and a notary public. On April 1, 1896, he was appointed by Governor Griggs as law judge of Cape May county for a term of five years.

Judge Douglass has been in active and successful practice at Cape May Court House since his admission in 1886. He is a prominent member of the bar of South Jersey, and during his professional career has been connected with many important cases in that part of the State. He has given special attention to chancery matters and collections, has been a solicitor for several boroughs in Cape May county, and for a number of years has been a director of the Mechanics' and Laborers' Building and Loan Association of Cape May Court House, where he also served as postmaster under President Harrison's administration.

On Christmas day, 1884, he was married to Eleuthera Smith, daughter of James and Susan S. Smith, of Beesley's Point, N. J. She died in January, 1886, and on January 1, 1890, he married Marion S., daughter of Elijah B. Wheaton, of Tuckahoe, N. J.

JOHN GITHENS HORNER, Camden, is a son of Asa P. and Mary J. (Githens) Horner, and was born in Pennsville, N. J., November 17, 1872. He attended the Union Public School and the Farnum Preparatory School at Beverly, was graduated from the South Jersey Institute at Bridgeton in June, 1890, and from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of Ph. B. in June, 1893, and read law in Camden with Lindley M. Garrison and Lewis Starr. He was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney at the June term, 1895, and since then has been in active practice in Camden. Mr. Horner's father,

ASA P. HORNER, was for two terms a lay judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Camden county. Mr. Horner resides at Palmyra, N. J.

ELIAS WOODHULL, Woodbury, Camden, is a son of the late Hon. George S. Woodhull, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in February, 1875. He is a prominent member of the Camden county bar.

JAMES BUCHANAN, Trenton, born in Falls township, Bucks county, Pa., September 1, 1849, is the son of William and Abigail Buchanan, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey in the class of 1874. He began the study of the law in the office of Augustus G. Richey, and continued it with John H. Stewart, both of Trenton, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the November term of the Supreme Court, 1877, and as a counselor at the June term, 1883. He married Mary Crow, daughter of Alexander and Martha Crow, at their residence, No. 2129 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia, Pa., on January 15, 1878.

FREDERIC N. VOORHEES, Bound Brook, born in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1867, is a son of Frederic V. D. and Anna L. (Mettler) Voorhees, and a descendant of Garret Court von Voorhees, who came to this country from Holland in the ship Spotted Cow, in 1680. He was educated at the Detroit (Mich.) High School and Columbia College, was graduated from the Law School of New York University in 1881, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney at the February term, 1891. He has contributed a number of articles to the press, and is a master in chancery.

THOMAS RUNYON, LL.D., Newark, was a lineal descendant of Vincent Roguin, a Huguenot, who fled to this country with the Stelles and other French families and was among the original settlers of Piscataway township, Middlesex county, N. J. He was born in Somersville, N. J., October 25, 1822, being a son of Abraham Runyon, and was educated partly in this State and partly in New York, whither his father had removed when he was quite young. Having received his preparatory education in Plainfield, he entered Yale College and was graduated therefrom with the degree of B. A. in 1842. He read law in Newark with Asa Whitehead, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in July, 1846, and as a counselor in July, 1849.

In 1848 Mr. Runyon began active practice in Newark, where he became city attorney in 1853 and city counsel in 1856. The latter office

he held for eight years. His brilliant achievements at the bar soon won for him wide recognition, and before many years had passed he was conceded to be one of the ablest lawyers in East Jersey. But although devoted to his profession, he nevertheless took an active interest in military affairs and in both rose to the highest positions of honor. He was appointed brigadier-general of militia for Essex county on May 8, 1857, and in 1861 was made brigadier-general of the 1st New Jersey Brigade, the first fully equipped and organized brigade of troops that went to the defense of Washington. General Runyon received his commission from Governor Olden and took command April 27, and on the 30th the quota was declared full. The brigade reached Washington on the 6th of May, nineteen days after the first man had been mustered. He served until the expiration of their term of enlistment, being engaged on the fortifications of Virginia, opposite Washington, where Fort Runyon (named after him) was erected. He returned home in August, 1861, and on February 25, 1862, was appointed by Governor Olden major-general by brevet in compliance with recommendations of the Legislature.

After this brief but highly important service at the front General Runyon resumed his law practice in Newark, where he served as mayor of the city in 1864 and 1865. In the latter year he was the Democratic candidate for governor, but was defeated by Marcus L. Ward by a majority of only 2,789. On April 7, 1869, he was appointed major-general commanding the National Guard of the State, and held that position till May 1, 1873, when he resigned to accept at the hands of Governor Parker the office of chancellor of New Jersey, which he filled with great honor and ability until May 1, 1887, being reappointed in 1880 by Governor McClellan. On April 29, 1873, he also became a member of the commission appointed to prepare amendments to the Constitution of the State. In March, 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Germany to succeed the late Hon. William Walter Phelps. He sailed May 6, and shortly afterward was made the first United States ambassador to that country in accordance with a law of Congress raising the official rank reciprocally with similar action on the part of the German government concerning its representative at Washington. He filled that exalted office with great dignity, honor and credit until his sudden death at Berlin on the 27th of January, 1896.

General Runtun was one of the most distinguished men that the State of New Jersey has ever produced. In every capacity as a citizen, lawyer, soldier, jurist, diplomat, he achieved the highest honor and made a brilliant record. A Jerseyman by birth and education, his career graces the annals of the State and shines with peculiar lustre upon all its history. So great and sincere was the esteem won by him in the discharge of his duties as chancellor that the entire bar of New Jersey urged his reappointment on the termination of his second term, but he preferred to resume his private practice, which he did, in Newark. As minister and ambassador he won a reputation at the German capital second to no representative of a foreign power, and by common consent it was agreed that the United States had never had his superior in a representative at the German Court. He was a man of great natural ability, learned in both the law and polite literature, master of several modern languages, an accomplished orator, and a brilliant and fluent writer. His scholarly attainments were recognized by Wesleyan University in 1867, by Rutgers College in 1875, and by Yale University in 1882, by the conferring upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. He was a lifelong Democrat and for many years was a prominent and influential factor in State and national political affairs, taking an active part in the councils of his party. In 1860 he was chosen a presidential elector. He always took a deep interest in the city of Newark, where he resided, and was prominently identified with many of its institutions, including the Manufacturers' National Bank, of which he was president from its organization in 1871 to 1873.

In 1864 General Runyon married Miss Clementine Bruen, daughter of William D. Bruen, of Newark, who survives him. Their children are Mary Clementine (Mrs. Harry C. Haskins) of New York city, and Frederick T., Julia B., Leonard C. and Helen L.

WHITFIELD SCHAEFFER JOHNSON, Newton, was the son of John Johnson and Maria C. Schaeffer, and was born in Newton, N. J., November 14, 1806. He read law in the office of Chief Justice Hornblower at Newark, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1828, and for many years thereafter successfully practiced his profession in Newton, Sussex county, where he served as prosecutor of the pleas. He was also a contractor at law and became one of the prominent lawyers of New Jersey. He was appointed secretary of state by Governor Olden and served from 1861 to 1866, and in 1867 was made register in bank-

ruptcy. He died in Trenton, December 24, 1874. His wife, Ellen, was a sister of Hon. Henry Green, justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. She died in Trenton, September 16, 1894.

WILLIAM MINDRED JOHNSON, Hackensack, son of Hon. Whitfield S. and Ellen (Green) Johnson, was born in Newton, Sussex county, N. J., December 2, 1847, and received his preparatory education in the Newton Collegiate Institute and the State Model School at Trenton. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1867, read law with Hon. Edward W. Scudder, of Trenton, until the latter's appointment to the bench, and afterward with G. D. W. Vroom, of the same city, and was admitted to the bar there as an attorney in June, 1870, and as a counselor in June, 1873. He is also a special master and examiner in chancery.

Mr. Johnson practiced his profession in Trenton as a member of the firm of Kingman & Johnson until 1874, when he removed to Hackensack, Bergen county, where he has since resided. He has been eminently successful at the bar and is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in his part of the State. For many years he has been an active Republican, serving as a member of the Republican State Committee and in 1888 as a delegate to the National Republican Convention. In 1895 he was elected to the State Senate from Bergen county for a term of three years. He has taken an active part in legislation, serving on the Judiciary Committee and as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. He is also prominently connected with a number of business and manufacturing enterprises, being a director in the Hackensack Bank, and counsel for the New York, Susquehanna and Western, the New Jersey and New York, and the Palisade Railroads, and various other corporations. He has been a member of the Hackensack Board of Education and for several years was a member of the Hackensack Improvement Commission.

October 22, 1872, Mr. Johnson married Maria E., daughter of William White, of Trenton, N. J., and they have two sons, George White and William Kempton, who are living, their eldest son, Walter Whitfield, having died March 16, 1891, at the age of sixteen.

GEORGE W. ANDERSON, Bound Brook and Somerville, is a son of George Anderson, and was born in Somerset county in 1859. He completed his legal studies with Bartine & Griggs, of Somerville, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1888, and as a counselor in

February, 1801. Since 1858 he has practiced his profession in both Bound Brook and Somerville.

JAMES MONROE WEART, Jersey City, was born at Hopewell, Mercer county, N. J., June 30, 1839, being the seventh and youngest son of Spencer Scott and Sarah (Garrison) Weart. He read law in the office of his brother, Jacob Weart, of Jersey City, but when the war of the Rebellion broke out he promptly enlisted in the Union cause, being the first volunteer from New Jersey. He signed the roll at the first meeting called in the State at Jersey City, April 15, 1861, and with his brother George was a corporal in Co. C, 2d N. J. Militia. While at the front he was war correspondent of the Jersey City Courier and Advertiser. Returning home he was admitted to the New Jersey bar in November, 1861, and opened an office in Hoboken. In 1862 he helped to raise the 21st Regt. and became second lieutenant of Co. H. He subsequently located in Independence, Ia.

ISAAC WILLIAMSON SCUDDER, Jersey City, son of Smith Scudder, a lawyer, was born in Elizabeth, N. J., in 1816, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in May, 1838, and as a counselor in May, 1844. He removed to Jersey City about the time the new county of Hudson was created, and from 1845 to 1855 served as prosecutor of the pleas. He was a member of the first Police Commission of Jersey City in 1866; was counsel for the associates of the Jersey Company, the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; and in 1872 was elected to Congress as a Republican. During a long and active career he was one of the most prominent and best known lawyers of New Jersey. He died, unmarried, September 10, 1881, leaving a large fortune.

1845 RICHARD VINCENT WRIGHT, Jersey City, born in Hoboken, N. J., January 2, 1812, was admitted at the May term, 1839, and became a counselor in February, 1844. He began practice as a partner of the late Thomas W. James in Jersey City, and in 1843 was elected a member of the State Council. After the partnership was dissolved he moved his office to Newark avenue, opposite the court house, and in 1850 was appointed by Governor Haines prosecutor of the pleas of Hudson county, a position he held for five years. In 1855 he became the first mayor of Hudson city. A Democrat in politics, he was elected to Congress in 1861 and served one term. He was a popular speaker, a good lawyer, and prominent in the political affairs of the



Alfred Mills

State for over thirty years. In 1857 Governor Newell appointed him a major-general. He died in Jersey City January 21, 1871.

AARON EZEKIEL JOHNSTON, Freehold, is the son of James E. and Elizabeth (Corlies) Johnston, and was born at West Farms, Howell township, Monmouth county, N. J., April 18, 1857. His father's ancestors were English; on his mother's side he is of Holland Dutch descent. Mr. Johnston received a thorough education, graduating, after a preparatory course, from Pennington Seminary in 1875. He then entered Princeton College as a member of the class of 1879, but three years later (1878) was obliged to discontinue his studies on account of illness. He also spent some time during his early manhood in teaching school. Soon after leaving college, and having recovered his health, he entered upon the study of law with Judge Chilion Robbins, now deceased, and Acton C. Hartshorne, of Freehold, and was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of New Jersey as an attorney in February, 1884, and as a counselor in November, 1887. Since 1884 he has been in active and successful practice in Freehold.

Mr. Johnston was assistant prosecutor of the pleas of Monmouth county for two years, and for several years has served as attorney for the townships of Freehold, Howell, and Marlboro and the borough of South Amboy. He was also clerk of the township of Howell from 1885 to 1889. In 1889 and again in 1890 he was elected to the New Jersey General Assembly, and during the session of 1891 was chairman of the judiciary committee. In politics he has always been an active Democrat, and has rendered valuable service to his party as a member of the local committees and as chairman of various conventions and as a campaign speaker.

As a lawyer Mr. Johnston has achieved an excellent reputation at the bar and uniform success in the general practice of his profession. He has had a large business in the upper courts and for municipal corporations, and since his admission has been connected with all the murder cases in the county of Monmouth. He was counsel for the defense in the case of the State vs. Louis Kearney, indicted for the murder of Margaret Purcell at Elberon; was associated with William H. Vredenburg in the defense of Louis Harriet, charged with the murder of Mrs. Leonard at Atlantic Highlands, and succeeded in securing, in the Supreme Court, the acquittal of Robert Estell, indicted for manslaughter. His ability, skill, energy, and personal qualifications have placed him among the younger leaders of the bar of old Monmouth.

LESLIE SATTERTHWAITE, Trenton, born in Mansfield township, Burlington county, N. J., January 19, 1857, is a son of Benjamin and Mary (Ridgway) Satterthwait, and a descendant of William Satterthwait, one of the earliest settlers of Chesterfield township in the county of Burlington. His ancestry were all Quakers. He was graduated from Yale College in 1883, read law in Trenton with ex-Judge James Buchanan, and was admitted there as an attorney in February, 1887, and as a counselor in February, 1890. Appointed by the court he defended Joseph Walwetz, charged with the murder of Deputy Keeper Lippincott, in the Mercer County Oyer and Terminer in May, 1894, and has been connected with several other well known cases. He has contributed articles to the Yale Review, the American Journal of Politics, the American Magazine of Civics, Public Opinion, and the Trenton newspapers, and for about one year held a reportorial position on the Philadelphia Record.

June 20, 1893, he was married at Germantown, Pa., to Florence W., daughter of Edward B. and Catherine (Willis) Hibbs.

LEWIS PERRINE, JR., Trenton, was born in Trenton, N. J., August 12, 1859, educated at the Trenton Academy and the State Model School, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1880. He read law with Levi T. Hannum, of Trenton, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1883. On May 23, 1881, he was appointed assistant quartermaster-general on the governor's staff with the rank of colonel, and continued in that office till his father's death in 1889, when he resigned. He was secretary and treasurer of the Trenton Horse Railroad Company from 1881 to 1889, when he succeeded his father as president. In 1891 he consolidated the street railway system of Trenton, substituted electricity for horse power, and operated it till about January 1, 1895, when he sold out. He is still heavily interested in railroad property.

WALTON M. WATSON, Trenton, born May 16, 1868, in Lambertville, Hunterdon county, N. J., is a son of John and Phoebe A. Watson and a grandson on his father's side of Jonathan Watson, of North of Ireland descent, and on his mother's side of Yarnall Walton, of English ancestry. He finished his education at the State Model School in Trenton, read law in that city with Gen. James F. Rusling, LL.D., and was admitted there as an attorney June 4, 1893. Since then he has been associated with General Rusling in the practice of his profession.

JOHN A. MONTGOMERY, Trenton, born in Trenton, N. J., July 11, 1865, is a son of Augustus R. and Margaret (Kernochan) Montgomery, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1886. He read law with James Buchanan, of Trenton, was admitted to the New Jersey bar at Trenton as an attorney at June term, 1891, and as a counselor at February term, 1895, and is a member of the firm of Crossley & Montgomery. November 19, 1891, he married Helen B., daughter of William S. and Helen B. (Atterbury) Stryker, of Trenton.

GEORGE ALBERT ANGLE, Belvidere, is a son of Richard and Catharine A. (Depue) Angle, and a grandson of Isaac Angle, of Warren county, N. J., and of John Depue of Northampton county, Pa. He is of English descent. He was born in Rocksburg, Warren county, N. J., September 9, 1853, receiving his preliminary education at Pennington Seminary and under Dr. Frederick Knighton, of Belvidere, and was graduated from Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., with the degree of A. B. in 1876 and with that of A. M. in course in 1879. He read law in Belvidere, N. J., with J. G. Shipman & Son, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1879, and as a counselor in November, 1882. Since his admission he has been in active and successful practice in Belvidere, the county seat of Warren county.

Mr. Angle served as mayor of Belvidere in 1890, 1891, and 1892, and in 1884 was a candidate for State senator. In March, 1896, he was appointed by Governor Griggs as prosecutor of the pleas of Warren county for a full term of five years. One of his most noteworthy cases was that of Samuel C. Carpenter, who was indicted for the murder of Rachel Blackwell in Phillipsburg. This case was tried in July, 1896, and brought Mr. Angle, as prosecutor, into more prominence. In politics he has always been an ardent Republican. He is prominently identified with the material prosperity of the town of Belvidere, and has been treasurer and a director of the Warren Woodworking Company, of that place, since its organization, and secretary and treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Belvidere M. E. church for several years.

November 18, 1891, he married Nettie J., daughter of Ira T. Smith of New Haven, Conn., and they have two children: Gertrude Depue and Richard Smith.

JAMES J. BERGEN, Somerville, is a lineal descendant of Han Hansen Bergen, who came from Holland to New York city and became the

progenitor of nearly all those bearing the name in America; he married Sarah Rappelyea, who it is said was the first white child born in the New Netherlands. Mr. Bergen's New Jersey ancestor was a grandson of the original immigrant, and owned considerable tracts of land in the counties of Somerset and Hunterdon. The family is among the oldest of the Holland Dutch settlers in this country, and its members have always been conspicuous in business, professional and public affairs.

Mr. Bergen is a son of John J. and Mary A. (Park) Bergen, and was born October 1, 1817, in Somerville, N. J., where he has always resided. He attended the old brick academy in his native town and was graduated from Calvin Butler's Seminary, of the same place, in 1863. At the age of seventeen he entered upon the study of law with the late Hugh M. Gaston of Somerville, with whom he remained until he was admitted as an attorney at the November term, 1868. During the following year he practiced his profession in Plainfield, N. J. On January 1, 1870, he returned to Somerville and formed a law partnership with his preceptor, Mr. Gaston, which was continued under the firm name of Gaston & Bergen for twenty years, when Mr. Gaston withdrew. Since January, 1890, Mr. Bergen has practiced alone. He was called to the bar as a counselor in November, 1871.

He has been for many years an active Democrat and in 1896 was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago. He was elected to the Legislature in 1875, 1876, 1890, and 1891, and was speaker of the Assembly during the sessions of 1891 and 1892. In 1877 he was appointed by Governor Bedle as prosecutor of the pleas of Somerset county, which office he held for six years. He is president of the Board of Commissioners of Somerville and of the Somerville Savings Bank and for a long time has been a director of the First National Bank of that place. He was especially active in organizing the fire and police departments, and is credited with producing the public sentiment which is responsible for the introduction of the present sewerage system of Somerville. Mr. Bergen is known throughout the State as an able lawyer and public spirited citizen, and enjoys the highest respect and confidence of all who know him. His present wife is Helen Arden, the daughter of James S. Huggins, deceased, formerly of New York city.

NEVIN JOHN LOOS, Trenton, born in Bethlehem, Pa., October 18, 1896, is a son of Rev. Dr. Isaac K. and Catharine A. (Butz) Loos, both deceased, whose ancestors settled in America many years before the

Revolutionary war. Members of both families served with distinction in the cause of American Independence, and at the Loos homestead in Lebanon, Pa., Washington and Lafayette were often honored guests. Dr. Isaac K. Loos was a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College in the class of 1852, and was a great orator, an author of wide reputation, and a prominent theologian in the Reformed church, being president of the General Synod of that church in the United States. Three of his sons became lawyers and one a physician. Nevin J. Loos was educated at Ulrich's Preparatory School and was graduated from Lehigh University in 1891. He read law in his native city with his brother, William C. Loos, and was admitted to the bar of Northampton county, Pa., in June, 1894, and to the bar of New Jersey at Trenton as attorney November 8, 1894. He has held some local offices and has written several articles of local importance for newspapers.

WILLIAM JOLINE CROSSLEY, Trenton, born January 7, 1866, in Trenton, N. J., is a son of George W. and Lavinia L. Crossley. His mother descended from Alexander Hamilton through the family of William Joline, of Virginia, while his father's ancestry is connected with that of the Crossleys, brussels manufacturers of London, England. Mr. Crossley was graduated from the Trenton High School in 1883, read law with Hon. James Buchanan of that city, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1889. He was superintendent of the census for the Second Congressional District in 1890, has been police justice of Trenton since 1894, and was for five terms counsel for prisoners at the Mercer County Court under appointment of Judge R. S. Woodruff. He is engaged in practice with John A. Montgomery under the firm name of Crossley & Montgomery. January 21, 1886, he married Sallie S., daughter of Henry L. and Kate (Starck) Arndt, of Easton, Pa.

WESLEY CREVELING, Trenton, born in Warren county, N. J., October 27, 1841, is the son of John H. and Eliza A. Creveling, and was educated at the State Model School in Trenton. He read law there with Hon. Andrew Dutcher, and at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in November, 1865, and as a counselor at the same term in 1868. He served as mayor of the city of Trenton two terms, from April, 1875, to April, 1877, and as city counsel and solicitor three terms, from April, 1881, to April, 1884.

April 23, 1884, Mr. Creveling married Clara, daughter of John H. and Mary E. (Tonkin) Bradway, of Woodbury, N. J.

HENRY R. BALDWIN, M.D., New Brunswick, was born in New York city, September 18, 1829, and is a son of Eli Baldwin, M.D., D.D., and Phoebe Van Nostrand, his wife. He received his preparatory education at the grammar school in New Brunswick, was graduated from Rutgers College in 1849 and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York as M.D. in 1853, and was successively interne in Bellevue Hospital, a practicing physician on Staten Island, and a surgeon on the steamship *Baltic*. In December, 1855, he settled in New Brunswick, N. J., where he has since resided and actively followed his profession, and where, on December 27, of that year, he married Elizabeth V. C. Rutgers. Dr. Baldwin was for many years a prominent factor in civil affairs. He has served as a member of the Middlesex County Board of Chosen Freeholders and the Board of Aldermen of New Brunswick, and was for seventeen years a member of the city's Board of Education and for twelve years one of the water commissioners, and in the latter capacity was especially prominent in establishing the present water system of New Brunswick. He is a permanent member of the American Medical Association, and has been president and treasurer of the New Jersey State Medical Society.

EDWARD DUDLEY, Camden, only son and eldest child of the late Hon. Thomas H. Dudley and Emmaline Matlack, his wife was born in Camden, N. J., January 17, 1849. He attended school in Liverpool, England, from 1861 to 1866, and in the latter year entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1870. Soon afterward he took up the study of law with the late Peter L. Voorhees, of Camden, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in November, 1874, and as a counselor in February, 1878. Later he was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit, and Supreme Courts. In February, 1878, he was appointed a special master in chancery, and is also a Supreme Court commissioner of this State.

Mr. Dudley has for many years had a large general law practice in New Jersey and New York. He is an able lawyer and a man of great executive ability, and has held various positions of trust and honor. In October, 1871, he was appointed by President Grant as United States deputy consul at Liverpool, England, and afterward was made vice-consul at the same place. When his father resigned as consul he was appointed acting United States consul and remained in Liverpool until January, 1873, when he resigned. While vice-consul he assisted



J. WILLARD MORGAN.

in preparing the testimony for the United States for the trial of the "Alabama" claims at Geneva, where the case was argued by his father, William H. Everts, and Morrison R. Waite (subsequently chief justice).

Returning to Camden in 1873 Mr. Dudley resumed the practice of the law, in which he has won success and eminence. He was a candidate for State senator, his opponents being Richard N. Herring and George Pfeiffer, jr. He has been a director and the solicitor of the National State Bank of Camden for the last fifteen years, and is also a director of the Camden Suburban Railway Company and of various other corporations. He is a member of the University and Yacht Clubs of New York, and of the Historical Society, the Country Club, the Harvard Club, the Union League Club, and the Lawyers Club, all of Philadelphia. Recently he made a trip around the world, visiting the Oriental countries and Europe generally. He resides at the Grange, Dudley, Camden county, which was for many years his father's homestead.

On May 21, 1878, Mr. Dudley was married to Mary Shaw Bird, of Philadelphia, Pa., who died April 25, 1879, leaving a son, Edward Lawrence Dudley, born April 1, 1879. He married, second, November 15, 1881, Mary Thurber Brooks, of Providence, R. I., who died May 12, 1886, leaving one daughter, May Irene.

WILLIS P. BAINBRIDGE, Trenton, was born in Lawrenceville, N. J., in 1863, attended Princeton College, and in 1883, came to Trenton as a student at law in the office of Hugh H. Hamill. He was admitted as an attorney in June, 1887, and as a counselor in November, 1890. He was clerk of Ewing township, Mercer county, for three years and its counsel in 1892 and 1895. In politics he is a Republican.

JACOB M. COWARD, Trenton, born in Allentown, N. J., April 16, 1868, is a son of Miller and May Coward, and received a graded school education in his native town. He read law in Trenton with Hon. Barton B. Hutchinson and was admitted to the bar June 5, 1890. June 27, 1894, he married Ella Newell Rue, daughter of Charles P. and Charlotte (Robbins) Rue.

JOHN P. D. KIRCH, Plainfield, son of John D. and Mary (Zeglio) Kirch, was born May 20, 1870, in Mount Bethel, Somerset county, N. J. His grandfathers, John Kirch and John Zeglio, were both prominent farmers of that county. Mr. Kirch received a common school education, read law with Hon. William R. Codington, of Plainfield, and was

admitted as an attorney November 7, 1895. Since then he has been in active practice in Plainfield.

DAVID THOMPSON, Newton, for many years a member of the Sussex county bar, was born October 26, 1808, at Mendham, Morris county, N. J. He was the son of Stephen and Susanna (Harris) Thompson, who lived upon the old homestead purchased in 1740, and was descended in the fifth generation from Thomas Thompson, a Scotchman, who settled in Elizabethtown, N. J., in 1664.

While very young Mr. Thompson showed rare ability as a student, and at the age of eleven was reading "Virgil." He was prepared for college under the tutorship of Samuel H. Cox, D. D., and at Bloomfield, N. J., entering the junior class at Princeton in 1823, at the age of fifteen, graduating with honors in 1825. Among his most noted classmates were Hon. W. L. Dayton and Chancellor A. O. Zabriskie. For four years he was classical teacher in the academy at Mendham. In 1830 he entered the law office of Jacob W. Miller, of Morristown, N. J., where he remained one year, and then went to Newton, N. J., and completed his studies with Judge Thomas C. Ryerson. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the November term in 1833 and made counselor at the November term of 1836. Mr. Thompson remained in continuous practice from his admission to the bar until a few years before his death, November 8, 1888, at Newton. In November, 1838, he was appointed surrogate of Sussex county by Governor Pennington, and held the office for five years.

Mr. Thompson was of a retiring disposition, and, his health being such that it was impossible for him to practice before the courts as an advocate, he devoted himself to the duties of a counselor. He was noted for his high character, sterling integrity, and profound knowledge of the principles of law. As a counselor and adviser he was safe, conservative and wise. He sought to have his clients do what was just and right, and, if possible, persuaded them to compromise rather than go into litigation. His opinion was frequently sought upon disputed points of law, and, when given, it was accepted as final. He was noted for his moderate charges, particularly when consulted by worthy people by moderate means seeking advice. His power as a counselor was exercised for the good of his fellow men, not simply for his own fortune. Mr. Thompson was a Christian gentleman. As a man and citizen he had no superior. He was genial, social, courteous,

and uniformly kind to all. He had a keen sense of humor, and was a good judge of human nature. His self control and patience were remarkable. Suffering more or less all his life, and at times severely, he bore it patiently, never allowing it to influence his treatment of others. Mr. Thompson became a director of the Sussex Bank of Newton in 1844, was for many years its vice-president and was elected president in 1865, and held that position until his death. The steady growth in its resources was largely due to his financial ability.

Mr. Thompson married Susanna, daughter of Joseph and Susanna (Anthony) Dederer. She was a woman of rare executive talent and Christian excellence. Their children were Alexander, deceased; Juliana, deceased, wife of David R. Hull, of Newton; Susanna Dederer, of Newton; William Armstrong, civil engineer; and Charles Dederer, partner of the law firm of Dickinson, Thompson & McMaster, of Jersey City, who resides in Montclair. Mr. Thompson was exceedingly happy in his home life, and was loved and revered by his family and the community in which he lived.

JOHN H. JACKSON, Plainfield, was born in Rahway, N. J., in April, 1849, read law in New York and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1872. After practicing in Rahway for a short time he removed to Plainfield, N. J., where he died April 4, 1894. He was the first borough counsel of Plainfield, and became one of the foremost lawyers of Union county. He had as law partners the late George P. Suydam, afterward Hon. William R. Codington, and finally W. S. Angleman.

WALTER LEVI HETFIELD, Plainfield, is a son of Levi and Sarah A. (Hand) Hetfield, and was born July 21, 1856, in Plainfield, N. J., where he received a high school education, and where he read law with Van Winkle & Maxson. Since his admission to the bar in February, 1877, he has been in active practice in his native town, which he has served as alderman and city clerk two years each. He was one of the founders and first directors of the Plainfield Public Library, and was for several years secretary and treasurer of the old Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company.

October 4, 1877, he married Eloise L., daughter of John Daly, of Jersey City, who died in February, 1885. He married, second, June 19, 1889, Mary G., daughter of John and Elizabeth Regan, of Worcester, Mass.

ALFRED ELMER MILLS, Morristown, was born July 22, 1858, in Mor-

Madison, N. J., where he has always resided, and is the son of Alfred Mills and Katharine Elmer, his wife. An extensive sketch of his father, one of the foremost members of the New Jersey bar, appears in this volume.

Mr. Mills received his preparatory education at Trinity School in Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, and was graduated with honors from Princeton College, receiving the degree of B. A. in 1882 and M. A. in course in 1885. He read law with his father, at Morristown, with whom he has been associated in practice since his admission to the bar. He was admitted as an attorney at the June term of the Supreme Court, 1886, and became a counselor at the same term in 1889. Mr. Mills is one of the ablest and most prominent of the younger members of the Morris county bar, and in a number of important cases has distinguished himself as a shrewd and talented lawyer. He was corporation counsel of Morristown from the spring of 1892 to the spring of 1894, and is now (1897) treasurer of the Washington Association of New Jersey.

CAPTAIN STANLEY SIMS, Mount Holly, son of John Clarke Sims and Emeline Marion Clark, was born at Emeline Furnace, near Dauphin, Dauphin county, Pa., February 17, 1839. He traces his ancestry back far twenty seven generations to Sym of Yetheram Tower, in Roxburghshire, Scotland, and his wife, Ada, granddaughter of Oswulfe, Earl of Northumberland, whose grandson, Bueth Sym, established himself on English soil, being Thane of Gilles Land, in Cumberland, and in common with his Saxon compatriots resisted the invasion of the Normans and fell in the conquest of 1066. In this line was Rev. John Sim, of Aspatria, County Cumberland, and his wife, Anne Osmotherly, whose son, Launcelot Sim, was born in 1687 and died in 1712. Launcelot's great-grandson, John Simm, born October 24, 1769, came to America in 1793, and married Mary Neale, of Burlington, N. J., July 18, 1797. He died July 9, 1826, at Uniontown, Pa. She was born June 20, 1774, and died July 10, 1867. Mr. Simm changed the final letter of his name into an "s," making it Sims, which style has since been followed by his descendants. John Clarke Sims, one of his sons, was born in Burlington, N. J., February 11, 1807, removed to Philadelphia and there married, December 8, 1830, Emeline Marion Clark, born October 2, 1807. She was a daughter of John Lardner Clark and Sophia Marion Ross; the latter was a daughter of John Ross, M. D., a son of Dr. Alexander Ross, a native of Scotland, and Elizabeth

Becket, his wife. Dr. John Ross, of Mount Holly, was a surgeon and finally a lieutenant-colonel in the Revolutionary war and one of the original members of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati.

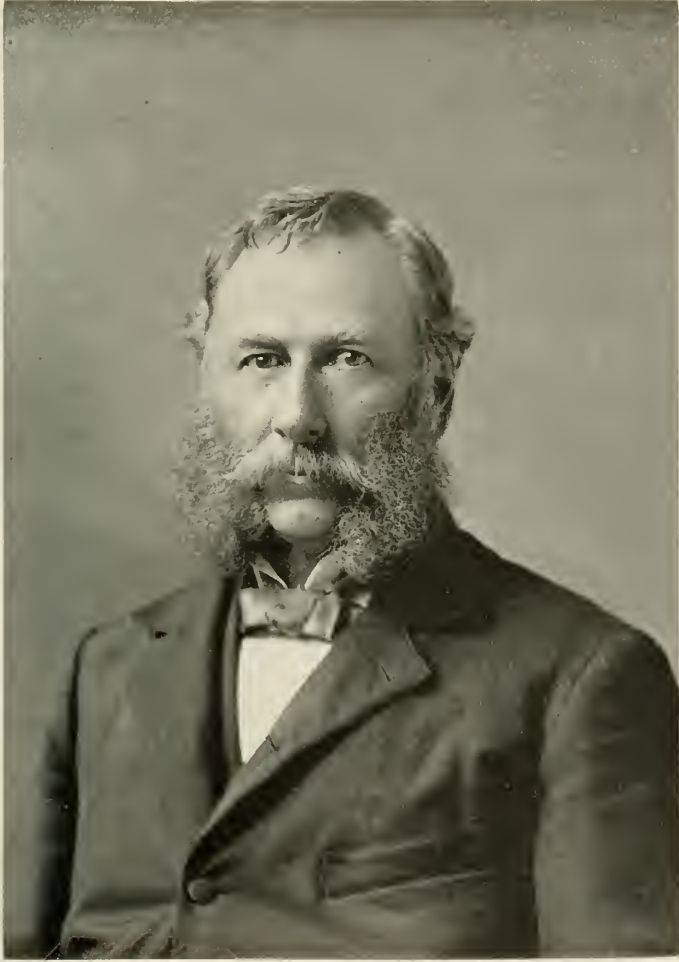
Clifford Stanley Sims was educated at the Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia, and in 1856 began the study of law in the same city, being admitted to the Pennsylvania bar May 6, 1860. He very early developed a taste for literature, especially in the line of history and genealogy, and on July 3, 1861, was elected a corresponding member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. He had become a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania March 9, 1857. On March 4, 1861, he was admitted to the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati by virtue of his descent from Dr. John Ross. In 1862, he published his first book, "The Origin and Signification of Scottish Surnames, with a Vocabulary of Christian Names," and on July 4 of that year he submitted a historical account of the foundation of the New Jersey Cincinnati, with a list of its original members, their successors, and other valuable data. Before carrying out his intentions of publishing this work he enlisted as a private in the 25th Pa. Inf., September 15, 1862, the regiment having volunteered to repel Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania; but Lee having been repulsed at Antietam, it was mustered out of service October 1, 1862. Mr. Sims had been appointed on September 28 captain's clerk on the steam frigate Colorado; he resigned this February 11, 1863, to accept the higher rank of acting assistant paymaster of the United States navy, to which he was commissioned March 10. He served in this capacity nearly a year, most of the time west of the Mississippi. On June 22, 1864, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Ark. Inf., U. S. Vols., but two days later was wounded at Clarendon, Ark., taken prisoner and consequently was never mustered into the service. He was finally released on parole, but was not exchanged until the close of the war, when he resigned, June 10, 1865.

During the period of his enforced non-combatancy he turned his attention to the study of the laws of Arkansas, and on September 13, 1864, Gov. Isaac Murphy appointed him judge advocate-general of that State, with the rank of colonel. At the close of the war he removed to Tennessee, where at Memphis, on August 2, 1865, he married Mary Josephine, daughter of Charles Steadman Abercrombie, M. D., of Roseland, and a granddaughter of Rev. James Abercrombie, of Philadelphia. She survives him and resides at Mount Holly, N. J. Their

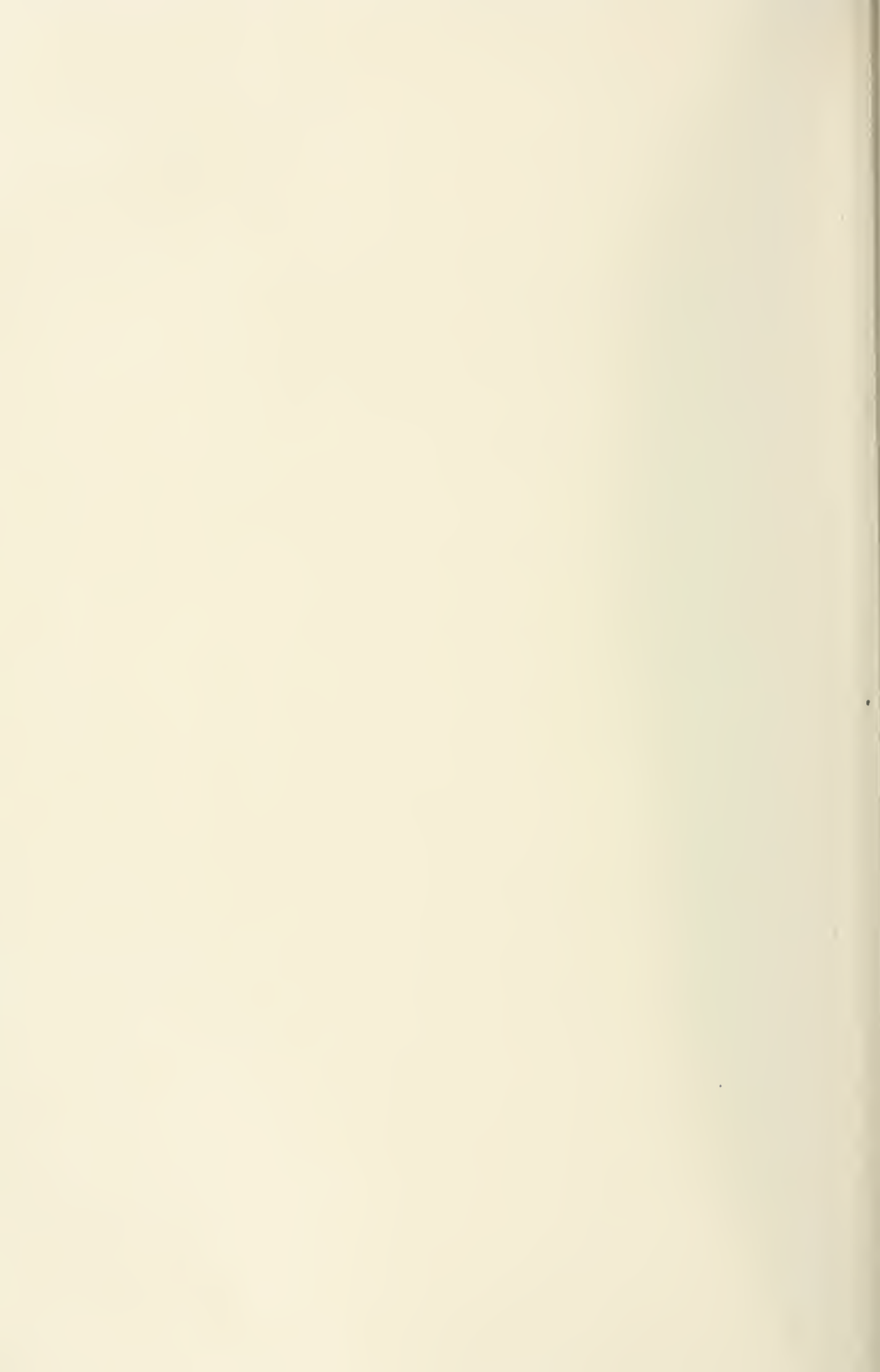
children were Charles Abercrombie, Clifford Stanley, jr., Launcelot Falcon, Ralph Abercrombie (deceased), John Clarke, Thomson Neale, James Ross (deceased), and Ross Brainerd.

Colonel Sims was licensed to practice law in Tennessee in 1866. Soon afterward he returned to Arkansas and settled in Desha county, where he engaged in cotton planting. In 1866 he was commissioned U. S. deputy marshal for Eastern Arkansas; in 1867 Major-General Ord appointed him a justice of the peace, and he was an active magistrate until the completion of the reconstruction of the State. May 10, 1867, he was offered, but declined, the presidency of the Board of Registrars of Desha county. On November 5 of that year he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Arkansas, in which he served as chairman of several important committees. February 12, 1868, he was appointed a commissioner to prepare a digest of the laws of the State, and three days later was named as a commissioner of elections. On March 13 of the same year he was elected a member of the Legislature, and became chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and a member of the Committee on Banks. July 14, following, Gov. Powell Clayton appointed him judge advocate-general, with the rank of brigadier general. On April 21, 1869, President Grant appointed him U. S. consul for the district of Prescott, Canada, embracing Ottawa, and he discharged the duties of that office with great ability and satisfaction until 1878, when he resigned to become secretary of the Pennsylvania Company, and of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, both connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad system. In 1881 he became general assistant in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and in this capacity prepared a series of volumes containing the legislation in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, relative to the Pennsylvania Railroad and its several subsidiary companies. He also spent a number of years in studying and perfecting the legal titles of the New Jersey lines of that great corporation, and having a more accurate knowledge of their charters, leases and grants than any one else, his advice was continually sought in their management. In 1887 he resigned this position and became president of the Delaware Company, which constructed a number of water works in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

In 1878 Colonel Sims settled in Mount Holly, N. J., where he spent the remainder of his life. He was elected president of the New Jer-



LEVERETT NEWCOMB.



sey Society of the Cincinnati July 4, 1883, and held that office until his death, being largely instrumental in making it one of the soundest and most successful bodies of the order in the country. He was also a member of the Council of Proprietors of West Jersey, and the author of a new edition of Noy's "Grounds and Maxims; and also an Analysis of the English Laws," with a biographical sketch of Mr. Noy published in 1870. March 28, 1894, he was appointed a judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals and the same year was licensed as an attorney and counselor in New Jersey. In 1895 St. Stephen's College, New York, conferred upon him the degree of D. C. L. He was a deputy from the Diocese of New Jersey to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal church 1889, 1892 and 1895, and was elected a resident member of the New Jersey Historical Society January 15, 1885, and a corresponding member of the New York Historical Society October 6, 1888. He possessed an extensive knowledge of Scottish ancestry, heraldry and numismatics, and was a scholar of superior mentality and a man of inflexible integrity, great strength of character and warm friendship. He died in Trenton, while on his way to sit in the Court of Errors and Appeals, March 3, 1896, widely esteemed and respected.

HENRY HUSTON, Newton, president judge of the Sussex County Courts, is of Scotch-Irish ancestry and a lineal descendant of John Huston, a linen-weaver who came from the North of Ireland to Sussex county, N. J., over one hundred and twenty five years ago, and settled near the town of Newton. Alexander Huston, one of the children of John, was a successful farmer and for more than a third of a century assessor of the township of Newton, which then embraced a large part of Sussex county. John Huston, one of the sons of Alexander, was a well-known farmer in the same township. His son, James B., the father of Judge Henry Huston, was born in 1818, and held positions of trust nearly all his active life. He was a lay judge of the Sussex Common Pleas for ten years, a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county for many years, a member of the board of directors of the Sussex National Bank of Newton for twenty five years, and for about forty years was engaged in the milling and mercantile business at La Fayette, where he died March 18, 1894. James B. Huston in his long and useful life had dealings with most of the farmers and business men of Sussex county, and there was probably no man in the county

who are widely known or who possessed as large a number of warm friends. He married Martha Kays, a daughter of Thomas Kays, who was a son of John Kays, a Revolutionary soldier. John Kays married a daughter of Benjamin Hull, one of the early farmers of Sussex county, who had thirteen children and one hundred and four grandchildren, and whose descendants may be found in nearly every State in the Union. Judge Huston on his mother's side was a lineal descendant of Henry Bale, who came to this country from Germany about 1750 and built the first grist mill in Sussex county east of the Blue Ridge.

Judge Henry Huston, fifth son of James B. and Martha (Kays) Huston, was born at La Fayette, Sussex county, New Jersey, November 26, 1853, and received his preparatory education at the Blair Presbyterian Academy at Blairstown, N. J., graduating therefrom in 1871. The same year he entered the sophomore class of Princeton College and graduated with honors in 1874. Deciding upon the law as a profession he entered the office of his uncle, Thomas Kays, a leading lawyer of Newton, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in 1877, and as a counselor in 1880. Since his admission in 1877 he has practiced law in Newton, and from 1884 to 1891 was a partner with his uncle and Thomas M. Kays, the firm being Kays, Huston & Kays.

In politics Judge Huston has always been an active and aggressive Republican; for many years he has exerted a strong influence as a political speaker and writer, taking a prominent part in these capacities in every campaign since 1876. His articles in the newspapers have always created wide interest, and on several occasions have contributed largely towards important reforms. He has earned the reputation of being one of the keenest and most effective political writers in northern New Jersey. He is an earnest, fluent and convincing speaker, a man of pleasing address, and one whose literary attainments are of a high order. He has always been at the service of churches, societies and other organizations for lectures and addresses, and is also well known as a ready and bright impromptu speaker.

In the practice of his profession he has met with success; he has conducted many important law cases in the courts of the State, and is recognized as an able member of the bar. He was appointed United States Circuit Court commissioner for the district of New Jersey in 1879, was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit and District

Courts in 1881, and was appointed by Chancellor Runyon a special master in chancery in 1884. In April, 1896, Governor Griggs appointed him law judge for Sussex county to fill a vacancy, and in January, 1897, he was reappointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate for a full term of five years. The lay judges in the several counties of the State were abolished in 1896, and the law judges now preside alone.

Judge Huston possesses a judicial mind and temperament and with his educational training and legal experience is exceptionally well qualified for his position on the bench.

Judge Huston was married September 2, 1878, to Miss Laura A., daughter of William and Mary (Kays) Snyder, of La Fayette, N. J., and a lineal descendant of Benjamin Hull. They have two children: Henry W., aged seventeen, and Frances Willard, aged six.

EDWARD GRANT COOK, Trenton, born in Trenton, N. J., May 13, 1845, was a son of William Grant and Elizabeth (Grant) Cook, and was educated at the academies in Trenton and Lawrenceville, graduating from the latter in 1862. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1865, studied law in his native city with Hon. James Wilson and at Cambridge, Mass., in Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1868, and as a counselor in June, 1871. He confined his activity largely to office practice. He died in 1897.

J. OAKLEY NODYNE, was born in New York city in 1820, was graduated from Union College in 1841, read law with Abel Meeker, of Ballston Springs, N. Y., and was admitted to the New York bar in 1845. He began practice in Ballston Springs, and afterward lived in New York city and Brooklyn. He was registrar and librarian of the New York City College for about ten years, and an alderman of Brooklyn one year and street commissioner of that city three years. He settled in Plainfield, N. J., in 1872, and there he has served as city clerk for a short time, overseer of the poor eight years, and a justice of the peace continuously since May, 1877. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1882.

SAMUEL S. SWACKHAMER, Plainfield, son of Ruliff F., was born at Whitehouse, Hunterdon county, August 7, 1859, received a public school education, read law with his brother, Austin H. Swackhamer, of Woodbury, and Hon. J. D. Bartine, of Somerville, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1894, and as a counselor in February, 1897.

WESLEY SCOTT ANGELMAN, is a son of Abraham and Sarah A. (Tingloy) Angelman, and was born in Plainfield, N. J., October 26, 1862. He was graduated from the Plainfield High School in 1880, and for several years was engaged in newspaper work, and was also associated with Major James B. Pond in connection with his lecture tours. He was graduated from the New York University Law School with the degree of LL. B. in 1891, and became an attorney in June, 1892, and a counselor in February, 1896. He began practice in Plainfield, August 1, 1895, as a partner of John H. Jackson, and since the latter's death in April, 1894, has been alone.

THOMAS BIGGS HARNED, Camden and Philadelphia, is the second son of Henry S. and Harriet Harned, and was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 15, 1851. His father, a wood-carver by occupation, was born in New York of Holland Dutch ancestry, while his mother was a native of Norwich, England. In 1852 the family settled in Camden, N. J., where Mr. Harned received a public school education. His early life was largely spent in self support and in such employments as errand boy, serving a newspaper route, and reportorial work on the daily papers, but meantime he lost no opportunity to study and satisfy his great taste for literature. Deciding upon the law as a profession he took up his legal studies in the office of Charles T. Read, of Camden, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney at the June term, 1874, and as a counselor at the same term in 1877.

He at once entered upon an active practice in Camden, where he soon gained success and won an enviable position as an able and talented lawyer. He rapidly acquired a large business in all branches of civil procedure, and at first was connected with many important criminal cases in Camden county. Later he engaged more especially in equity and corporation practice, which for several years has occupied his principal attention. Among his noted cases may be mentioned that of *Burrough vs. Branning* (the county clerk contest); the *Starr will case*, 2 Dick., 244; the *Westcott will case*, 6 Dick., 315; *Dobbin vs. Cragin*, 5 Dick., 610; the *Seashore Railroad case*, 8 Dick., 673; and *Keim vs. O'Reilly*, 9 Dick., 418. He represented the United States Sugar Refining Company in the erection of its large plant in Camden, and also the Standard Telephone Company, which is establishing a large telephone system in Philadelphia in competition with the Bell Telephone Company. In December, 1892, he was admitted

to the Philadelphia bar, and since then has maintained offices in both that city and Camden.

Mr. Harned is a lawyer of great ability, and during a successful career has displayed fine legal acumen, excellent judgment, and a thorough knowledge of the law. He has long held a high place at the bar. As a Republican he was for several years an active and influential factor in politics, and in 1884 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. He was an intimate friend of Walt Whitman during the last decade of the distinguished poet's life, was appointed one of his literary executors, and at the request of Whitman spoke at his funeral with Robert G. Ingersoll and others. The "Good Gray Poet" was a frequent visitor at his house, and for a long period dined there every Sunday, on which occasions noted persons were present to honor the illustrious guest. In 1893 Mr. Harned and his co-executors edited and published "In Re Whitman," which received extended reviews in the leading journals of America and Europe.

Mr. Harned is a member of several Philadelphia organizations, including the Art, Contemporary, University, and Lawyers Clubs, and of various other historical and scientific bodies. He is also a member of the Unitarian church, and was twice elected president of the Unitarian Club of that city. In his beautiful home at Germantown, Philadelphia, where he has resided since 1893, he has exemplified his taste for literature and art by collecting a large library and many fine paintings. He is a forcible and eloquent speaker, is often called upon to make addresses on public occasions, and has been prominently identified with liberal movements in both thought and action.

In August, 1877, he was united in marriage with Miss Augusta A. Traubel.

HARRY CHASE RUNYON, Plainfield, son of John C. and Harriet M. (Chase) Runyon, was born April 16, 1869, in Plainfield, N. J., where his father was the publisher of the Central New Jersey Times. He was educated in the public schools, read law with Elias F. Morrow, of Newark, and Hon. Charles A. Reed, of Plainfield, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1892.

December 28, 1896, he married Louisa, daughter of Jenio S. Baker, of Plainfield, N. J.

CLARENCE LOGAN MURPHY, Plainfield, son of Rev. Thomas Logan Murphy, an Episcopal clergyman, and Annie E. Mixsell, his wife, was

born in Tannaham, Pa., June 3, 1868, and came with his parents to Plainfield, N. J., in February, 1877. After graduating from the North Plainfield public school he was engaged in mercantile business in New York city for six years, and then read law with John H. Van Winkle, of Plainfield. He was admitted to practice as an attorney in February, 1895.

BARKER GUMMERE, Trenton, son of Samuel R. and Elizabeth (Drinker) Gummere, was born in Burlington, N. J., in January, 1822, and was descended from a prominent Quaker family of Burlington county. His father was a leading Whig, and from 1840 to 1851 served as clerk in chancery, succeeding Stacy G. Potts. Mr. Gummere attended a boarding school in Providence, R. I., and was graduated from Haverford College in 1839. He read law in Trenton with Hon. Henry W. Green, was admitted as an attorney in May, 1845, and as a counselor in June, 1854, and successfully practiced his profession in Trenton until his death, April 19, 1895. He was an advisory master, master, examiner, and clerk in chancery, and acquired a high standing at the bar. During the latter part of his life he was associated with his sons, Samuel R. and Charles E. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel S. Stryker, of Trenton.

CHARLES EDWARD GUMMERE, Trenton, born in Trenton, N. J., February 4, 1867, is a son of Hon. Barker and Elizabeth (Stryker) Gummere, and was educated at Trenton Academy and Lawrenceville School, graduating in 1886. He read law with his father and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in his native city as an attorney February 19, 1891, and as a counselor February 23, 1894.

October 10, 1891, he married Annie Blair, daughter of Rt. Rev. John Scarborough, bishop of New Jersey, and Catherine Trivett, his wife. Mr. Gummere is the attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Trenton.

SAMUEL R. GUMMERE, Trenton, was born in Trenton, N. J., and was graduated from Princeton College in the same class with his brother, Judge William S. Gummere, of Newark. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1873, and as a counselor in June, 1876, and has followed his profession in his native city.

JAMES EVERETT HAYS, Camden, is a son of Addis and Mary (Hancock) Hays, and was born in Burlington, N. J., February 19, 1844. His



Franklin M. Olds

mother was a lineal descendant of Godfrey Hancock, the first settler in Burlington about 1668, coming from England in the ship *Shield*. The Hays family are of French Huguenot descent and are traced to the massacre of St. Bartholomew. At least four of them were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Hays was educated in Samuel Gummere's Classical School in Burlington, taught school for a time, and from 1862 to 1866 was a student at the Hightstown Baptist Institute. In September, 1866, he entered the law office of Robeson & Scovel, of Camden, and while there became a student in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated June 20, 1869, the day his senior preceptor, George M. Robeson, was appointed secretary of the navy by President Grant. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in November, 1871, and began active practice in Camden. In the fall of 1879 he formed a copartnership with Mr. Robeson, which continued until about 1893. Mr. Hays was corporation counsel of Camden from March, 1878, to March, 1884, and of Gloucester City during the same period. He has been counsel for the David S. Brown estate in Gloucester and Camden counties since 1878, was counsel for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in South Jersey for ten years, and represents a number of other large corporations. He has one of the largest civil practices in his part of the State, and is widely recognized as an able, painstaking, and industrious lawyer. In politics he has always been a staunch Republican.

WALTER FOOWOOD HAYHURST, Lambertville, springs from a family of Quakers, his first American ancestor being Cuthbert Hayhurst, a minister of the Society of Friends, of Yorkshire, England, who was imprisoned in his native country on account of his religious activity and came to this country in the good ship *Welcome*, in 1682, to escape persecution. Mr. Hayhurst is a son of Jeremiah and Mary E. (Foowood) Hayhurst, and was born in Langhorne, Bucks county, Pa., September 21, 1856. He received a good common school education, which was supplemented by some private instruction and much reading, and prosecuted his law studies in the office of Charles A. Skillman, of Lambertville. He was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in February, 1880, and as a counselor in February, 1883, and since the former year has been in successful practice in Lambertville, where he served as city attorney for five years. On April 6, 1896, he

was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Hunterdon county for a full term.

Mr. Hayhurst is recognized as one of the best lawyers in West Jersey. He has always been an active Republican, and is especially prominent in the State League of Republican clubs, of whose executive committee he is now a member. He is connected with nearly all the leading social and business organizations of Lambertville, being a trustee of the Centennial Building and Loan Association, treasurer of the Firemen's Relief Fund, etc. He was one of the organizers and is a valued contributor to the Hunterdon County Historical Society. He takes a special interest in genealogy and has written a number of sketches of this character.

November 14, 1885, Mr. Hayhurst married Miss Florence M., daughter of C. Frank and Mary C. (Blackwell) Moore, of Lambertville, N. J.

ENOCH WEISSER RUNYON, Plainfield, son of Squire and Mary Runyon, was born at Green Brook, N. J., February 24, 1825, and died at Plainfield, N. J., March 23, 1889. He was of Huguenot descent. As a boy he was given the rudiments of a good education, and in later life his own application developed a rich mine of learning. He was in many respects a self-made man, becoming successively a district school teacher at Green Brook, Newmarket and Scotch Plains, a journalist, a lawyer and a judge. Entering the law office of Joseph Annin and coming constantly under the tutorship of Cornelius Boice, both of Plainfield, N. J., he was admitted to the bar in June, 1854, as an attorney, and as a counselor in June, 1857. From 1854 to 1859 he was associated with Mr. Boice and from 1864 to 1882 with his brother Nelson at Plainfield. He was at one time, with his brother, John Calvin, owner of the Plainfield Gazette, and was a constant contributor to the newspapers. He was a forcible writer and his arguments for protection, published in the Plainfield papers during the campaign of 1888, were widely copied into other journals. He was a lifelong Republican, being thoroughly identified with the party and its ideas from its organization. He served two terms as a representative to the New Jersey Legislature, in which he served some years later as engrossing clerk. In 1869-70 he was a member of the first two bodies of councilmen elected in Plainfield, and was also the city's first corporation counsel. He was nominated for mayor in 1871,

his competitor being John H. Evans. In 1873 he was appointed by Governor Parker a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Union county, succeeding Judge Green. He served his term of five years in that office in a manner that won the approbation of the bar and of the citizens of the county.

Judge Runyon was identified with the managing boards of several of the institutions of the city, such as the First National Bank and the Dime Savings Bank. He was also prominent in direction of church affairs, being a trustee and deacon of the Park Avenue Baptist church.

In 1849 he married Katharine Webster, daughter of Stephen and Susan Vail, of Plainfield. At the time of his death he was the senior member of the Plainfield bar.

PETER BENTLY, Jersey City, son of Christopher and Eleanor (Althouse) Bently, was born in Half Moon, Saratoga county, N. Y., September 7, 1805, and came to Jersey City about 1825. He first learned the printer's trade, and read law with Samuel Cassedy, being admitted as an attorney in May, 1834, and as a counselor in September, 1839. He was clerk of the selectmen in 1833, mayor of Jersey City in 1843, and one of the organizers of the Provident Savings Institution, of which he was a trustee thirty years, vice-president fourteen years, and counsel many years. He was also an organizer of the Mechanics' and Traders' (now the First National) Bank of Jersey City and the Jersey City Fire Insurance Company, and a director in the Jersey City and Bergen Plank Road Company and the Jersey City Gas Light Company. He practiced law in Jersey City until his death, September 26, 1875.

October 13, 1842, he married Margaret E. Holmes, by whom he had two children: Rosaline H. (Mrs. Thomas H. Tower) and Peter, jr.

PETER BENTLY, JR., Jersey City, was born December 5, 1845, read law in his father's office, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1868, and as a counselor in June, 1871. He succeeded his father in practice, in Jersey City, where he died. He was a trustee of the Provident Savings Institution and a director in the Hudson County Bank, and prominent in municipal affairs.

JOHN WHITEHEAD,¹ Newark, was born in Jersey, Licking County, Ohio, September, 1819. Deprived by death of a father's care, his early

¹ Contributed.

years were passed in the home of his uncle, Hon. Asa Whitehead, a leading member of the New Jersey Bar, practicing at Newark. After receiving a thorough academic education he became a student in his uncle's office, was admitted to the bar in September, 1840, and began at once the practice of law, remaining with his uncle until 1843, when he opened an office for himself. In 1856 Mr. Whitehead was appointed a United States Circuit Court Commissioner for the District of New Jersey. In this capacity it became his duty to investigate complaints for the violation of Federal Statutes. His patience and breadth of legal knowledge made him a most admirable committing magistrate.

During his long practice Mr. Whitehead has never sought political or other honors outside of his profession, the only temptation to which he yielded being the indulgence of his literary tastes. He had a strong sympathy for the colored race, although never a pronounced abolitionist, and took great interest in furthering their efforts to obtain the elective franchise. His lectures on history and philology evinced deep research and great familiarity with those subjects, and valuable contributions have been made by him to the legal literature of his State. The cause of education has always found in him an earnest advocate. He was a member of the "Public School Committee" of Newark as early as 1845, its meetings being held in his private office. In 1851, after the Legislature had enlarged its powers, as the "Board of Education," its meetings were still held at the same place, Mr. Whitehead being its Secretary and Treasurer until 1855. The people of Clinton Township, of which he then became a resident, immediately availed themselves of his devotion to the cause of education by selecting him for their School Superintendent, which position he held for four years. He was, for a long time, Secretary of the State Society of Teachers and Friends of Education, and in the interest of this society spent much of his leisure time visiting different parts of the State, endeavoring to rouse the people to a realization of the importance of furnishing their children with better educational advantages. He was also a prominent member of the American Association for the Advancement of Education, composed of the most distinguished educators and men of learning in the country. When it was decreed by an Act of the Legislature that school examiners should be appointed in the different counties of the State, Mr. Whitehead was selected for Essex County, holding the office until the Act was repealed.

In 1861 Mr. Whitehead changed his residence to Morristown, where,

after years of patient labor and unflagging zeal in building up the public sentiment so as to render its ultimate success possible, he had the satisfaction of seeing the Morristown Library opened to the public August 14, 1876, with every prospect of growth and usefulness. With indomitable persistence he watched over the youth of this institution, and all of its thousands of books were selected under his immediate supervision.

In 1891 Mr. Whitehead was chosen President of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, founded in 1889, an outgrowth of the patriotic sentiment engendered by the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of Washington. During the successive years that he has held that position his genial social qualities and enthusiastic patriotism have largely increased the membership of the Society. In 1893 he was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the National Society of the S. A. R.

Mr. Whitehead is still (1897) in the full practice of his profession, and his hearty greeting is extended to all, whether they are his brother lawyers whom he meets in legal combat or those who gladly avail themselves of his wide experience; whether the client who seeks his aid is impecunious or otherwise; whether beggar or book agent, peddler or patriot, all are welcome to his time and attention, but he does not permit his thorough enjoyment of a passing joke to detract from his dignity when the occasion requires it.

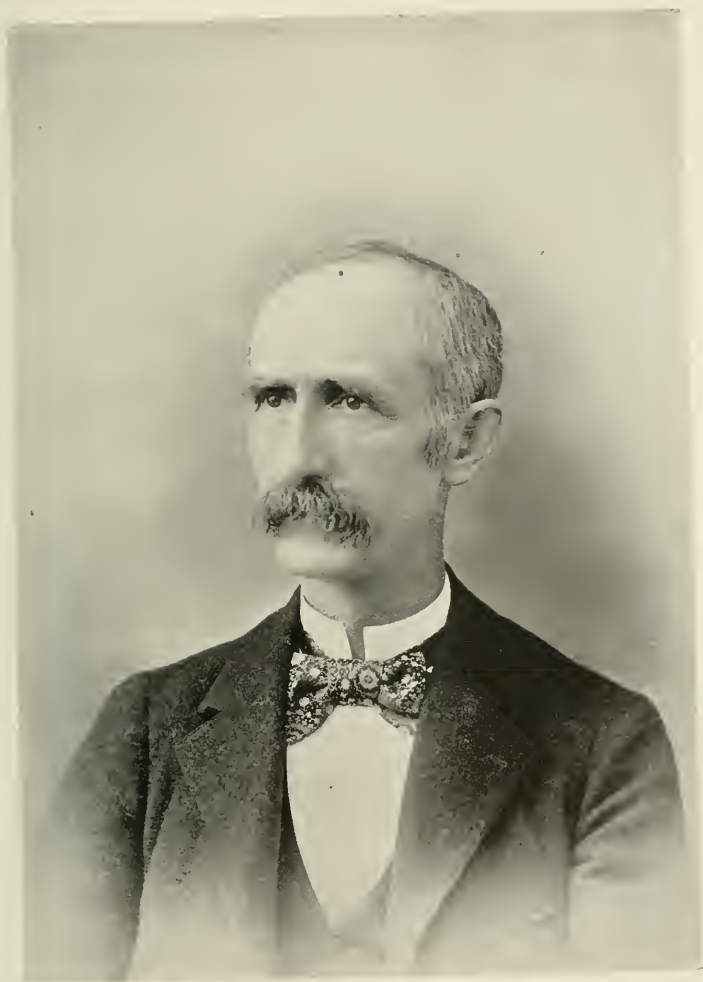
JAMES ROMEYN HOAGLAND, Bridgeton, is of Dutch descent, being a grandson of Christopher Hoagland, one of a long line of Christophers, who was born in Griggstown, Somerset county, N. J., in 1764, and who spent his life on a farm that is still owned by his descendants. Christopher married, first, Petronella Wyckoff, who was the mother of all his children. His second wife was Ann Quick. Peter W. Hoagland, his son, and the father of James R., was born September 10, 1794, in Griggstown, was a member of a light horse company of militia, and died in May, 1882. He married Mary, daughter of Alexander Cruser, who died November 16, 1861.

James R. Hoagland, son of Peter W. and Mary (Cruser) Hoagland, was born in Griggstown, N. J., March 7, 1832, and received his preparatory education at the grammar school in New Brunswick. He was graduated from Rutgers College, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1852 and that of A. M. in 1855, and read law in Trenton, N. J., with

the late Hon. Mercer Beasley, chief justice of the State. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the November term, 1855, and as a counselor in February, 1855, and in the spring of 1856 began practice in Millstone, Somerset county. In March, 1857, he settled in Bridgeton, N. J., where he has since resided, and where he is now the oldest living practitioner.

Mr. Hoagland has practically followed his profession alone, having had but one partner, D. H. Smock, during the first year of his residence in Bridgeton. He is one of the ablest and best known lawyers in South Jersey. Soon after moving to his present home he won recognition at the bar as a strong advocate, whose energy and perseverance equaled but did not excel his learning. On March 15, 1865, Governor Parker appointed him prosecutor of the pleas of Cumberland county, and he held that office without interruption until April 20, 1889, a period of twenty-four years, being reappointed by Governors Randolph, Bedle, McClellan, and Abbett. He also served the county of Cape May in the same capacity from February 27, 1873 to February 27, 1883. Perhaps the case that won for him the widest reputation was that of the State vs. Charles K. Landis, which was one of the most celebrated murder trials in the history of South Jersey. On April 20, 1889, Mr. Hoagland resigned as prosecutor to accept at the hands of Governor Green the appointment of law judge of Cumberland county, to which position he was reappointed by Governor Werts on April 5, 1894, for a second term of five years. His learning, ability, and wide experience admirably fit him for this judicial office, which he has filled with honor and great satisfaction. During his early professional career he also served as city solicitor of Bridgeton for one year and as solicitor for the Cumberland County Board of Chosen Freeholders for several years. He was one of the founders of the Bridgeton National Bank, and for three years a member of the Common Council of that city, and for a long time was active in politics. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in 1876, and is a charter member of Evening Star Lodge, F. & A. M., of Bridgeton. During the war of the Rebellion he served for nine months in the 24th N. J. Vol. Inf. as captain of Co. G, which was recruited in September, 1862.

He was married at Franklin Park, N. J., on the 31st of January, 1847, to Mary J., daughter of John Garretson and Catharine A. Riker, his wife. The ancestors of both the judge and Mrs. Hoagland came from Holland about 1650.



DAVID J. PANCOAST.

ALEXANDER CUMMINGS YARD, Trenton, born in Trenton, N. J., November 26, 1845, is a son of Lieut. Benjamin and Mary (Davis) Yard, and was educated at Trenton Academy and the New Jersey Collegiate Institute at Pennington. His father was born in Trenton in 1807, served as lieutenant of Co. G, 10th N. J. Inf., Taylor's line, and died in the service at Matamoras, Mexico, while acting as military governor at that station. Mr. Yard was clerk of the city of Trenton from 1876 to 1881 and postmaster by appointment of President Harrison from May 27, 1889, to May 1, 1894. He is a member of Aaron Wilkes Post, No. 23, G. A. R., having enlisted and served in the N. J. Vols. during the Rebellion, and being connected with the militia several years afterward. He is past master of Ashlar Lodge, No. 76, F. & A. M., of Trenton, has been for many years secretary and an active member of the Mercer County Republican Committee, and is prominently identified with several other organizations of his native city. January 10, 1865, he was married at Trenton to Sarah S., daughter of Israel M. and Anna (Deacon) Stokes, of Burlington county.

EDWARD ANSLEY STOKES, Trenton, born February 18, 1866, in Trenton, N. J., is a son of Edward H. and Permelia S. Stokes, and was graduated from the Trenton High School in 1884. He read law in the offices of A. G. Richey & Son, of Trenton, and was admitted to the bar in that city, in June, 1890.

CHARLES ELVIN HENDRICKSON, Mount Holly, was born in New Egypt, Monmouth (now Ocean) county, N. J., January 8, 1843, and is a son of Jacob and Mary Mattson Hendrickson. His father's ancestors for several generations resided in what is now Upper Freehold township, in the county of Monmouth, and were engaged in agricultural pursuits; they were of Holland Dutch extraction. His mother's maiden name was Mary M. Davis; several generations of her ancestors lived in what is now New Hanover township, Burlington county, and were of Welsh descent.

Judge Hendrickson was prepared for college at the academy in his native town, and was graduated from Princeton in June, 1863. He studied law in the offices of the late Hon. Abraham Browning and the late Hon. Garrit S. Cannon, successively at Camden and Bordentown, N. J., and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney at the November term, 1866, and as a counselor at the same term in 1869. In January, 1883, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of

the United States. He has been connected as counsel with the leading civil and criminal causes that have arisen in his section of the State during his practice of thirty years.

In 1861 he was clerk of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Burlington county, and afterwards was counsel of the board for a number of years. He served as a member of the House of Assembly in 1868. In 1870 he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas for Burlington county by Governor Randolph, and was reappointed by Governor Bedle in 1875, by Governor McClellan in 1880, and by Governor Abbett in 1885, and voluntarily retired from the office in 1890, having served twenty years. He was appointed by Governor Griggs judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey March 26, 1896, and confirmed by the Senate for a term of six years. He is an able lawyer, a sound jurist, and in every respect worthy of the generous esteem in which he is held and the high station he is now filling.

He is prominent in the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal church, having been one of the lay delegates from the New Jersey Conference to the General Conference of that church in session at Baltimore during the month of May, 1876, and was appointed one of the committee that revised the Methodist Hymnal now in use. He has served in the Boards of Trustees of Pennington Seminary and of Dickinson College, and was appointed by the Board of Bishops as the lay delegate from New Jersey in the Methodist Ecumenical Conference that met at Washington, D.C., in October, 1891.

SAMUEL DUNCAN OLIPHANT, JR., Trenton, born in Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., January 4, 1862, is a son of Gen. Samuel Duncan and Mary (Campbell) Oliphant, and was educated at the State Model School in Trenton, and Washington and Jefferson College at Washington, Pa. His legal studies were pursued at Harvard Law School and in the office of F. C. Lowthorp, of Trenton, and he was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney at Trenton in June, 1887, and as a counselor in June, 1890.

In September, 1892, Mr. Oliphant was married to Margaret S., daughter of Dr. Thomas and Margaret (Stockton) McKennan, of Washington, Pa.

LEVI TAYLOR HANNUM, Trenton, born in Trenton, N. J., April 24, 1849, is a son of Joseph Hannum, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1870. He read law with A. G. Richey, of Trenton, and was

admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1873, and as a counselor in June, 1876. He is special master in chancery and Supreme Court commissioner.

ROBERT GILCHRIST, Jersey City, was born in Jersey City, N. J., August 12, 1825, and read law with John Annin and Isaac W. Scudder. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in 1847 and later became a counselor, and was a partner of Mr. Scudder until 1857, when he was elected to the Legislature. In 1861 he became captain of Co. F. 2d N. J. Militia, and served at the front in the war of the Rebellion. In 1866 he was the unsuccessful candidate for Congress, and in 1869 he was appointed attorney-general of the State, which office he filled with much distinction for six years. He had a large law practice and was highly esteemed. He died in Jersey City in July, 1888.

ALEXANDER T. MCGILL, LL. D., Jersey City, chancellor of the State of New Jersey, was born in 1845 in Pittsburg, Pa., where his father, Rev. Alexander T. McGill, D. D., LL. D., was a professor in the Western Theological Seminary. In 1854 he came with his parents to Princeton, N. J., his father having accepted a professorship in the Princeton Theological Seminary, which he held until his death in 1889. Chancellor McGill thus spent his early life in the midst of the best educational and social advantages, which he imbibed with an eagerness characteristic of his race. While a youth he exhibited scholarly tastes, and rapidly acquired a high standing as a thorough and painstaking student. His chief aim was to master every problem, no matter how difficult, that came to his attention. He was a keen observer, possessed of analytical powers of a high order, and won the praise and respect of both teachers and associates. Entering Princeton College he pursued the regular course and received the degree of A. B. in 1864 and that of A. M. in 1867, and afterward his alma mater and Rutgers College of New Jersey each conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. In June, 1866, he was graduated from Columbia Law School, and thereafter continued his legal studies with the late Hon. Edward W. Scudder, of Trenton. He came to the bar in New Jersey as an attorney at the November term, 1867, and as a counselor in November, 1870. For a few months he remained in Trenton as an associate of his preceptor, Judge Scudder, and then, in 1868, moved to Jersey City, where he has ever since resided.

Chancellor McGill soon achieved prominence as an able, industrious,

and commercial lawyer. From 1870 to 1876 he was the law partner of the late Attorney-General Robert Gilchrist. In 1874 and 1875 he was counsel for the city of Bayonne and also member of assembly from the then First district of Hudson county. He was active and influential in the Legislature, and served on the leading committees. In April, 1878, Governor McClellan appointed him prosecutor of the pleas for the county of Hudson, and in April, 1883, he was appointed law judge of that county by Governor Ludlow. On March 29, 1887, he was appointed by Governor Green as chancellor of the State of New Jersey, and the appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate on the 31st of the same month. His first term expired May 1, 1891, and he was reappointed to the office by Governor Werts and at once unanimously confirmed by the Senate without reference.

The bar of New Jersey is justly proud of its chancellor, whose learning, dignity, good judgment and ability have so long adorned the highest equity bench in the State. He is one of the most popular jurists that ever presided over the Courts of Errors and Appeals, and Chancery. As a citizen, lawyer and judge he is universally respected and esteemed.

NATHANIEL COWPERTHWAITT SLAIGHT, Jersey City, son of Bornt and Ruth (Cowperthwaite) Slaight, was born in Tuckerton, Burlington county, N. J., February 26, 1837, and received his education in the High School of Philadelphia. He read law with Edgar B. Wakeman, of Jersey City, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1858, and as a counselor in February, 1861. He was a member of the New Jersey Assembly in 1860, and a law partner in Jersey City of William A. Lewis from 1863 until his death at Nice, France, February 13, 1868. He was a highly respected citizen and an able lawyer.

LANSING ZABRISKIE, Jersey City, the eldest son of Chancellor Abraham O. Zabriskie, was born in Hackensack, N. J., April 20, 1837, and received his education at Columbia College. He read law with his father and was admitted to the bar in February, 1859, becoming a counselor in November, 1862. He practiced for about twenty-five years, but being fond of travel spent much time abroad.

EDGAR BANKS WAKEMAN, Jersey City, born in Monticello, Sullivan county, N. Y., April 17, 1816, taught school for several years, and was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1840. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in February, 1843, and as a coun-

selor in February, 1845, and served as city clerk of Jersey City from 1845 to 1848 and as alderman and corporation attorney of that city three years each. He was an elector on the Fremont and Dayton ticket in 1856 and the Republican candidate for Congress in 1864. He enjoyed a large law practice and invested heavily in real estate, but the shrinkage in values in 1873 practically ruined him financially.

FREDERICK BEASLEY OGDEN, Hoboken, son of Judge Elias B. D. Ogden of the Supreme Court, was born in Paterson, N. J., July 20, 1827, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1847. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in July, 1850, and as a counselor in February, 1854, and became one of the foremost lawyers of Hoboken, where he served as mayor of the city and judge of the District Court.

JOHN A. McGRATH, Jersey City, born in Ireland on December 16, 1847, came with his parents to America when two years old. He was educated in the public schools and Cooper Institute of New York, and in March, 1864, enlisted in the First U. S. Art., from which he was discharged six months later for disability. In 1872 he became a student at law in the office of Capt. Albert Cloke, and in 1873 was appointed a member of the Jersey City Board of Education. He also read law with Rowe & Wood and with A. Q. Garretson, and was admitted to practice as an attorney in February, 1876, and as a counselor in February, 1879. In 1884 he succeeded Hon. William McAdoo as counsel to the Hudson County Board of Health, and in 1887 he was appointed counsel for the county of Hudson, a position he held several years. In March, 1891, he was appointed judge of the Second District Court of Jersey City. He was a member of the G. A. R., the Legion of Honor, and many other social and political organizations. In 1876 he married Matilda J., daughter of the late Hon. August Ingwersen. He died recently.

MATTHIAS WOLLEV, Long Branch, is a son of Montilion and Cornelia (Maps) Woolley, and was born in Long Branch, N. J., December 10, 1837. He received a classical education, and from 1856 to 1864 taught school in Monmouth county. In the latter year he engaged in the grocery business in his native town, and so continued until December 10, 1874, when he was appointed postmaster of Long Branch. He resigned this office in 1885 and engaged in the real estate and insurance business with C. D. Warner, under the firm name of C. D. Warner &

Co., having offices both in Long Branch and Red Bank. This partnership was dissolved in 1895, and Mr. Wooley continued the business in Long Branch, associating with him his son, Anthony T., under the firm name of Martinus Wooley & Son. Mr. Wooley has been for many years an active Republican, was treasurer of the Board of Education of Long Branch from 1887 to 1891 and a member for sixteen years, and for three years served on the Long Branch Commission. He has also been a member of the Republican State Committee, and from 1869 to 1893 was secretary of the Long Branch Building and Loan Association. In November, 1893, he was elected sheriff of Monmouth county, being the first and only Republican ever elected to that office in that county. He served three years with great credit and satisfaction. He has also been officially connected with the Simpson Memorial M. E. Church of Long Branch since its organization.

Mr. Wooley was married in 1859 to Hannah, daughter of Anthony and Content Truax, of Oakhurst, Monmouth county, and they have three children: Cornelia (widow of James Stewart), Anthony T., and Alfred (Mrs. John H. Davis, jr.), all of Long Branch.

WALLACE McILVAINE SCUDDER, Newark, is a son of the late Hon. Edward Wallace Scudder, LL.D., and was born in Trenton, N. J., December 26, 1853. He attended the Trenton State Model School, was graduated from Lehigh University with the degree of M. E., and spent some time in the works of the Phoenix Iron Company and the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company in his native city. He read law with G. D. W. Vroom, of Trenton, at Harvard Law School, and with Vice-Chancellor John R. Emery, of Newark, where he settled in 1876, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in February, 1878, and as a counselor at the February term, 1881. He served one term as a member of the Newark Board of Education. In September, 1883, he started the Newark Evening News, now the leading daily newspaper in the State, and has since been its publisher. Mr. Scudder was married October 27, 1886, to Ida, daughter of James M. Quinby.

THOMAS W. JAMES, Jersey City, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1812, of Huguenot ancestry, and at the time of his death, in Jersey City recently, was the oldest practicing counselor in the State and the last survivor of the Hudson county bar, when the county was created. His family settled in New Jersey before William Penn reached America, and at the time of his birth was residing only temporarily in Philadel-



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phia. Mr. James was admitted to the bar of this State in September, 1839, opened an office in Jersey City, and soon afterward formed a co-partnership with E. R. V. Wright. He was counsel for the Second National Bank, was one of the organizers and the first secretary and treasurer of the Provident Savings Institution, and was always an earnest worker in the Protestant Episcopal church, taking an active part in organizing all the churches of that denomination in Jersey City. He was admitted as a counselor in November, 1859.

JOSEPH FISCHER, Trenton, born in this State in October, 1853, is a son of Gustavus Fischer, and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1871. He pursued his legal studies at Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the New York bar as an attorney and counselor in 1874, and to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in February, 1880. He is clerk of the Bureau of Labor and Industries.

WILLIAM HOLT, Trenton, born in Washington, N. H., December 6, 1827, is a son of Amos and Sabrina Holt, and traces his ancestry to two brothers who came from England and settled, the one in New Hampshire, the other in Massachusetts. He finished his education at Wesleyan University, read law with D. B. Harvey, of Hackettstown, and his brother, W. D. Holt, of Trenton, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar at Trenton as an attorney at the June term, 1868, and as a counselor at the same term, 1871. He has been associated as counsel with such cases as *Rusling vs. Rusling*, *Summerbell vs. Summerbell*, and others.

MAHLON HUTCHINSON, Bordentown, son of Randal and Mary (Keler) Hutchinson, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 10, 1823, and died in Bordentown, N. J., September 10, 1896. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, his father being of Welsh and his mother of German descent, and from a respectable line of ancestry he inherited those sterling qualities which marked his active life.

Receiving his preliminary education in the Lawrenceville (N. J.) High School he entered the sophomore class of Princeton College in 1841 and remained one year. He then completed a law course in the office of Hon. Henry W. Green, of Trenton, and was licensed as an attorney at law and solicitor in chancery in 1845. He began at once a lifelong professional career in Bordentown, Burlington county. In 1854 he was admitted to the bar as a counselor. Mr. Hutchinson rapidly built up an extensive practice. He was painstaking, honest, faithful to his clients, and noted for his exactitude and attention to details.

For many years he was one of the leaders of the Burlington county bar and one of Bordentown's most respected and honored citizens. He was a commissioner of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, a United States commissioner, and a master and examiner in chancery. In politics he was originally a Whig, and in 1853 he was elected by that party to the State Assembly from the First district of Burlington county. He served with great credit for two years, being a member of such committees as the judiciary, educational, and insane asylum. In 1855 he declined a re-nomination. At about this time he became one of the first members of the Republican party, which he ever afterward supported. In 1860 Governor Olden appointed him prosecutor of the pleas of Burlington county, and he filled that office with signal ability for a term of five years. He was a delegate to the Republican Convention at Chicago in 1884, and was one of the presidential electors for James G. Blaine. He also had charge of many large estates and was always deeply interested in local affairs. In Bordentown he was for many years a member of the Public School Board, president and trustee of the Female College, president and director of the Bordentown Banking Company, and an elder in the First Presbyterian church. He was also a director of the First National Bank of Trenton. For twenty five years he was prominently identified with railroad construction in New Jersey. He was a director of the West Jersey and Atlantic Railway Company and one of the most active promoters of the Pemberton and Hightstown line.

Mr. Hutchinson was married to Ann Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of Col. Hamilton of Trenton, N. J., March 27, 1844. She died August 2, 1845. A daughter, Mary Eliza, died the same year. He married second, February 23, 1848, Amy N., daughter of Caleb Shreve, of Burlington county. They had one son, John P., a lawyer, of Bordentown.

JOHN P. HUTCHINSON, Bordentown, only son and child of the late Mabel Hutchinson and Amy N. Shreve, his wife, was born in Bordentown, N. J., March 29, 1849, prepared for college at the Lawrenceville school, and was graduated from Princeton in 1868. He read law with his father, was admitted to the bar in June, 1872, and since then has practiced in his native town, doing mainly an office and equity business. He is a director in the Bordentown Banking Company, and interested in various other corporations in the State.

December 13, 1872, Mr. Hutchinson married Annie, daughter of Isaac Harrison, of Burlington county. She died July 2, 1884, leaving two sons, John H. and Isaac H. He married, second, November 11, 1885, Alice, daughter of Michael T. Newbold, of Springfield, N. J., and they have three children: Mahlon, Newbold, and Alice L.

MICHAEL T. NEWBOLD, Jersey City, was born in Springfield, Burlington county, N. J., May 11, 1843, was graduated from Yale University in 1865, read law with Frederic Voorhees, of Mount Holly, and at the Albany Law School, and was admitted in this State as an attorney in November, 1868, and as a counselor in 1871. He built up a large and successful practice in Jersey City, where he died March 20, 1890. He was a prominent and active Republican.

FRANK A. FOY, Mount Holly and Philadelphia, was born in Mount Holly, N. J., May 4, 1857, was graduated from Rock Hill College in Maryland in 1877, read law in Philadelphia, Pa., with Earle & White, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar January 15, 1881, and to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania January 10, 1888. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney February 21, 1889, and as a counselor February 24, 1893, and practiced for several years in both Mount Holly and Philadelphia, but recently has transferred his law business wholly to the latter city. He is a prominent Democrat, was for some time chairman of the Burlington County Democratic Executive Committee, became secretary of the American Catholic Historical Society in 1889, and served as its second vice-president in 1890-91.

WILLIAM TALCOTT, Jersey City and Paterson, was born at Fort Plain, N. Y., May 3, 1843, and was a son of William H. Talcott, the engineer who built the inclined planes on the Morris Canal. He attended Phillips Academy at Andover, was graduated from Williams College and from Columbia Law School, was admitted to the bar of Illinois in February, 1871, and for six years practiced his profession in Chicago. He had been admitted in New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1868, and returning became a counselor in November, 1877. He practiced law in Jersey City until 1887, when he moved to Paterson, N. J. In 1882 he was admitted to the New York bar. With Joseph F. Randolph he edited the fifth edition of Jarman on Wills, with American Notes. He died at his brother's in Goshen, N. Y., September 14, 1893.

JOHN M. CANNON, Trenton, was admitted to practice as an attorney in this State in November, 1890, and is a master in chancery.

GABRIEL SCHUYLER CANNON, Bordentown, was a son of the Rev. James Speechy Cannon, D. D., and Catherine Brevoort, his wife, both natives of this State, and was born in Somerset county, N. J., May 28, 1815. Dr. Cannon, his father, received the degree of D. D. from Union College, and for thirty years was professor of theology in the Dutch Reformed Theological Seminary at New Brunswick and for a long time professor of metaphysics in Rutgers College. He died in 1852.

Mr. Cannon received his preparatory education at the Rutgers Grammar School in New Brunswick. Entering Rutgers College in 1829 he was graduated therefrom in 1833, and then took up the study of law with B. R. Brown, of Mount Holly, N. J. He was admitted as an attorney in September, 1836, and as a counselor in 1839, and practiced his profession in Bordentown, Burlington county, where he died April 21, 1886. He rapidly rose to a foremost place at the bar, and for many years was an acknowledged leader. As an advocate he manifested rare good judgment, sound common sense, and keen discrimination, and won universal respect for his great ability and thorough knowledge of the law. He was one of the best advocates in the State. His presentation of the fact and the law in the case, his keen analysis of evidence, and his citations of authorities were rapid, clear and decisive. He was fluent in speech, thorough in preparation, and brilliant in legal strategy. In 1850 he was appointed by Gov. Daniel Haines as prosecutor of the pleas of Burlington county and filled that position with great credit for fifteen years, being reappointed by Governor Price in 1855 and Governor Parker in 1865. In 1853 President Pierce appointed him United States district attorney for New Jersey and in 1857 President Buchanan reappointed him to the same office.

Early in life Mr. Cannon became an active and influential factor in the Jeffersonian school of Democracy, and in 1845 was elected to the State Legislature, where he served with ability and zeal. Later he withdrew from active politics and devoted his time solely to his profession, in which he attained eminent success. In the welfare and prosperity of the city of Bordentown, where he lived, he always took a deep interest and was prominently connected with many of its institutions and enterprises, being president of the Gas and Water Works Com-

panies and a director and counsel of the Bordentown Banking Company from its organization until his death.

Mr. Cannon was married in November, 1839, to Hannah, daughter of Charles Kinsey, of Burlington, N. J. She died in 1875, and he was again married in 1880 to Sarah, daughter of William Biddle, an old resident of Bordentown, who survives him. His only surviving child, a son, is Charles K. Cannon, of the Hudson county bar.

SAMUEL CASSEDY, Jersey City, was born in Hackensack, N. J., June 22, 1790, and was educated in his native town. His elder brother, George, a distinguished member of the Hackensack bar, was three times elected to Congress, serving from 1821 to 1827. Another brother, John, was judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Bergen county, a member and president of the State Council, member of the Constitutional Convention of 1844, and State senator from Hudson county in 1850. Samuel Cassedy removed to Kentucky, where he was admitted to the bar in 1814. Returning to New Jersey he was admitted as an attorney in May, 1816, and the same year became the second lawyer to settle in Jersey City, succeeding James Williams, who was admitted in May, 1812. Mr. Cassedy became a counselor in September, 1833. He was a successful practitioner, a volunteer in the war of 1812, lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Governor Vroom, and prosecutor of the pleas of old Bergen county. He died August 30, 1862.

EDWARD D. GILLMORE, Jersey City, was born at Fortress Monroe, Va., November 9, 1851, and was a graduate of Rutgers College. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1875, and as a counselor in 1878, and practiced with Robert Gilchrist, attorney-general of New Jersey. Mr. Gillmore died in 1890.

LEWIS D. HARDENBERGH, Jersey City, was born in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1803, and was a son of Jacob R. Hardenbergh, who was admitted to the bar in February, 1805. His grandfather, Jacob R. Hardenbergh, was the first president of Queen's (now Rutgers) College. Mr. Hardenbergh read law with George Wood, was admitted as an attorney in May, 1825, and as a counselor in November, 1828, and practiced for a time in Utica, N. Y., where Horatio Seymour, subsequently governor of New York, was a student. Returning to this State he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Bergen county in 1836, but resigned, and in 1840 became prosecutor of the pleas of the county of Hudson. He practiced his profession in Jersey City until

his health failed, and afterward held the secretaryship of the Hudson Mutual Insurance Company until his death in 1857. He was one of the organizers and first deacons of the Park Reformed church of Jersey City. His son, Jacob R., practiced law in Jersey City several years, and removed to Omaha, Neb.

JOHN DUNN LITTELL, Hoboken, son of Richard D. Littell, for many years an associate judge of Richmond county, N. Y., was born at Port Richmond, Staten Island, October 19, 1821, and read law with Chancellor Williamson, of Elizabeth, N. J. He was admitted in this State as an attorney in July, 1865, and was the first settled lawyer in Hoboken, N. J., where he held the office of city clerk. He was a member of the New Jersey Assembly in 1856, and prosecutor of the pleas of Hudson county from 1855 to 1860. He died February 19, 1861.

MATTHIAS OGDEN, Jersey City, a son of Gov. Aaron Ogden, was born in Ellensburgtown in 1792, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1810. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in November, 1814, and as a counselor in February, 1818, and practiced in Jersey City from 1840 to 1848. He died in July, 1860.

FRANKLIN MARCELLUS OLDS, Newark, N. J., traces his ancestry through residents of Vermont and Massachusetts to Windsor, Conn., where Robert Olds settled in 1668. His father and paternal grandfather were natives of Vermont. Mr. Olds is the son of David Osman and Rosanna Hortense (Seaman) Olds, and was born in Port Byron, Cayuga county, N. Y., August 20, 1851. His earlier education was received in the public schools and his preparatory studies were pursued at the Academical High School in Auburn, N. Y. In the fall of 1869 he entered Williams College, from which he was graduated in 1873, taking the highest honors in his class. In 1876 that institution conferred upon him the degree of M. A. In the autumn of 1873 he began his legal studies with Cortlandt Parker, esq., of Newark, N. J. Mr. Olds also took a course at Columbia Law School, graduating with the degree of LL. B. in 1877. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar at Trenton at the November term of the Supreme Court, 1876, as an attorney, and at the same term, 1879, as a counselor.

In 1877 Mr. Olds opened a law office in Newark, where he has ever since followed the general practice of his profession, with uniform and eminent success, giving especial attention to equity cases. His steadfastness of purpose, his integrity, and his close application, combined



Joseph H. H. H.

with his great ability and excellent judgment, have won for him a large legal business, and for many years he has been a recognized leader of the Essex county bar. Seeking no political or judicial preferment, never accepting public office, he has steadily and successfully pursued an honorable career.

Mr. Olds has also engaged with equal success in several commercial ventures and enterprises. As a pastime he has given much attention to forestry, arboriculture, and landscape gardening. He is enabled to gratify his taste in these directions by the ownership of a fine country estate at Mountain Dale, Sullivan county, N. Y., in which locality Mr. Olds's mother was reared, her father, Rev. Isaac Seaman, late of Middletown, N. Y., having been settled there for a time.

On Christmas day, 1878, Mr. Olds was married to Miss Catherine Austin Walker, adopted daughter of S. D. Lauter, of Newark, N. J. She died February 20, 1897, and their only child, Jane Louisa Olds, born September 29, 1879, died November 2, 1884.

WILLIAM YOUNG JOHNSON, born in Blawenburg, N. J., April 14, 1845, was a son of Henry D. and Catherine (Young) Johnson, and a descendant of Ruth Johnson, who came to this country from Germany with two brothers, Samuel and William, in the sixteenth century, and settled in Princeton, N. J. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1865, read law with Hon. John P. Stockton, of Trenton, and was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in June, 1868, and as a counselor in June, 1871. He was assistant to Attorney-General Stockton, his legal preceptor and later his law partner, from the latter's appointment in 1877 until his death on October 27, 1895, in Princeton, where he resided.

JONATHAN DICKINSON MILLER, Jersey City, was born January 22, 1804, in Somerville, Somerset county, N. J., where his family lived for many generations. He was admitted as an attorney in May, 1827, and as a counselor in May, 1830, and was the third lawyer to practice in Jersey City, where he was a prominent and active citizen for forty years, becoming quite wealthy. He died in June, 1867. He married Ann Eliza, daughter of John Van Voorst, a grandson of the Cornelius Van Voorst who is known in history as "Faddy."

WILLIAM CULLEN MORRIS, Belvidere and Jersey City, son of Dr. Jonathan Ford Morris, and a grandson of Major James Morris, of Revolutionary fame, was born at Middlebrook, Somerset county, N. J., Feb-

bury, 27, 1789, and was educated at the Somerville, (N. J.) Academy. He read law with John Frelinghuysen and George McDonald, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in November, 1818. For thirty-one years he practiced his profession in Belvidere, N. J., where for a quarter of a century he was prosecutor of the pleas of Warren county. Removing thence to Jersey City he held for four years from 1849 a position in the New York custom house, and then resumed his law practice. In 1861 he was appointed a lay judge of Hudson county and held that office until his death May 17, 1870.

Judge Morris married a daughter of Adjutant-General Stryker, and their children were Dr. Theodore F., Francis B., and William C. Morris, and Mrs. Jehiel G. Shipman.

RICHARD D. McCLELLAND, Jersey City, the son of a Rutgers College professor, was born in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1824, and for seven years followed the sea, having a mate's license when he began the study of law in Jersey City with E. R. V. Wright, which he finished with Thomas W. James. He was admitted in November, 1851, became a counselor in November, 1854, and served as corporation counsel of Jersey City from May, 1854, until his death August 23, 1868. He was also corporation counsel of Hudson City, prosecutor of the pleas of Hudson county, and an alderman of Hudson City, (now a part of Jersey City), the holding three offices from 1868 till he died. He married Helen Crandell.

JAMES HANCOCK LYONS, Jersey City, was born in St. Mary's Isle Parish, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in October, 1828, was educated in Salem, N. Y., and became a member of the New York bar. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in February, 1856, and as a counselor in 1859, and became prosecutor of the pleas of Hudson county. He died at Hoboken, N. J., November 24, 1874.

ALFRED HUGG, Camden, is the eldest son of William and Keziah K. (Shivers) Hugg, and a lineal descendant of John Hugg, a Quaker and a native of the North of Ireland, who was one of the early settlers of Gloucester (then Camden) county. He was born August 26, 1828, in Mount Ephraim, Camden county, N. J., where his father was engaged in business as a cabinetmaker and undertaker, and when four years of age was brought by his parents to Camden, where his father again engaged in the same business until his death. He received a private school education in Camden and Philadelphia, read law in the former

city with William N. Jeffers, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar at Trenton as an attorney at the October term, 1849, and as a counselor at the June term, 1853.

Judge Hugg has been in active practice in Camden since 1849, and is one of the ablest and oldest members of the bar of South Jersey. His professional career has been one of eminent success. As a Democrat he has always been a prominent factor in the political affairs of his section of the State and on several occasions has served his party with credit and honor. He was city clerk of the city of Camden in 1850, and subsequently served sixteen months as city treasurer, succeeding the late Hon. Thomas H. Dudley. On February 22, 1864, he was appointed by Gov. Joel Parker as State military agent to visit the hospitals in and near Philadelphia and attend to, care for, and report the condition of the New Jersey troops therein. These duties he discharged with great earnestness and fidelity until June, 1865. April 5, 1865, Gov. Joel Parker appointed him prosecutor of the pleas of Atlantic county, which position he held for three years, when he resigned. Governor Randolph, on April 6, 1870, appointed him to the same office, which he again filled for one year. He has also been clerk of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Camden county, and in 1892 and 1893 and a part of 1894 served as counsel for that body. On April 1, 1887, he was appointed by Gov. Robert S. Green president of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Camden, and filled that office for a full term of five years. For five years from April 9, 1878, he was captain and judge advocate of the 6th Regt., N. G. N. J. In every capacity he has been faithful and efficient in the discharge of his duties, and filled the same with ability and distinction. As a lawyer, jurist, officer and citizen he has always been highly respected and esteemed.

GARRICK M. OLMSTEAD, Jersey City, was born in Montrose, Pa., December 8, 1830, was graduated from Lafayette College, and read law with A. H. Reeder, afterward territorial governor of Kansas, and with E. R. V. Wright and J. D. Miller, of Jersey City. He was admitted in New Jersey as attorney in February, 1856, and as counselor in 1868, and died May 7, 1881, after a successful professional career in Jersey City.

BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Jersey City, son of Francis C. F. and Phebe H. (Crane) Randolph, was born in Belvidere, N. J., December

18, 1817, was graduated from Lafayette College, read law with William C. Morris, of Belvidere, and J. F. Randolph, of Freehold, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in February, 1839, and as a counsellor in February, 1842. He practiced in Ocean and Monmouth counties until 1861, when he removed to Jersey City, where he died March 7, 1890. He had at different times as law partners Judge J. F. Randolph and J. F. Randolph, jr., and being admitted to the bar of New York was a member of the firm of Alexander & Green, of that city. He was law judge of Hudson county from 1868 to 1873, and served for two terms from 1877 as judge of the District Court of Jersey City. In 1859 he was one of the organizers of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, of which he was a trustee until his death. He was also a director of the Freehold Bank, the First National Bank of Jersey City, the Mercantile Trust and Mercantile Safe Deposit Companies of New York and the Theological Seminary at Princeton; a riparian commissioner; a member of the Jersey City and State Boards of Education; a trustee of the State Normal School and the Presbyterian Board of Church Extension; an elder in the First Presbyterian church of Jersey City; and one of the organizers, the counsel, and for a time treasurer of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company. In 1861 he was one of the organizers of the Nicaragua route to California.

Judge Randolph was a man who was widely respected and esteemed for his personal, professional and business qualities, and for the interest which he took in every movement promising general public benefit and advancement.

In 1841 he married Eliza, daughter of John B. and Hope Forman, of Freehold, N. J. One of his daughters married Gov. Joseph D. Bedle and another is the wife of Flavel McGee, of Jersey City.

BENJAMIN F. LEE, Trenton, born in Port Elizabeth, N. J., in 1828, is the son of Hon. Thomas Lee, a prominent man in public affairs, several terms a member of Congress and the State Legislature, and a successful merchant in Port Elizabeth, where he died in 1856. Col. Francis Lee, a brother of Thomas, and an officer in the regular army, was a graduate of West Point and a distinguished veteran of the Mexican war. Dr. Thomas Lee, another son of Hon. Thomas Lee, was a surgeon in the regular army, and died in 1838 from disease contracted in the Florida war. The Lees are descendants of the Lee and Alexander

families, of Scotch and Irish extraction, who came to this country prior to the Revolution.

Benjamin F. Lee finished a thorough English education under the tutelage of John Gummere at Burlington, N. J., in 1845, and immediately entered his father's business in Port Elizabeth as partner. Later he succeeded the firm of Thomas & Benjamin F. Lee, and in 1860 retired from the business altogether. In 1863 he was elected treasurer of the Cape May and Millville Railroad Company, and in 1866 treasurer of the West Jersey Mail and Transportation Company. He was also for several years a director of the State Agricultural Society, and for some years has been a director of the West Jersey Railroad.

Like his father Mr. Lee has always been a staunch Democrat and a prominent factor in politics. He was a presidential elector in 1856, served several years on the State Central Committee, as a member and treasurer, and in 1858 received thirty-nine of the forty-one votes necessary to a choice for Democratic candidate for Congress. Afterwards he was nominated for the Legislature in a Republican stronghold, and suffered defeat by three votes. In 1870 he was nominated for Congress from the First district, which that year was Republican by nearly 6,000 majority, but he was defeated by only 1,800. In the gubernatorial convention that nominated Hon. Joel Parker in 1871, Mr. Lee received 118 votes for governor—the entire strength of his district. In 1872 he was appointed by Governor Parker clerk of the Supreme Court, to which position he was reappointed by Governor Bedle in 1877, by Governor Ludlow in 1882, by Governor Green in 1887, and by Governor Abbett in 1892, for terms of five years each, the appointments being promptly confirmed by the Senate, often without the customary reference to a committee. His present term expires November 2, 1897.

JOSEPH WILLARD MORGAN, Camden, is a son of Randal E. and Mary J. (Willard) Morgan, and was born July 16, 1854, in Blackwood, Camden county, N. J., in the family homestead in which the birth of his grandfather, Randal W. Morgan, occurred about 1779. He was educated in the common schools of New Jersey and finished at William Few Smith's classical school in Philadelphia. He read law in Camden, N. J., with the late Judge Charles P. Stratton, was admitted to the bar of this State at Trenton as an attorney in November, 1877, and as a counselor in February 1881, and since the former year has been in active and successful practice in Camden, where he resides. On Jan-

uary 2, 1879, he was appointed a United States Supreme Court commissioner. He is also a special master and examiner in chancery.

Mr. Morgan has been an active and prominent Republican for twenty years, and for a long time has been chairman of the Republican County and City Executive Committees of the city and county of Camden. He was a member of the Camden City Council from 1877 to 1881 and again in 1883 and 1884, and since 1884 has served efficiently as city solicitor. In 1894 he was solicitor for the Camden County Board of Chosen Freeholders. As a lawyer he has won high rank at the bar, has acted as counsel in a number of important city and railroad cases, and during the past twelve years has been the legal representative of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in South Jersey. He is a director of the First National Bank, of the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of the Camden Lighting and Heating Company, and of the West Jersey Title and Guarantee Company, all of Camden; president of the Camden, Gloucester, and Woodbury Railway Company; and receiver for the Highland Worsted Mills Company, of Camden. Under the old U. S. law he was the assistant in Camden to the chief supervisor of elections for about eighteen years.

Mr. Morgan was married October 9, 1879, to Miss Lizzie McCormick, daughter of Hiram McCormick, of Camden. She died April 25, 1884.

JOSEPH ALWARD, Elizabeth, son of Jonathan and Deborah Burrows, was born in Basking Ridge, Somerset county, N. J., July 4, 1828. His earliest known ancestor, Henry Alward, came to New Jersey or Pennsylvania from England about the close of the seventeenth century. One of his sons, named Henry, lived in this State and married Mary Compton. The son of this second Henry, also Henry, of Somerset county, N. J., married Mary Cox, and died May 3, 1782, in his sixty-fourth year. This third Henry's son, also Henry, born March 10, 1761, married Osee, only child of Jonathan Pennington. Henry Alward, the fourth, served in the war of 1812 and never returned home. His son, Jonathan Alward, of Basking Ridge, was born April 17, 1786, married Deborah Burrows, and died October 9, 1860.

Joseph Alward was graduated from Princeton College in 1853, read law with the late Hon. William L. Dayton, of Trenton, was admitted as an attorney in November, 1857, and as a counselor in February, 1862, and since the former year has been in active practice in Elizabeth, having as partners at different times George H. Ropes and George T.



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Parrot. Mr. Alward was a member of the Elizabeth Board of Education four years, superintendent of the Elizabeth public schools three years, member of the City Council one term, and city attorney of Elizabeth four years. In 1877 he was appointed by Governor Bedle the first judge of the District Court of Elizabeth and filled that office one term, or five years. In 1860 he married Martha C., daughter of Ogden and Julia (Kellogg) Smith, of Elizabeth.

JOHN F. BROWN, Elizabeth, son of M. C. Brown, for several years a member of the Board of Aldermen of Elizabeth, was born in that city November 20, 1872, was educated there, and read law with Frank Bergen, then corporation counsel of Elizabeth. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1893, was graduated from the New York Law School in 1894, and received the degree of LL.B. *cum laude* from the University of the State of New York. He has done some very creditable literary work, is a Republican in politics, and has practiced successfully in equity, real estate, and criminal law.

THOMAS SODDEN HENRY, Newark, was born in the city of New York on July 12, 1848, and when six years old came to Newark, N. J., where he received a good academic education. He read law with Judge Lewis B. Woodruff, of New York, received the degree of LL.B. from the Law Department of the New York University, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1869. He served with great credit in the New Jersey Assembly in 1874, and 1875, and declined a third nomination. He was admitted to practice in this State as an attorney in June, 1876, and as a counselor in June, 1879, and soon after 1876 began an active and successful professional career in Newark, where he resides. In 1881 he was appointed judge of the Second District Court of the city of Newark, and held that office about sixteen years. He has achieved a high reputation through his contributions of verse and prose to leading journals and magazines.

JOHN LEFFERTS CONARD, Trenton, was born in Trenton, N. J., February 29, 1872, and is the youngest of three sons of David A. Conard, whose great-grandfather, Thomas Conard (in German Thones Kunders), was the first burgess of Germantown, Pa., and whose wife, Maria H. Lefferts, was a great-great-granddaughter of Peter Lefferts, who built the first docks in New York city, and whose will is the first on record in Kings county. The family on both sides descends from Quaker ancestry, and all their members, including the subject of this

sketch, are numbered among the Society of Friends. David A. Conard came to Trenton about 1870, engaged in the coal business, and died there in August, 1885, at the age of forty-nine.

Mr. Conard attended the State Model School at Trenton and completed his education at Swarthmore College. He read law in his native city with Linton Satterthwait, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the February term, 1895, and since then has successfully practiced his profession in Trenton. Though one of the youngest members of the Mercer county bar, Mr. Conard has already won a good reputation as an energetic and able lawyer, and has probably tried and argued more cases than any practitioner of his age in the State.

LEWIS HENRY NOE, Elizabeth, son of Daniel Hart and Mary (Osborn) Noe, was born in Summit, Union county, N. J., May 8, 1845, read law with Hon. William J. Magie, of Elizabeth, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1869, and as a counselor in November, 1878. He has always practiced his profession in Elizabeth, being a partner of Judge Magie from 1869 to 1880, of Frank Bergen and Joseph Cross from 1880 to 1884, and of Mr. Cross as Cross & Noe, since the latter year. Mr. Noe has made a specialty of real estate law and the examination of titles. In 1874 he married Mary Emma, daughter of Dr. James Bryan, of Elizabeth, N. J.

W. H. SKIRM, Trenton, was born at that city January 17, 1841. When quite young he entered the wholesale grocery house of Forst & Taylor, and subsequently became a member of the firm, which has continued the business to the present time as D. P. Forst & Co. The prosperous condition of Pennington Seminary is largely due to his personal labors and his management of its financial affairs, he having served as its treasurer for fifteen years; he has carried its financial interests through a long period of doubt and debt and placed it on the solid foundation on which it now stands. In 1860 he became a member of Company A, an independent military organization under Capt. William R. Murphy, which later became a part of the 7th Regiment; he served as lieutenant and captain, and declined the rank of major, but accepted the nomination for colonel, to which office he was elected June 9, 1890. Colonel Skirm has been very active in political life, has been twice a delegate to National Republican Conventions, for several years a member of the State Republican Committee, and

chairman of the Republican County Committee. In 1892 he was nominated for State senator, and received the largest majority ever given for that office in Mercer county.

JOSEPH MACKEY ROSEBERRY, Belvidere, was born near Belvidere, Warren county, N. J., December 3, 1852, and is a son of Joseph M. Roseberry and Sallie A. Depue, his wife. John Roseberry, the progenitor of the family in America, was of Scotch descent and settled at Phillipsburg, N. J., about 1750. He married the daughter of William Phillips, the founder of the town of Phillipsburg and for whom it was named. When Mr. Roseberry settled there he possessed considerable wealth and at his death left a very large estate. His brother-in-law was Gen. John Phillips of the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Roseberry, mother of the subject of this record, was the daughter of Abraham Depue, son of Benjamin Depue, a commissary during the Revolutionary war, who married Catherine, daughter of Col. Abraham Van Campen, who was appointed first judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Sussex county in 1761 and commanded a New Jersey regiment in the French and Indian war. Mrs. Roseberry's progenitor in America was Nicholas Dupuis, a French Huguenot, who fled from France to Holland during the period of religious persecution, and thence to America in the ship "Purmerland Church," and settled in New York city in October, 1662.

Joseph M. Roseberry was graduated from Princeton College in 1877, and obtained his legal education in the office of J. G. Shipman & Son, of Belvidere. He was admitted to the bar as attorney at the November term in 1880, and at the February term in 1887 as a counselor, and since his admission has been in active and successful practice in Belvidere. He is one of the counsel in New Jersey for the United States Pipe Line Company and Harry W. Breckenridge in their litigation with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; was also one of the counsel in the trial of Michael Bolak, indicted for the murder of Michael Bolingshire, and was counsel for George Elmer Ike, indicted for the murder of Captain Fagan, and for Alexander Owlzewski for the murder of Simon Barinowski, and has tried several important cases against railroad companies for personal injury and damages to property. He was chairman of the Warren County Republican Committee for several years.

Mr. Roseberry is recognized by his brethren of the legal profession as an able, earnest and conscientious lawyer, devoted to his duties, and worthy of his well-earned standing.

AUGUST 15, 1891, he was married in Belvidere, to Miss Mary Winter White, daughter of Thomas and Rose (Winter) White. They have one son, Joseph White Roseberry, born April 29, 1897.

JEROME A. KIERMAN, Elizabeth, son of Patrick J. and Margaret C. (Kelly) Kierman, was born in New York city April 2, 1871, was educated at the Elizabeth High School, and St. Joseph's Convent at Madison, N. J., read law with Judges P. H. Gilhooly and T. F. McCormick, of Elizabeth, and was graduated from the New York Law School in 1894. He was admitted as an attorney in 1893, and as a counselor in November, 1896, and has been in active practice in Elizabeth since his admission.

THEODORE C. ENGLISH, Elizabeth, a member of one of the old families of Monmouth county, is a son of Rev. James T. and Mary E. (Jobs) English and a grandson of James Robinson English, of Englishtown, N. J., and was born at Liberty Corner, Somerset county, September 19, 1850. He was graduated from Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., in 1873, read law with J. R. & N. English of Elizabeth, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1876, and as a counselor in June, 1881. He has been successfully engaged in the general practice of his profession in Elizabeth since his admission to the bar.

JOHN FRANCIS CAHILL, Paterson, was born May 10, 1857, in Rensselaer county, N. Y., a son of Lawrence E. and Rosetta (Reynolds) Cahill, and received an academic and collegiate education. In 1874 he came to Paterson, read law with James Adams, Z. M. Ward, and William A. Fonda, and at the New York Law School, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1878, and as a counselor in February, 1881, and to the U. S. Circuit and District Courts in June, 1881. He was also admitted to the New York bar in March, 1894.

JACOB C. HENDERICKSON, Mount Holly, born in New Egypt, Ocean county, N. J., January 12, 1855, came to Mount Holly when sixteen, and attended the Mount Holly Academy and Princeton College three years. He read law with his brother, Charles E., and was admitted to the bar in November, 1881, as an attorney, and in November, 1884, as a counselor. In 1881 he married Hannah A., youngest daughter of Hon. Andrew H. Fort, and since then has lived in Pemberton. He is an ardent Democrat, has stumped his county and State in nearly every campaign since he became of age, and was clerk of the Board of Free-

holders one term, solicitor for the board two terms, and was assistant prosecutor of the pleas under his brother one year.

JOSHUA ENGLE BORTON, Camden, son of William T. and Martha (Lu-kens) Borton, was born in Mount Laurel, Burlington county, N. J., November 1, 1863, and received his education in the public schools of his native town, in the High School at Moorestown, N. J., and at the State Normal School in West Chester, Pa. He read law in Camden, with Jenkins & Jenkins and afterwards with Thomas B. Harned, and was admitted to the bar at Trenton as an attorney in November, 1884, and as a counselor in June, 1888.

Mr. Borton has successfully practiced his profession in Camden, N. J., since his admission in 1884, and for several years has held a high place at the bar of South Jersey. He is a Supreme Court commissioner, a special master in chancery, and the attorney for Chester township, Burlington county. In November, 1895, and again in November, 1896, he was elected to the New Jersey Assembly from Burlington county by handsome majorities, the first time by about 2,200. He resides in Moorestown, N. J.

WILLIAM PINTARD, Red Bank, born February 20, 1851, in Red Bank, N. J., is a son of Isaac A. and Catharine (Minton) Pintard, and a descendant of Samual Pintard, a Huguenot, who came from Rochelle, France, to Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, prior to 1670. He read law with Bedle, Muirheid & McGee, of Jersey City, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1878, and as a counselor in November, 1881. In 1885 he was elected to the Legislature, and was journal clerk of the Senate one term and of the House two terms. In August, 1896, he was appointed postmaster at Red Bank by President Cleveland, and was reappointed in January, 1897.

JOHN MAXWELL SHERRERD, Belvidere, born in Mansfield, Warren county, N. J., September, 6, 1794, was the eldest son of Samuel and Ann (Maxwell) Sherrerd, and a grandson of John Sherrerd, who came from London, Eng. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1812, read law with his uncle, Hon. George Maxwell, and later with Hon. Charles Ewing, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1816, and as a counselor in February, 1831. He began practice in Flemington with his uncle, William Maxwell, but in 1818 returned to Mansfield. He became the first surrogate of Warren county and settled in Belvidere in 1826, and died there May 26, 1871. For more than

thirty years he was leader of the bar of North Jersey. He was a prominent Presbyterian, a Jeffersonian Democrat, an old line Whig, and a Republican, and in 1818 married Sarah Brown, of Philadelphia.

SAMUEL SHERREDD, Belvidere, son of John M. and Sarah Sherrerd, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 25, 1819, graduated from Princeton College in 1838, read law with his father in Belvidere and with Judge H. D. Maxwell, of Easton, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania in 1842. From that time until 1867 he followed his profession or business pursuits in that State and in the South. In 1867 he returned to Belvidere, and later was appointed law judge of Warren county. He died there in 1884. In 1847 he married a daughter of the late General Samuel R. Hamilton, of Trenton.

WILLIAM PATERSON, Princeton and New Brunswick, born *circa* 1745 in the north of Ireland, came to America when two years of age, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1763. He read law with Richard Stockton, the signer, was licensed as an attorney in 1769, began practice in Bromley, Hunterdon county, and later removed to Princeton. He was a delegate and secretary of the Provincial Congress of 1775, member and secretary of the Congress which met at Burlington in 1776, and in 1776 became attorney-general of New Jersey. He was also a member of the Legislative Council, and in 1783 resumed practice in New Brunswick. In 1787 he was a member of the convention which met at Philadelphia to frame the Federal constitution and later was U. S. senator one year. In 1790 he was chosen governor of New Jersey by the Legislature to fill the unexpired term of Governor Livingston, deceased, and was re-elected. In 1792 he was authorized to codify all the statutes of Great Britain which prior to the Revolution were in force in the colony of New Jersey, together with those passed by the Provincial and State Legislatures. This occupied his time for six years. In 1795 President Washington appointed him associate justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, which position he filled until his death September 9, 1806. He was an able statesman, an upright judge, and a distinguished citizen. From him the city of Paterson, N. J., was named. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and a trustee of their college at Princeton from 1787 to 1802.

JOHN S. DE HART, Jersey City, born November 5, 1837, at Chatham, N. J., is a son of Albert and Sarah Elizabeth (Carter) De Hart, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1860. He read law with



GEORGE REYNOLDS.

George Gage, of Dover, and Van Cleve Dalrimple, of Morristown, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1864, and as a counselor in June, 1867. He practiced in Morristown till 1868, when he moved to Jersey City. In 1868 he married Madana F. Fuller, of Northbridge, Mass.

RANDOLPH PERKINS, Jersey City, son of James H. and Elizabeth (Kelley) Perkins, was born November 30, 1871, in Dunellen, N. J., read law with Judge John A. Blair, of Jersey City, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1893, and as a counselor in June, 1896. Since his admission he has been associated with the firm of Blair & Crouse.

THEODORE LITTLE, Morristown, is the oldest living lawyer in Morris county. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1841, and as a counselor in February, 1845, and is also a Supreme Court commissioner.

SOCRATES TUTTLE, Paterson, the fourth child of Horatio Tuttle, a blacksmith of Colebrook, Coos county, N. H., was a lineal descendant of John Tuttle, who came with his brother William from England and settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1640. William located in New Haven, Conn. Lieut. Jonathan Tuttle, grandfather of Socrates and a descendant of John, was born in Littleton, Mass., September 30, 1753, and became an officer in the Continental army in the Revolutionary war, being in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. August 6, 1781, he married Catharine Gray, born in Salem, Mass., in September, 1762, and of their children Horatio was born December 29, 1790, and died December 31, 1842. Horatio's wife, Betsey Thomas, died October 1, 1842.

Mr. Tuttle was born in Colebrook, N. H., November 19, 1819, and spent his early life in the village school and at his father's forge, learning the blacksmith's trade. When twenty-one he came to New Jersey and first settled at Blue Ball, Monmouth county, where he taught school from December, 1841, to March, 1844. He then removed to Paterson where he spent the remainder of his life, and where he read law with James Speer and later with Benjamin W. Vandervoort, being admitted as an attorney in April, 1848, and as a counselor in 1851. In 1848 he was also appointed a solicitor in chancery. For many years he probably did more legal work than any other lawyer in Paterson. He possessed extensive knowledge of the law, much natural wit, and a copious flow of language, and was a successful jury pleader. He was well known as a criminal lawyer and civil advocate. From

1873 to 1880 he had as his partner Hon. John W. Griggs. For many years he was counsel for the D., L. & W. Railroad and the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures in Paterson. He was clerk of the city of Paterson in 1851 and 1852, member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Passaic county in 1855 and its counsel in 1853 and from 1865 to 1871; member of the New Jersey Legislature from the Second district of Passaic county in 1861 and 1862, mayor of Paterson in 1871 and 1872, and the Republican candidate for State senator in 1867. He was originally a Whig. He was a member and for many years a trustee of the First Presbyterian church of Paterson and a director of the Old Ladies' Home. He was made a Mason in Paterson Orange Lodge No. 43, in 1857, and in 1860 was its master. Among his law students were Governor Griggs and Vice-President Garret A. Hobart.

Mr. Tuttle was highly respected, and during an active life enjoyed universal confidence and esteem. He was gifted as a leader of men. He died February 12, 1885.

May 23, 1848, he married Jane, daughter of Baltus and Esther Winters, of Paterson, who died June 14, 1849, leaving one daughter, Jane, now the wife of Hon. Garret A. Hobart, vice-president of the United States. In November, 1852, Mr. Tuttle married Mary, eldest daughter of William Dickey, of Paterson. She died August 25, 1869 having been the mother of six children: Charles M., a lawyer of Washington, N. J.; William D., of Paterson; Minnie and Elizabeth M., who died young; Lillian, who died at the age of seven; and Hobart, a lawyer of Paterson. Mr. Tuttle afterward married Elizabeth A., widow of Dr. F. S. Weller, an eminent physician of Paterson and a surgeon in the U. S. Army.

HOWARD TUTTLE, Paterson, youngest son and child of Socrates and Mary (Dickey) Tuttle, was born in Paterson, N. J., on the 25th of August, 1869, and received a thorough education in the public and private schools of his native city. He read law there with Hon. Garret A. Hobart and Eugene Stevenson, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1895. Since then he has practiced his profession in Paterson. When Governor Griggs assumed the office of governor of the State he appointed Mr. Tuttle his private secretary.

MARSH ROSENKRANS, Newton, born September 11, 1843, in Walpack township, Sussex county, is a son of Everett and Mary (Buss) Rosen-

krans, a great grandson of John Rosenkrans, a colonel in the Revolutionary war, and a grandson of Benjamin Rosenkrans, an officer in the war of 1812. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1867 as B. A., and received the degree of M. A. in 1870. He read law with Capt. Lewis Van Blarcom, of Newton, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1870, and as a counselor in June, 1873. He has been director and counsel of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Sussex county and chairman of the Newton Board of Education.

March 21, 1871, he married Martha, daughter of Samuel Van Blarcom, of Sussex county.

GORDON EDWARD SHERMAN, Morristown, born in Morristown, N. J., August 11, 1854, is a son of Byron and Julia (Burnham) Sherman, and a direct descendant on his mother's side of Cornelius Melyn, the patroon, who took up Staten Island under the States-General, about 1642. He is also descended from Dr. Jonathan Dickinson, the founder and first president of Princeton University. The Shermans are descended from John Sherman, who came from England to Watertown, Mass., about 1630. Byron Sherman settled in Morristown about 1858, and for many years was connected with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Gordon E. Sherman was educated in Lausanne, Switzerland, and was graduated from Yale College in 1876 as Ph. B. He received the degree of LL.B. from Washington University in St. Louis in 1878, read law with Frederick G. Burnham, then of Morristown, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1879, and as a counselor in February, 1883, when he was appointed examiner in chancery. He began practice in Newark. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1885.

WILLIAM STICKLES BANTA, Hackensack, is a lineal descendant of Epke Jacob Banta, who was born in Harlingen, West Friesland, Holland, and who sailed from Amsterdam in the ship *De Trouw*, for America, February 13, 1659. He settled in what is now Bergen county, N. J., and became one of the judges of the Oyer and Terminer in 1679. Ian (John) Banta, one of his direct descendants, located at Pascack, in Washington township, about 1750 and died there, being succeeded by his eldest son, Hendrick Banta, who was born May 27, 1749. The latter died February 15, 1803, leaving about five hundred acres of land in Bergen county which was divided among the five sons. He also had three daughters. His son, Henry H. Banta, born at Pascack, September 30, 1784, was

Zachariah by trade, but spent his active life as a farmer and merchant. In 1802 he removed to Hackensack, and, with his brother Tennis, carried on a general mercantile business until his death in February, 1849. He was postmaster of Hackensack for several years, ranked as adjutant in the State militia, was a justice of the peace and by appointment served as a lay judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Bergen county from 1829 to 1834 and 1838 to 1848. He married Jane, daughter of William Sickles of Rockland county, N. Y., who died in 1870, aged seventy-six. She was descended from Zacharias Sickles, who came originally from Vienna, Austria, to Holland, and thence to Curagoa, one of the West India Islands, where he met Governor Peter Stuyvesant, with whom he came to New York and thence in 1655 to Albany. Zacharias Sickles is regarded as the common ancestor of the Sickles family in America. Judge Henry H. Banta had three children: Margaret (deceased), William S. and Jane (Mrs. John De Peyster Stagg), of Hackensack.

William S. Banta was born in Pascack, Bergen county, December 12, 1824. He was educated in the public schools and at the private classical school of Rev. John S. Mabon, in Hackensack, and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1844. He read law with Hon. A. O. Zabriskeo, of Hackensack, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in October, 1847, and as a counselor in April, 1851. He subsequently became a special master in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner. In the spring of 1848 he opened an office in Hackensack where he continued in successful practice until his retirement from the more active duties of the profession in 1868. During this period of twenty years he established a wide reputation as an able and painstaking lawyer. He was prosecutor of the pleas of Bergen county from 1860 to 1868, when he resigned. In 1872 he was appointed law judge of the county of Bergen to fill the unexpired term of Judge Green, and on April 1, 1873, he was reappointed for a full term of five years. In 1879 Governor McClellan appointed him associate judge of the same court, and he served in that capacity until the expiration of his term in 1884.

Judge Banta, on leaving the bench, retired from the active duties of his profession and has since devoted his time largely to the care of his private interests. He is widely recognized for his sound judgment, strict integrity, and knowledge of the law. In educational matters he has been especially prominent. He was school superintendent of New Barbours, Bergen county, under the old law, and afterward was ap-

pointed, with Rev. Albert Amerman, one of the board of examiners for teachers of public schools by the Bergen County Board of Chosen Freeholders, a position he held for several years. In 1862 Governor Olden appointed him commissioner of the draft for the county of Bergen, in accordance with orders of the general government, and in this capacity he carried out in a highly creditable manner the provisions of the order by making an enrollment of all persons in the county liable to military duty. Within a month of the time appointed for the draft several companies volunteered, thus filling the quota required for Bergen county. This was a part of the machinery of the State inaugurated and set in motion by Governor Olden, who was pre-eminently the war governor of New Jersey, and who more than any other man established that system which it was impossible to reverse and which ranked the State among the first in the Union during the entire Rebellion. Judge Banta was also deputy internal revenue collector for the county of Bergen during a part of the war period. He has been a member of the Hackensack Improvement Commission, was for several years president of the Hackensack Gas Light Company, and for a long time was secretary of the old Bergen County Mutual Insurance Company.

On May 30, 1850, Judge Banta married Sarah, daughter of John and Caty Ann (Hopper) Zabriskie of Hohokus, N. J., who died in 1853, leaving a son, who died in infancy. In May, 1861, he married her sister, Adelia, who died in 1869. March 16, 1876, he was married to Jane Anne, daughter of Abraham H. and Maria (Anderson) Berry of Hackensack, and a lineal descendant of John Berry, one of the original patentees of Bergen county.

HENRY COOPER PITNEY, JR., Morristown, son of Henry C. and Sarah Louisa (Halsted) Pitney, was born August 6, 1856, in Morristown, N. J., and was educated at the academy and a classical school in his native place. He entered Princeton College in September, 1874, and was graduated as B. A. in June, 1877, and in 1880 received the degree of M. A. He read law in Morristown with Pitney & Youngblood, was admitted as an attorney in June, 1880, and as a counselor in February, 1884.

In 1880 he began practice with Pitney & Youngblood, and in 1885 formed a copartnership with his father, who went on the chancery bench in 1889. Since then he has been associated with his brother Mahlon. Mr. Pitney is secretary of the Washington Association of

New Jersey at Morristown. June 17, 1891, he married Laura Grace Putnam Wood, daughter of Julia A. and the late Andrew J. Wood, formerly of Orange, N. J.

JESSE ANDERSON, Jersey City, born February 25, 1868, in Glasgow, Scotland, is a son of Peter and Helen (Smith) Anderson, and came to America with his parents in 1869. He was graduated from the Jersey City High School in 1885, read law with the late James Flemming, was graduated as LL.B. from the law department of the University of New York City in 1893, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1889, and as a counselor in June, 1892.

GEORGE W. FLAECKE, JR., Jersey City, son of George W. and R. Louise (Smith) Flaecke, was born in Jersey City, October 6, 1874, was graduated from the New York Law School in 1894, read law in Jersey City with Vredenburg & Garretson, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1895.

WALTER HAUSTED CONDICT, Jersey City, born June 21, 1871, in Newark, N. J., is the son of Rev. Walter and Adelaide (Burnet) Condict, attended the Lawrenceville School, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1893. He read law at the New York Law School and with Randolph, Condict & Black, of Jersey City, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1896.

JACOB WILLARD DE VOE, Paterson, born January 27, 1861, at Saddle River, Bergen county, N. J., is a son of Rev. Ephraim and Anna B. (Crouse) De Voe, and was educated at Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. He read law with Z. M. Ward, of Paterson, and at Columbia Law School, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1890, and as a counselor in February, 1893.

JOHN RUNKLE EMERY, Newark, born in Flemington, N. J., July 6, 1842, is a son of William P. and Ann (Runkle) Emery, and attended private school in his native town. He prepared for college at Rev. Dr. Scudder's private school in Lambertville, graduated from Princeton in 1861, at the age of nineteen, and then began the study of law. In August, 1862, he went to the front with the 15th N. J. Vols., and was discharged out of service in February, 1863. He resumed his law studies, entered Harvard Law School in September, 1863, remaining there one year, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1865, and as a counselor in February, 1868. He first formed a partnership



Isaac Romanie

Isaac Romanie

with Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet in Flemington, but one year later (1866) went to Trenton and became associated with ex-Senator Richey. In 1875 he removed to Newark, where he practiced until his appointment as vice chancellor, achieving eminent success and a wide reputation. He became an advisory master in chancery by appointment of Chancellor McGill, who on January 29, 1895, also appointed him vice-chancellor to succeed A. V. Van Fleet, deceased. Mr. Emery resides in Morristown.

He was married October 6, 1885, to Alla Mackie, daughter of James S. and Annie Robb Mackie, of Newark. Their children are Alla, John, Steuart, and Theodore.

WILLIAM W. WATSON, Passaic, born March 1, 1869, in Passaic, N. J., is a son of Thomas R. and Caroline (Rand) Watson, was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and Columbia Law School, read law with Eugene Emley and William Nelson, of Paterson, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1892, and as a counselor in November, 1895. In August 1896, he was appointed *ad interim* by Governor Griggs as judge of the District Court of Passaic, and in February, 1897, was re-appointed for a full term of five years.

REUBEN M. HART, Hackensack, born in Montreal, Can., was educated at Nicolet and Jesuit Colleges, was graduated from McGill University, and read law in Canada with Judge Cornwallis Munn and Sir James Rose. He was admitted to the Montreal bar, and, finally, in 1882, settled in Hackensack, N. J. He was for seven years the official stenographer of the Second judicial district of New Jersey. He was admitted as an attorney in this State in June, 1889, and as a counselor in June, 1892.

GEORGE W. FLAACK, Jersey City, was born in New York city March 12, 1850, was graduated from Columbia Law School, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1875.

WILLIAM BUDD DEACON, Mount Holly, born near Rancocas, N. J., November 19, 1837, read law with Hon. John C. Ten Eyck, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1859. He was clerk of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Burlington county from 1861 to 1866, was deputy United States marshal under his father from 1861 to 1868, when the latter died, and he was appointed United States marshal by Justice Green to serve out the unexpired term, which ended in May,

1866. He was United States collector of Internal Revenue from 1866 to 1869, held a position in the State treasurer's office from 1871 to 1875, and was elected to the Assembly in 1877 and 1878 and later to the State Senate.

February 20, 1882, he was appointed United States marshal by President Arthur and served till April 20, 1886, and on March 20, 1889, he was again appointed for a full term of four years. He continued in practice in Mount Holly, when not interrupted by official duties, till about 1890, when he gave up law and engaged in the coal business. He has always been an active and prominent Republican.

GEORGE WALKER JENKINS, Morristown, was born in Catasauqua, Pa., entered Yale College, and was graduated in 1870. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1874, and as a counselor in February, 1880. He has served as counsel to the Board of Freeholders, and was elected to the Legislature for the terms of 1883, 1884 and 1885.

ALAN G. SAYRE, Newark, born in Morristown, N. J., February 8, 1821, is a son of William and Hannah A. (Guerin) Sayre, and read law with Hon. Ira C. Whitehead, of Morristown. He was admitted as an attorney in May, 1843, and as a counselor in January, 1847. He practiced in Morristown till 1853, when he became assistant superintendent of the Morris and Essex (now the D., L. & W.) Railroad, which position he held till 1869. He has resided in Newark since 1853, where he served as city attorney three years.

D. CORNER ALLINSON, Trenton, born April 29, 1827, in Burlington City, N. J., is a son of David Allinson, a prominent publisher of legal, literary and theological works, including an English and Classical Dictionary in 1813 and the New Jersey Law Register (vols. 3 and 4). David was a son of Samuel Allinson, of Burlington, who compiled and published the first General Assembly Acts of New Jersey in 1776. D. C. Allinson was educated in Burlington under John Gummere, at Fane Hampton, Mass., and at Amenia Seminary in Dutchess county, N. Y. He read law in Trenton with Egbert H. Grandin and Edward T. Green, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1863.

CHARLES C. BABCOCK, Atlantic City, born July 26, 1873, at May's Landing, N. J., is a son of Theodore and Caroline (Barrett) Babcock, and read law with Samuel D. Hoffman, of Atlantic City. He was admitted as an attorney in February, 1895.

ABRAHAM VAN DOREN VAN FLEET,¹ Flemington, for nearly twenty years vice-chancellor, was descended on both sides from Holland Dutch ancestors, his American progenitor, Frederic Van Vleet, settling in Centerville, Hunterdon county, N. J., in 1710. His mother was a member of the distinguished Ten Broeck family, of the Catskills, in New York, which included Abraham Van Vechten, a famous lawyer of that State. Mr. Van Vleet was born in Hillsboro township, Somerset county, N. J., January 6, 1831, on his father's farm, and lived there until the death of his father six years later, when he went to reside with his maternal grandfather, also a farmer. Afterward he entered the printing office of Mr. Baldwin, of Somerville, and not only learned the trade of printer, but also contributed articles to the weekly newspapers and attended a debating club in which Rev. T. De Witt Talmage and other distinguished men also received some of their preliminary training. At this time Hon. William L. Dayton and Gov. Peter D. Vroom were leaders of the Somerset county bar, and it is said that Mr. Van Vleet's choice of the law as a profession was the result of hearing Mr. Dayton deliver one of his characteristically powerful speeches before a jury. When seventeen he began his legal studies with Hugh M. Gaston, of Somerville, and in order to support himself also taught school at Ringoes, in Hunterdon county. He was admitted to the bar at the November term, 1852, and at once commenced the practice of law at Flemington, N. J., where he shortly afterward married Miss Elizabeth Bonnell, daughter of Charles Bonnell, a prominent citizen of the town. He became a counselor at law in June, 1858.

He soon acquired a large and varied practice, laid the foundation of that thorough knowledge of pleading and practice which made him an easy leader in these branches during his whole career, and within ten years after his admission divided with Hon. Bennet Van Syckel the honors of the leadership of the Hunterdon county bar. He also became a strong Abolitionist. One of his first noted cases was that of State vs. Delaware Township, 33 N. J. L. (4 Vroom), 450, in which his clients, who paid more than half the taxes of the township, contested the validity of a township resolution which, at the time of the first draft or conscription of the civil war, when commutation was allowed, provided that the taxpayers of the township should be taxed to pay the commutation, but that if the drafted men went to service or procured

¹ Adapted principally from an article published in the New Jersey Law Journal for March, 1895.

a substitute he should be allowed nothing. The Supreme Court sustained the assessment, but it was reversed by the Court of Appeals. In this case Mr. Van Fleet was associated with Attorney-General Frelinghuysen, who conceived so high an opinion of his abilities that he afterward gave him his warmest support for judicial position. Mr. Van Fleet was also one of the leading counsel in the celebrated Vanderwey case, in which his clients were successful in the court of last resort. This case was the first appeal ever allowed from the decree of the ordinary. Soon afterward—in May, 1875—he was appointed by Chancellor Runyon to fill the vacancy in the vice-chancellorship caused by the resignation of Vice-Chancellor Amzi Dodd, the first incumbent of the office, which had been created by an act of 1871. In May, 1882, he was reappointed by Chancellor Runyon for a second term, with the hearty and spontaneous approval of the bar and public. In May, 1887, on the retirement of Chancellor Runyon, he tendered his resignation to Chancellor McGill, who accepted it, but immediately appointed him for a full term of seven years. In October, 1889, he received the appointment of vice-ordinary and in May, 1894, he was for the fourth time appointed vice-chancellor, and he continued to fill both offices until his death, which occurred in Newark, N. J., December 25, 1894.

On leaving the practice of the law to enter upon his duties as judge, Mr. Van Fleet wrote a letter to Dr. Mott, his pastor, which contained these words: "I feel deeply the responsibilities of such decisions, and ask you, as my pastor, to pray that I may ever be guided by our Heavenly Father so as to do that which will best secure the rights of all." No words could better portray his true Christian spirit, his noble manhood, and his judicial mind. The deep fervor of this prayer shone through his whole life ever afterward. He held a seat upon the equity bench longer than any other judge in the State, having been appointed four times to his office, and being near the completion of his twentieth year of continuous service. More than four hundred of his opinions have been published, and it is conceded that not one of them lack that fine literary polish which characterized his every utterance. They have always been noted for their clear, precise, and forcible statements of legal principles. Their learned and scholarly character were recognized by the colleges of Lafayette, Rutgers, and Princeton, which successively conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on this graduate of the common schools. Throughout his whole career the strong and in-

tense personality of the man was paramount, giving a tone to his administration of the high powers of his office, which came to be recognized by the public as well as by the bar and litigants. "The people of the State came also to recognize, and with peculiar deference, his love of right, his independence, his integrity, his learning, and the skill, justice, and force with which he wielded the powerful remedies through which equity jurisprudence prevents wrong." And with his advancing years of life and service he came to rest securely on the confidence and respect of the profession and the public, and the strong traits of his character were more and more illumined by a benignity and kindness which gave him a strong hold upon the affections of the bar. His strength of mind, his force of character, and his marked personality were not the result of chance or accident, but were rather the result of a natural and gradual development, in which, from early youth, all his mental and moral powers were devoted to the pursuit of a profession which he loved, because its end and object was to aid in the furtherance of justice. And after he was elevated to the bench, where he could himself administer justice, this love of his profession broadened into a deep a strong love of justice for itself alone.

The Newark Daily Advertiser, in announcing his death, very accurately reflected the opinion of the lawyers of New Jersey, as follows:

"Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet was the most distinguished equity judge in the State. He was absolutely incorruptible, and fearless in the discharge of his duties. His friendships were warm and sincere, and his death is an irreparable loss to the court, to the bar, and to the people of the State. He was generous, kind, and hospitable, inheriting these traits from his Holland ancestors, who for many years before him lived in the counties of Somerset and Hunterdon. . . . His fine personality, his clear, broad intellect, his marvelous legal skill, his mastery of his own profession, his wide and generous sympathy, his high sense of duty, and his integrity—all these superb qualities attracted to him friendship, admiration, esteem, and honor."

WILLIAM REUBEN CODINGTON, Plainfield, is a son of George W. and Jane (Codington) Codington, and was born in Mount Horeb, Somerset county, N. J., February 26, 1853. He was educated in the State Normal and Model Schools in Trenton, read law with Suydam & Jackson, of Plainfield, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1883. Since then he has been in active and successful practice in Plainfield, N. J.,

becoming one of the leaders of the Union county bar. For several years he was in partnership with John H. Jackson, the successor of the firm of Snyder & Jackson, and since Mr. Jackson's death in April, 1894, he has practiced alone. He is therefore the successor of his legal preceptors, who for many years were eminent lawyers in that part of the State.

Mr. Codrington was city judge of Plainfield from 1889 to 1893, and since then has served as attorney for Union county. He was counsel for the executors in the noted Lee will case and in many other important litigations; is counsel for several municipal and other corporations; and is chairman of the Plainfield City Executive Republican Committee. In 1895 and again in 1896 he was elected to the New Jersey Assembly, where he was twice a member of the Judiciary Committee and during the session of 1897 chairman of the Committee on Elections. For about ten years he has been a director of the American Mutual Insurance Company of Plainfield. He is also a director of the First National Bank of that city; one of the board of managers of the Plainfield Board of Trade; a director, the counsel, and one of the organizers of the Plainfield Building and Loan Association; and a trustee of the First M. E. church of Plainfield.

On Thanksgiving day, 1883, he was married to Rachel Runyon, only child of Isaac S. Runyon, of Millington, N. J.

PHILADELPH B. PIERSON, Morristown, born in Morristown, N. J., December 30, 1851, is a son of Edward Pierson and Anna M. Sayre, his wife, and received a select school education. He read law with Charles E. Pierson and Pitney & Youngblood, of Morristown, and came to the bar as an attorney in June, 1877, and as a counselor in June, 1880. He was married June 4, 1884, to Antoinette Smith Freeman, daughter of Rev. James M. Freeman and Juliette, his wife. Mr. Pierson is a Supreme Court commissioner and a special master and examiner in chancery.

CHARLES EDWARD PIERSON, Morristown, son of Edward Pierson and Anna M. Sayre, his wife, was born June 27, 1847, in Morristown, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1868. He read law with Pitney & Youngblood, of Morristown, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1871, and as a counselor in June, 1874. He practiced in Morristown until his death, February 24, 1875.

JOHN K. EWCYNSKI, Elmhurst, son of James R. English, was born in



JOSEPH M. ROSEBERRY.



Elizabeth, N. J., read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1896.

JAMES W. FIELD, Orange, only child of James and Lydia Lindsley Field, was born September 1, 1831. He is descended from Robert Field, of England, who was a patentee at Flushing, L. I., in 1645. He read law with Philip Kingsley and John L. Blake, of Orange, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1855, and as a counselor in November, 1871. October 15, 1856, he married Josephine, daughter of Joseph and Ann M. Embury Kissam, and has two children, Joseph Kissam and Lizzie Embury. Mr. Field is a Democrat, and has been a member of the vestry of St. Mark's Episcopal church of Orange since 1865.

JOSEPH KISSAM FIELD, Orange, was admitted as an attorney in June, 1879, and as a counselor in June, 1883.

WILLIAM R. RYAN, Passaic, born June 17, 1872, in Passaic, N. J., is a son of William and Elizabeth (Meade) Ryan, read law with the late Edward C. Moore, of Passaic, and at the New York Law School, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1895. He was a justice of the peace for several years and is now a member of the Passaic Board of Education.

CHARLES F. HILL, Newark, born in Limerick, York county, Me., June 26, 1822, read law with his uncle, Joshua Hill, a partner of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, and was admitted to the bar of Maine in 1845. He began practice in Searsport, Me., whence he removed in 1851 to Wolfboro, N. H., where he was for seven years superintendent of schools. In September, 1865, he came to Newark, N. J., and in 1866 was admitted to the bar of this State. He thereafter practiced his profession in Newark.

CHARLES E. HILL, Newark and New York city, son of Charles F., and a native of Wolfboro, N. H., received an academic education, read law in Newark with his father, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1873. He was for many years his father's law partner, and for some time a member of the Newark Board of Education.

FRANK E. PELLETT, Paterson, born September 26, 1859, in Pelletstown, near Newtown, N. J., is a son of Stephen J. and Margaret (McCoy) Pellett, and of French Huguenot descent. He attended

Blauvelt Presbyterian Academy, was graduated from Lafayette College in 1881, read law in Easton, PA., and later in Passaic with Thomas M. Moore, and in Paterson with William Pennington, and was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1884. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1884, and as a counselor in February, 1888.

WILLIAM LEWIS DAYTON, Trenton, is descended from one of the most distinguished early families of New Jersey, and was born in Trenton on the 17th of April, 1839. His father was Hon. William Lewis Dayton, United States minister to France from March, 1861, till his death December 1, 1864. His mother was Margaret E. Van Der Veer.

Mr. Dayton received his preparatory education at Trenton Academy, and was graduated from Princeton College with honors in 1858. For two years thereafter he read law with his father, who was at that time one of the most distinguished members of the Trenton bar. In 1861 he accompanied his father to Paris and served as assistant secretary of the American Legation there until 1865, when he returned to Trenton and resumed his law studies under the late Hon. Peter D. Vroom. He was admitted to practice as an attorney in June, 1866, and as a counselor in June, 1869, and since his admission to the bar has actively followed his profession in his native city. He was Private Secretary to Gov. Marcus L. Ward in 1866-69, was president of the Trenton Common Council from 1876 to 1879, and city solicitor of Trenton in 1879-81 and 1888-89. From 1882 to 1885 he was U. S. minister to The Hague, and in 1896 he was appointed by Governor Griggs as a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals for a full term of six years. He is counsel and has long been a director of the Trenton Banking Company; is a manager and the legal adviser of the Trenton Saving Fund Society; was one of the organizers and is president of the new Mercer Hospital, of Trenton. For several years he was also a member of the Board of Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton.

Judge Dayton was married December 27, 1894, to Miss H. Maria, daughter of Gen. Robert F. and Anna Margaretta (Potter) Stockton, of Trenton, N. J.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS QUAYLE, Morristown, born October 15, 1854, in Whiggam, Morris county, N. J., is a son of Thomas M. and Charlotte A. (Mallock) Quayle, read law with the late Augustus W. Cutler, of Morristown, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1875, and in November, 1881, as a counselor. In 1887 he was appointed post-

master of Morristown and served four years. He has also been deputy county clerk, member of the Board of Aldermen of Morristown two years, and counsel for the Morris County Board of Freeholders some time. In 1894 he was elected mayor of Morristown and was re-elected in 1896. He is also receiver of the Whippany River Railroad Company. In 1886 he married Carrie E. Cook, daughter of Stephen B. Cook, of Morris county.

HOLLOWAY W. HUNT, Schooley's Mountain, is a grandson of Rev. H. W. Hunt, and a son of Rev. H. Whitefield Hunt, jr., and Amanda Hann, his wife. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1863, and as a counselor in February, 1879, and is a special master in chancery.

ROBERT E. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth, born December 20, 1837, in Elizabeth, N. J., is a son of Francis B. and Elizabeth (Phelps) Chetwood, was graduated from Princeton College in 1858, read law with his father and William J. Magie, and was admitted in June, 1861, as an attorney, and as a counselor in June, 1864. He practiced with his father till the latter's death January 20, 1875, and since then has been alone. He was city attorney of Elizabeth from 1874 to 1880. He married a daughter of Captain John McGowan, of the U. S. Revenue Marine service, who had command of the "Star of the West," which received the first shots from Fort Sumter in 1861. Mr. Chetwood is of the fourth successive generation of lawyers of his family in Elizabeth.

BENJAMIN W. ELLICOTT, Dover, born February 27, 1852, in Baltimore, Md., is a son of Benjamin H. and Mary Ann (Warford) Ellicott, and a grandson of Jonathan Ellicott, of Ellicott City, Md. He read law with Edward P. Conklin, of Flemington, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1880, and as a counselor in February, 1896. He was admitted to the bar of Dakota in December, 1882, and to the Minnesota bar in Polk county in June, 1883.

AARON DICKINSON WOODRUFF, Trenton, eldest son of Elias, was born in Elizabeth, N. J., September 12, 1762, was graduated from Princeton in 1779, and was admitted in 1784. He was a member of the Legislature from old Hunterdon county, was elected attorney-general in 1793, and served, except one year, till his death, June 24, 1817. He was grand master of the Grand Lodge of F. & A. M., of New Jersey. He married a daughter of Col. Thomas Lowrey, of the Revolution.

ROBERT ALLEN, JR., Red Bank, born in New York city, March 1, 1824, is a son of Charles G. and Catharine (Trafford) Allen, was graduated from Princeton College in 1846, read law with Peter Vredenburg, of Freehold, and was admitted as an attorney in July, 1848, and as a counselor in February, 1854. He has always practiced in Red Bank. He was school superintendent of Shrewsbury township for several years, was for five years prosecutor of the pleas of Monmouth county, and was admitted to the U. S. Supreme Court in April, 1889. He was appointed U. S. commissioner December 28, 1891. He married first, February 11, 1855, Rebecca Stillwell Crawford, daughter of John Bowtie and Catharine Crawford, of Middletown, N. J. She died April 18, 1886, and he married second, Mrs. Susan S. Paterson, daughter of George Hance and Sarah White, of Shrewsbury, Monmouth county.

ROBERT STOCKTON GREEN, Elizabeth, son of James S. Green, who is noticed in this volume, was born in Princeton, N. J., March 25, 1831, and died in Elizabeth, N. J., May 7, 1895. Springing from a family of eminent professional men he himself rose to eminence in the profession his father had followed and in public capacities contributed materially to the already illustrious name. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1850, read law with his father, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1853, and as a counselor in November, 1856. He entered upon active practice in Mercer county, but in 1856 removed to Elizabeth, where he resided until his death.

In 1857 he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Union county by Governor Newell, and in 1862 the citizens of that county elected him surrogate. He was a member of the Common Council of the city of Elizabeth from 1868 to 1873, and in 1869 Governor Randolph appointed him to represent New Jersey at the Commercial Convention in Louisville. He was also largely instrumental, in 1857, in creating Union county and designating Elizabeth as the county seat. In 1868 he was appointed the first law judge of the county of Union and served with honor and ability one term. He was elected to Congress in 1885, and the following year (1886) was elected governor of New Jersey. At the close of his gubernatorial term he was appointed vice-chancellor, which office he filled until his death, at which time he was also a judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals.

Judge Green filled every position with eminent ability and distinction, and during an unusually active career won and retained the con-

fidence, esteem and respect of every person irrespective of party affiliations. In a professional capacity he was connected with many of the most important movements in the State, some of which were far reaching in character and almost revolutionary in effect. Pre-eminent among these was the enterprise designed to deliver the people of the commonwealth from the monopoly long enjoyed by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and its successor, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The National Railway Company was organized for the purpose of constructing a second railroad between Philadelphia and New York. At every step it met with strong opposition and litigation by its established rival. The fight culminated in 1872 in the celebrated case before the Chancellor's Court at Trenton, with Judge Green as counsel for the defendant. The suit was brought by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as lessees of the franchises and road of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, against the National Railway Company, to restrain it from operating a through line from New York to Philadelphia under several charters which were to be used as connecting lines of the route. This led to a fierce fight in the Legislature during the succeeding winter. Bill after bill granting the rights sought by the promoters of the new enterprise was passed by the House of the Assembly, only to be killed or smothered in the Senate. Finally the present general railroad law was enacted, allowing new railroads to be constructed, and with the opening of a continuous road from New York to Philadelphia by the new company was consummated the release of New Jersey from one of the most oppressive monopolies known in the history of this country, and to Judge Green the State is indebted in no small measure for its deliverance. His great ability and tireless care in working up the intricate points of the preliminary litigation, and in shaping the subsequent legislation, conducted conspicuously to the final triumph of popular rights.

He was also called upon to serve in other important capacities besides those previously mentioned. In 1873 Governor Parker appointed him one of the commissioners to suggest amendments to the State Constitution and in the Constitutional Convention of 1874 he was chairman of the Committees on Bills of Rights, on Rights of Suffrage, on Limitation of Power of Government, and on General and Special Legislation. He was a lifelong Democrat, a prominent and influential factor in political affairs, and a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore that nominated Stephen A. Douglas for presi-

dent and chairman of the New Jersey delegation to the St. Louis convention in 1888 which nominated Cleveland and Thurman. In January, 1874, he was admitted to the New York bar and became a member of the law firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpool, which subsequently became Vanderpool, Green & Cuming, of that city.

On the 1st of October, 1857, Judge Green was married to Miss Mary E. Mulligan, daughter of Richard Thomas and Catherine (Coleman) Mulligan, of Fort Edward, N. Y., who survives him. They had four children: Katherine, Isabelle W., Caroline Seward and Robert S., who are living.

ROBERT S. GREEN, Jersey City, son of the late Hon. Robert S. Green and Mary E. Mulligan, his wife, was born in Elizabeth, N. J., October 19, 1865, and received his education at the Columbia Grammar School in New York city, graduating therefrom in 1882. He was graduated from Princeton College with the degree of B. A. in 1886 and with that of M. A. in course in 1889, and from 1886 to 1890 read law with his father, being also his father's private secretary while the latter was governor of New Jersey from 1887 to 1890. He continued his legal studies in the offices of J. R. & N. English, of Elizabeth, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1891. Immediately afterward he became a student at law with Seward, Guthrie & Morawetz, of New York city, was admitted to the bar there in November, 1893, and remained with that firm in practice until December 1, 1896, when he settled in Jersey City and formed a copartnership with Albert C. Wall, under the firm name of Wall & Green. In April, 1896, he was appointed by Governor Griggs as a member of the State Board of Assessors for a term of four years.

RICHARD HOWELL, Trenton, twin brother of Lewis and son of Ebenezer Howell, was born in Newark, Del., October 25, 1754, came to Cumberland county, N. J., when a young man, and began the study of law, but in 1775 entered the Continental army and became captain and major. He was admitted as an attorney in 1779, began practice in Cumberland county and came to Trenton in 1788. He was clerk of the Supreme Court, and in 1793 was chosen governor of New Jersey, and was annually re-elected until 1801, when he resumed practice in Trenton, where he died May 5, 1803. In November, 1779, he married a daughter of Joseph Barr, of Burlington county.

LEWIS PLATTIER, Sr., Trenton, born in Manapalan township, Mon-



GEN. JAMES F. RUSLING.

mouth county, September 15, 1815, was graduated from Princeton College in 1838, read law with Judge James S. Green and Hon. Garret D. Wall, and was admitted as an attorney in 1841 and as a counselor in 1844. He was Governor Price's military secretary, and in 1845 was appointed quartermaster-general of New Jersey and held that position for nearly forty years, serving also as commissary general, paymaster-general, and chief of ordnance. He was a member of the State Building Committee that had charge of the erection of the present State House, was one of the incorporators of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, an organizer and long president of the Trenton Horse Railroad Company, and a director of the United New Jersey Railroad Company and of more than a score of roads now owned and operated in the Pennsylvania system. He died in Trenton, September 24, 1889. He married Anna E., daughter of Henry Pratt, of Philadelphia, Pa.

RICHARD STOCKTON FIELD, LL.D., Princeton, born in Whitehill, N. J., December 31, 1803, was descended from a celebrated English family, among whom was John Field, the author of "*Ephemeris anni 1557 currentis, Juxta Copernica et Reinhaldi Canones fideliter per Joannem Field.*" Mr. Field's first American ancestors were Robert and Elizabeth (Taylor) Field, who came to New England about 1640, and in 1645 settled at Newtown, L. I., where, with others, Robert received the Flushing Patent. Their grandson, John Field, settled at Bound Brook, N. J., in 1685, and was the founder of the family in this State. Robert C. Field, father of Richard S., was born April 5, 1775, was graduated from Princeton in 1793, in 1797 married Abby, daughter of Richard and Annis (Boudinot) Stockton. He died in 1810, leaving five children. Richard S. Field was also a nephew of Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In 1811 the family settled in Princeton, N. J.

Richard S. Field was graduated from Princeton College with high honors. He read law with his maternal uncle, Richard Stockton, and was admitted in February, 1825. Later he moved to Salem and practiced there till 1832, when he returned to Princeton. He was a member of the Legislature for several years, and in February, 1838, was appointed by Governor Pennington as attorney-general of New Jersey, and resigned in 1841. He was a prominent and influential member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1844, was a leading member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and at the time of his death was its

third president, and to it he contributed his most elaborate work, "The Provisional Courts of New Jersey, with Sketches of the Bench and Bar," which forms Vol. 3 of its "Collections." In September, 1851, he read before the society a paper on the "Trial of Rev. William Tennent for Perjury, in 1742," and in July, 1852, he contributed the leading article to the Princeton Review on "The Publications of the New Jersey Historical Society." He was a member of the executive committee of the society from 1851 to 1865, when he became vice president, and on the death of Hon. James Parker in 1868 was elected president.

He was deeply interested in education, and on the organization of the State Normal School in 1855 was chosen president of its Board of Trustees, which office he held till his death with energy and admirable ability. Every annual report to the Legislature by the board was made by him. He was for several years professor of the law department of Princeton College, "which owed its very existence to his energy and talent." In 1859 Princeton gave him the degree of LL.D. During the Civil war he was a staunch supporter of the Union. On the death of Hon. John R. Thomson, U. S. senator from New Jersey, he was appointed by Governor Olden to fill the unexpired term.

January 21, 1863, he was appointed by President Lincoln judge of the U. S. District Court for the district of New Jersey, and on taking his seat on the bench delivered to the grand jury "a most learned and excellent charge," which was afterward printed in pamphlet form. As a jurist he is described by the late A. Q. Keasbey as "a wise, upright, fearless and merciful judge." "Only one decision of his was ever reversed; that was one in which the Supreme Court were at first almost evenly divided, and ordered a new argument. . . . He had a keen perception of the real points in the case. . . . He was fully acquainted with the fountains of English eloquence, and his mind was so stored with the fruits of his learning that he had a rare facility of expression. He always preferred to charge juries or decide cases on the spot."

He delivered many brilliant orations and addresses, notably on February 12, 1866, at the request of the Legislature, on Lincoln's birthday, and this last published one) at the Centennial celebration of the American Whig Society of the College of New Jersey in June, 1869. His speeches were marked by great purity of style and graceful erudition.

In April, 1870, while in the discharge of his duties on the bench, he

was stricken with paralysis and fell senseless from his seat. He was carried to his home and remained totally unconscious till his death May 25, 1870. He married in 1831, May Ritchie, at Salem, who died September 8, 1852.

Charles Henry Hart, LL.B., historiographer of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia said of him: "One of the most striking points of his character, and one to be fondly cherished, for it reveals better, perhaps, than any other could, the inmost recesses of his heart, was his warm love of nature and of nature's works. The spacious grounds about his residence at Princeton were remarkable for the rich collection of trees and flowers there cultivated, comprising specimens from the remotest parts of the earth. These he tended with an almost parental affection, and the name of each, with its peculiarity and locality, was firmly fastened in his memory. He attended the services of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in its councils was an active worker, being repeatedly a delegate both to the diocesan and general conventions," etc.

FRANCIS C. F. RANDOLPH, Belvidere and Elizabeth, son of Dr. Robert F., was graduated from Queens (now Rutgers) College, read law with John Chetwood, of Elizabeth, and was admitted in 1816. He settled in Belvidere, but later removed to Elizabeth, and represented the county of Essex in the Legislature, was elected surrogate of Essex county and removed to Newark, where he died in 1828. He married Phoebe Halsey Crane, of Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Crane.

JOHN RUTHERFORD, Trenton, son of Walter, was born in New York city in 1760, was graduated from Princeton in 1876, read law with Richard Stockton (the signer) and William Paterson, and was admitted in 1782. He first settled in New York, and was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1790 and 1796. He resigned in 1798 and settled in Trenton. In 1808 he removed to Newark, and died in 1840.

LUCIUS HORATIO STOCKTON, Trenton, a brother of Richard, "the Duke," and a son of Richard, the signer, was born in Princeton, was graduated from Princeton College in 1787, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1791. He settled in Trenton, became an eminent lawyer, and was district attorney for New Jersey. He was nominated in 1801 by President Adams as secretary of war. He died May 26, 1835.

PETER D. VROOM, LL.D., Somerville and Trenton, was born in Hills-

born township, Somerset count'y, N. J., December 12, 1791, of Dutch extraction, being a son of Col. Peter D. Vroom (born in 1745), who married Eliza Bogert, also of Dutch descent. Colonel Vroom, at the commencement of the Revolutionary war, was among the first to raise a military company, and served throughout the struggle, becoming a lieutenant-colonel. He was clerk of the pleas, justice of the peace, and long a member of the New Jersey Assembly and Council, and died in 1831.

Gov. Peter D. Vroom was educated at the Somerville Academy and was graduated from Columbia College in 1808. He read law with George McDonald, of Somerville, was admitted as an attorney in May, 1813, and as a counselor in 1816, and was called to the rank of sergeant-at-law in 1828. He began practice at Schooley's Mountain, Morris county, but after eighteen months moved to Hacktystown, and two years later came to Flemington, where he married a daughter of Colonel Dumont and a niece of Mrs. Frederick Frelinghuysen. In 1820 he moved to Somerville and lived there more than twenty years. He was a prominent Federalist, but in 1824 became a staunch supporter of General Jackson, and was afterward active in political affairs. He was a member of the assembly from Somerset county in 1826, 1827, and 1829, in 1829 he was elected governor and chancellor and ordinary of New Jersey, and was re-elected in 1830 and 1831, but in 1832 was defeated by Mr. Southard. He was again elected in 1833, 1834, 1835, and declined a renomination in 1836 on account of ill health.

His decisions in the Court of Chancery during those years tended to establish securely the character imparted to the court by his predecessor, Chancellor Williamson, and stand for the most part unquestioned to the present day. After retiring from the office of governor he resumed the practice of law in Somerville. In 1837 he spent several months in Mississippi, having been appointed by President Van Buren one of the commissioners to adjust land reserve claims under the Choctaw Indian treaty.

In 1838 he was elected to Congress, but owing to irregularities failed to receive the governor's commission. The matter was long and bitterly contested, and eventually a decision was rendered in his favor. This contest was known as the "broad seal war." After his term as congressman expired he made Trenton his home, and his first wife having died, he married a daughter of Gen. G. D. Wall. He was a member from Somerset county of the State Constitutional Convention of 1844 and chairman of the committee on the legislative department.

In 1848 he was associated with Henry W. Green, Stacy G. Potts, and William L. Dayton in bringing the statutes into conformity with the new constitution and in consolidating the numerous supplements.

When Chief Justice Green's term expired, Governor Vroom was nominated by Governor Fort as his successor and the Senate promptly confirmed the nomination, but he declined.

In 1853 he accepted the mission to the Court of Prussia and resided in Berlin till 1857, when he was recalled at his own request and resumed his law practice. He was placed in 1860 on the electoral ticket by the Breckenridge and Lane party.

While he earnestly opposed the measures of the Northern Abolitionists, he was just as strongly opposed to the secession doctrines of the Southern extremists. He was one of the nine representatives from New Jersey to the Peace Congress which met in Washington February 4, 1861, and was a member of the committee composed of one representative from each State, to which was referred the various propositions for the restoration of harmony and preservation of the Union. In 1868 he was a presidential elector on the Seymour and Blair ticket. On the death of his eldest son he took up the duties of the office of Supreme Court reporter. He was for several years one of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, was long a ruling elder in the Dutch Reformed church, and was vice-president of the American Colonization and American Bible Societies.

Princeton College gave him in 1850 the degree of LL.D. He possessed a vigorous constitution and an iron frame, and continued in active practice till shortly before his death, which occurred November 18, 1874.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, LL.D., Elizabeth, born in Elizabethtown, N. J., in 1767, read law with his brother, Matthias, then and for many years one of the leading lawyers of the State. He was admitted as an attorney in 1791 and as a counselor in 1796, and called to the rank of sergeant-at-law in 1804. Although early a Federalist, he did not sympathize with that party in their violent opposition to the war of 1812, and in 1815 he was put on the ticket for member of assembly from Essex county by the Democrats without his knowledge, and elected. On the resignation of Governor Dickinson (on his being chosen senator in 1817) Mr. Williamson was elected governor and was re-elected each year for twelve years. He was elected a member of the State Council

from Essex county in 1831 and 1832, and in 1832 would undoubtedly have been elected chief justice of New Jersey, vice Chief Justice Ewing, deceased, had he permitted the use of his name. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1811, and was unanimously elected president of that body, no other person being nominated. After presiding over the convention for some time his health failed and he was obliged to leave and finally resign the presidency. Before the close of the year he died.

Prior to Governor Williamson entering upon the duties of chancellor and judge of the Prerogative Court of the State those courts were comparatively unimportant. Occasionally an important case was prosecuted in them, but the practice was in many respects very loose and was understood by very few members of the bar. Chancellor Williamson made himself thoroughly acquainted with the practice of the English courts of equity, after which the Court of Chancery in New Jersey had been originally modeled, and in 1822 prepared and adopted a set of rules greatly improving the business of the court. Moulded by his skill and learning, dignified by his administration of its peculiar sphere of justice, the court was deservedly held in high repute and became and has since continued to be a most important branch of the judiciary system of the State. Mr. Williamson "was one of the most thorough-bred lawyers that ever adorned the bar of New Jersey. His learning was almost entirely the learning essential to a great lawyer, which of course was by no means confined to the mere technical details of the profession. . . . He was an able and very successful advocate and when made chancellor became a great equity judge."

BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON, LL.D., Elizabeth, son of Governor and Chancellor Isaac H. Williamson, and Ann Crossdale, a daughter of Rev. Cavadier Jonet by his second wife, Mary Hampton, was born in Elizabethtown, N. J., and was graduated from Nassau Hall in 1827. He became an attorney in 1830 and a counselor in 1833, began practice in his native town, and soon rose to eminence in the profession. For several years he was prosecutor of the pleas of Essex county. In 1852 he was appointed chancellor of New Jersey to succeed Oliver H. Holsted, and filled this position with distinguished ability.

Before and after he was chancellor he was connected with nearly all the important cases in his part of New Jersey. He acquired an extensive practice over the entire State and for many years was a leader of



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the bar. He was prominently urged for U. S. senator, and in 1860 was a delegate at large to the Democratic National Convention at Charleston. In 1861 he was a member of the Peace Congress at Washington.

He was identified all his life with church and educational affairs and in the developing of resources of New Jersey, and was a trustee of the State Normal School, a director and counsel of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey and the State Bank of Elizabeth, a director of the New Jersey Southern Railroad Company, a commissioner of the Sinking Fund of Elizabeth, and long an officer of St. John's Episcopal parish of Elizabeth and the Union County Bible Society.

Mr. Williamson married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Frederick Beasley, formerly provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and later rector of St. John's church, Elizabeth; she was a sister of Chief Justice Mercer Beasley. Mr. Williamson died December 2, 1892, and his wife in 1878. Their children were Benjamin, jr., Isaac Halsted, and Frederick Beasley, and four daughters, two sons and a daughter dying before the death of their father.

JOSEPH H. GASKILL, Mount Holly, son of Asa and Ann (Burr) Gaskill, was born in Mount Holly, N. J., on the 23d of May, 1850. On his father's side he is descended from one of the oldest families in Central New Jersey; the old title deeds of Bridgetown, now Mount Holly, have the family name inscribed upon them. On the paternal side he is also related to the famous Stockton family, of this State, and through his mother traces his ancestors back to the Burrs and Blackwoods. His father, a carriage maker, is still living, and at the advanced age of eighty-six is in active business.

Judge Gaskill attended the public schools of his native town until he was fourteen years old. For three years thereafter he worked in his father's manufactory, learning the trade of carriage trimmer. At the age of seventeen he entered the Mount Holly Institute, then under Charles E. Aaron, and remained two years, earning his tuition during the second year by serving as teacher of juvenile classes. In 1869, when only nineteen, he was elected principal of the Vincentown (N. J.) public schools, and in the fall of that year became a student at law in the office of the late Ewan Merritt, at Mount Holly, where, in 1870, while pursuing his legal studies, he assisted Mr. Aaron in the Institute. In 1871 he was elected principal of the public schools of Beverly, N.

17, and filled that position with great credit and ability for two years. Here he had six assistant teachers, and during his administration made the school one of the foremost in the county, and the present handsome and commodious school house was erected.

In November, 1873, Judge Gaskill was admitted to practice as an attorney, and in February, 1877, he became a counselor of the New Jersey bar. He has continuously and successfully practiced his profession in his native town, and has taken a prominent part in all the more important cases tried in his section of the State. He at once came into prominence as a trial lawyer, gaining a large and lucrative clientage. He is a jury advocate of incisive force and commanding ability, a man of great energy and of the highest integrity, and a citizen whose unblemished character, manly independence, and public spirit have endeared him to a wide circle of acquaintances. In the higher courts he has often received the approbation of the bench upon the manner in which he presented his case. Recognizing his high legal attainments he was appointed on May 8, 1894, by Governor Werts, presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Burlington county for a full term of five years. This is an honor never before conferred on a Republican by a Democratic Governor in the State. His appointment to the bench had been earnestly recommended by the leading members of the New Jersey bar and judiciary, irrespective of party, and all attest the high character, industry, perfect uprightness, courtesy, popularity, and professional learning of Judge Gaskill. Hon. Cortlandt Parker said of him: "He has won for himself an enviable reputation at the bar of his county. I have been associated with him as counsel in very important cases which he has prepared and presented with remarkable thoroughness and ability. He is a man of excellent judgment, indomitable industry and perseverance, whom I would think possessing these qualities would be admirably fitted for membership of such a tribunal."

In December, 1896, Judge Gaskill was selected as counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for Southern and Western New Jersey to succeed Hon. Samuel H. Grey, who had resigned to accept the office of attorney general of the State.

In politics Judge Gaskill has always taken an active part as a speaker in every campaign since 1876, when he took the stump for Hayes. He was a delegate from the Second Congressional district of New Jersey to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1888 and presided over the State Convention that nominated General Grubb for governor

in 1889. He was president of the State League of Republican Clubs from 1891 to 1895, during which period the long continued Democratic control of the State was overthrown. In 1892 he was urged by leading men of his district to accept a Congressional nomination, but duty to his family and clients caused him to decline the honor. He is prominently identified with the business and moral interests of Camden and Mount Holly, being a director of the Mount Holly National Bank, of the Camden and Burlington County Railroad Company, of the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Camden, of the Camden Electric Light, Power and Heating Company, and vice-president of the Building Loan Mutual Life Insurance Company of Camden. He is also connected with several other corporations. He is a member of the First Baptist church of Mount Holly, past master of Mount Holly Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M., and for several years has been chairman of the finance committee of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey. From 1878 to 1896 he was a member of the Board of Managers and the Executive Committee of the American Baptist Publication Society, and since 1878 has been a trustee of Peddie Institute. He also served as one of the Board of Managers of the Young Men's Christian Association of Mount Holly, whose present building he erected.

On Christmas day, 1872, Judge Gaskill was married to Miss Ellie, daughter of Thomas S. Logan, of near Mount Holly. They have three sons, of whom the eldest two, Thomas Logan Gaskill and Nelson Burr Gaskill, were graduated from Princeton College in 1896 and then entered their father's office to pursue the study of law. The youngest son, Charles Sutter Gaskill, was a student for two years at Princeton, and is now a member of the class of 1899 of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

ABRAHAM O. ZAERISKIE, LL.D., Hackensack and Jersey City, was born in Greenbush, N. Y., June 10, 1807, and when four years old came with his parents to Millstone, N. J. He received an academic education and matriculated at Nassau Hall, Princeton, in 1823, becoming a member of the junior class when only sixteen. He was graduated from that institution in 1825, read law with James S. Green, of Princeton, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1828, and as a counselor in 1831. He practiced in Newark two years and in Hackensack nineteen years, and in 1838 was appointed surrogate of Bergen county and was reappointed in 1843, serving in all ten years. He not only learned

how to frame statements of execution and administration, but acquired a full knowledge of ecclesiastical law as pertaining to estates of decedents, and also evinced a method and accuracy that distinguished his life.

In 1842 he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Bergen county and became master of the principles of criminal law. Later he often acted as counsel in criminal and civil cases, and in cases involving land titles. He became familiar with the duties of a practical surveyor and also with the proprietary history of New Jersey, and understood every patent in the old "Field Book of Bergen County," and the common lands assigned to each patent. He was regarded as a formidable adversary in all cases involving title to land, and was for several years Supreme Court reporter to 1855. In 1849 he removed to Jersey City, and in 1850 he was elected State senator and served three years.

He was a member of the committee of citizens which framed the charter of Jersey City passed March 18, 1851, was the author of the "Long Dock Charter" of 1856, and from 1856 to 1866 was a director of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company. In 1859 he was appointed by Governor Newell chancellor of New Jersey, but the Senate refused to confirm him, and the State, during that memorable struggle, was without a chancellor for a year. In 1866 he was nominated by Governor Ward and confirmed by the Senate as chancellor, and began his official duties May 1, 1866. He performed the duties of that office with a promptness and ability that have never been surpassed by any of his successors. He took a prominent part in the great railroad war as opposed to the monopoly, and for an expression used in a public speech earned the sobriquet of "Captain of the Pick-axe Guard." He was an eminent jurist, an able and learned lawyer, a sagacious business man, and was officially connected with several corporate enterprises. He traveled extensively, and while on one trip to the Pacific slope died at Truckee, California, June 27, 1873.

GEORGE DUNGEY WALL VROOM, Trenton, son of Gov. Peter Dumont Vroom, grandson of Hon. Garret D. Wall, and a descendant of one of the most distinguished families in New Jersey, was born in Trenton, N. J., December 17, 1843, and received his preparatory education at the Trenton Academy. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1862, read law with his father, and was admitted as an attorney at the June term, 1865, and as a counselor in June, 1868. Afterward he became a special master in chancery.

Upon his admission Mr. Vroom at once began the active practice of his profession in Trenton, where he has since resided. He soon won a high place at the bar, and in 1866 was elected city solicitor, a position he held with much credit until 1870 and again from 1873 to 1876. In May, 1870, he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Mercer county to succeed Gen. C. K. Hall, deceased, and continued in that office until December, 1873, when he resigned to succeed his father as law reporter of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. He has ever since served in this capacity, discharging his duties with unusual satisfaction.

In 1877, in conjunction with the late John H. Stewart, he prepared for publication the "Revision of the Statutes of New Jersey," under the direction of the commissioners, which included the statutes revised as well as the entire body of the statute laws of the State. With Hon. William M. Lanning he issued in 1887 the "Supplement" to the above "Revision," and in 1894 they were authorized to prepare a new revision in three volumes, entitled "The General Statutes of New Jersey," which includes the body of the laws to January 1, 1896. These and other publications and his nearly twenty-four years of service as law reporter reflect great credit upon Mr. Vroom's legal skill and ability and rank him among the eminent lawyers of the country. He has long occupied a foremost position at the bar of this State. He is possessed of excellent judgment, of great energy, and of extensive knowledge, and is one of the best known men in New Jersey.

Mr. Vroom has always taken an active interest in local affairs. He was mayor of the city of Trenton from 1881 to 1884, and on the creation of the city's Board of Public Works was appointed a member and served as president during the existence of that body. He is vice-president of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution and was one of the organizers of that body in the State. He is also a member of the Holland Society of New York and an honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Delta Phi fraternity, and other organizations.

In June, 1871, he married a daughter of Philemon Dickinson, of Trenton, a grandson of Gen. Philemon Dickinson, a member of the Continental Congress from New Jersey and major general commanding the militia of New Jersey during the entire Revolutionary war.

JONATHAN DICKINSON SERGEANT, Princeton, son of Jonathan and

JOHN (Dickinson) Sergeant, was born in Newark, N. J., in 1746. His father was treasurer of the College of New Jersey and the family soon moved to Princeton. He was graduated from Nassau Hall in 1762, read law with Richard Stockton, was admitted to the bar, and was clerk of the first Provincial Congress held at New Brunswick July 21, 1774. He was secretary and treasurer of the same body in 1775 and a member of the Committee of Safety. In February, 1776, he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, and in May, 1776, was elected a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey. He was a member of the committee to draft a State constitution; in November, 1776, was chosen one of the State's five representatives in the National Congress, and in 1777 was appointed attorney-general of Pennsylvania and moved to Philadelphia. He resigned in 1780 and fell a martyr to yellow fever there October 8, 1793.

THOMAS POTTS JOHNSON, Princeton, second son of William Johnson, a native of Ireland and a Quaker, and Ruth Potts, of Trenton, was born about 1761 in Charleston, S. C., and when young came with his mother to Trenton. He read law with Major Robert Stockton, of Princeton, was admitted as an attorney in 1764, became a counselor and sergeant-at-law, and achieved a brilliant reputation as a lawyer and scholar. He died at New Hope, Pa., March 12, 1838.

PETER VAN VOORHEES, Camden, is of Holland Dutch descent on both sides, and is connected with one of the oldest and most prominent families in New Jersey. He is a lineal descendant of Steven Coerte Van Voorhees, who emigrated from Holland to America in April, 1660. His parents were John S. Van Voorhees and Sarah S. Van Doren, his wife, and he was born at Franklin Park, near New Brunswick, N. J., June 18, 1852. After obtaining his preparatory education at a grammar school in New Brunswick he entered Rutgers College in 1869 and was graduated therefrom in 1873 as A. B., receiving the degree of A. M. in course in 1876. He pursued his law studies in the office of the late Peter L. Voorhees, of Camden, was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1879, and was associated in practice with his preceptor from his admission until the death of P. L. Voorhees in 1895, a period of nearly twenty years.

Mr. Voorhees is one of the ablest members of the Camden bar, and during an active career has always enjoyed the respect and confidence of not only his fellow lawyers, but also of the public. He is especially



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well versed in railroad and corporation law, in which he has wide experience. He has likewise been conspicuous in other departments of the profession. He is a director of the Camden Safe Deposit and Trust Company, of the First National Bank of Camden, and of the West Jersey Title and Guarantee Company, a manager of the Cooper Hospital, a trustee of the Cooper estates, and a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal church of Camden.

On April 21, 1881, he married Louisa C., daughter of James B. and Louisa (Clarke) Dayton, of Camden, N. J.

GEORGE REYNOLDS, Camden, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., January 30, 1859, and received his education in the public schools of the city of Burlington, N. J. He read law in Camden, in this State, with Judge Richard T. Miller, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar at the February term, 1884, as an attorney, and at the February term, 1887, as a counselor.

Mr. Reynolds has successfully practiced his profession in Camden and in Burlington, N. J., since 1884, and for several years has held high rank at the bar. He is an able lawyer, a man of large executive capacity, and possesses great force of character and excellent judgment. For a number of years he served as solicitor for the Board of Health, and at the present time is a director of the Camden Safe Deposit and Trust Company. He has resided in Burlington, Burlington county, from an early age, and for five years was counsel for that city.

In April, 1896, Mr. Reynolds married a daughter of the late Peter L. Voorhees, of Camden.

AARON OGDEN, Elizabethtown and Jersey City, son of Robert and great-grandson of Jonathan Ogden, one of the original associates of the Elizabethtown Purchase, was born in Elizabethtown in 1756, was graduated from Princeton College before he was seventeen, and in 1775 became tutor in Barber's Grammar School, where William Livingston and Alexander Hamilton were pupils.

In 1775 he entered the patriot army as an officer, became lieutenant, captain, and brigade major, and served through the war. In 1783 he began the study of law with his brother Robert, and was licensed as an attorney, in September, 1784. He began practice in Elizabethtown, became a counselor, and in 1794 was called to the rank of sergeant-at-law. In 1797, during the short war with the French, he was colonel

of the 14th Regt., and was afterward known as Colonel Ogden. He was a prominent Federalist, was for several years clerk of Essex county, and in 1801 was elected to the U. S. Senate to fill the unexpired term of Senator Schureman. In 1812 he was elected by the Legislature to the office of governor and served one year. During his term he was appointed major-general in the U. S. army by President Madison, but the Senate declined to confirm the appointment. Later he organized a body of volunteers for the defence of New York. About 1811, having retired from the law, he engaged in steamboat navigation and lost his fortune.

In 1829 he moved to Jersey City, where he was collector of customs until his death, April 19, 1839. He was a founder of the Society of the Cincinnati, became president of the State Society in 1821, and vice-president of the General Society in 1825 and president in 1829. In 1803 he was elected a trustee of Princeton College, which conferred the degree of LL.B. upon him in 1816. He married in October, 1817, Elizabeth, daughter of John Chetwood, who died in 1825.

SAMUEL RANDOLPH HAMILTON, Princeton and Trenton, son of John and Phoebe (Ross) Hamilton, was born in Princeton, June 7, 1790, was graduated from Nassau Hall in 1808, read law with Isaac H. Williamson at Elizabeth, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1812, as a counselor in 1823, and as a sergeant-at-law in 1837. He practiced first in Princeton, but soon removed to Trenton, and died there about 1863. He was an able lawyer and a good citizen, and was prosecutor of the pleas of Mercer county, mayor of Trenton, and many years quartermaster general of New Jersey. May 20, 1818, he married Eliza, daughter of Morris Robeson, of Warren county.

WILLIAM C. HOUSTON, Trenton, was a professor in Princeton College several years. In April, 1781, he was admitted to the bar and settled in Trenton, and was five times elected to the Congress of Confederation. He was a delegate to Annapolis to arrange for the Constitutional Convention, and was clerk of the Supreme Court from 1781 till his death in 1788.

REUBEN P. ALLEN, Morristown, read law with William B. Guild, of Newark, Col. William Holt, at Hackettstown, and George W. Forsyth, of Morristown, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1875.

FLAVEL MCGEE, A.B., A.M., Jersey City, was born in Frelinghuysen

township, Warren county, N. J., April 6, 1844, and comes of a line of ancestors who for more than a century have been professional men in New Jersey. He was prepared for college at Newton Collegiate Institute and Blair Presbyterial Academy. He was graduated at Princeton College in June, 1865, and immediately began the study of the law in Belvidere, N. J.

He was called to the bar at the June term of the Supreme Court of New Jersey in 1868. In the autumn of that year he began the practice of the law in Jersey City, where he has ever since resided.

He at once attracted attention by the carefulness with which his cases were prepared, and the earnestness and eloquence of their presentation. So much so was this the case that in the second year of his practice he began to be employed by the railroads of the State, and rapidly became well known throughout the State as a prominent railroad and corporation lawyer, and for many years has been counsel of some of the largest railroad, banking, and insurance corporations of the country.

In 1871 he was admitted to the degree of counselor at law of New Jersey, and later to the District and Circuit Courts of the United States in New Jersey and to the Supreme Court of the United States. He holds commissions as advisory master, special master, and master in chancery, and Supreme Court commissioner.

Upon the death of the late Justice Bradley Mr. McGee was put forward by the bar of New Jersey for the vacancy thus created on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States and he was prominently mentioned for that position by the press, not only in New Jersey, but generally throughout the country. In politics he has always been a Republican, and has taken a leading part in every important contest of his party for many years. In religion he is a Presbyterian and has been for many years a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian church of Jersey City. Socially he enjoys a wide acquaintance. He is president of the Union League Club of Hudson county, and a member of the Carteret and Palma Clubs of Jersey City and of the Union League Club of New York, of the Society of the Cincinnati, and of the Sons of the American Revolution of New Jersey. As an orator on patriotic, civic, and literary occasions and at social and state dinners, his services are in frequent demand.

He married Miss Julia F. Randolph, a daughter of the late Judge

Benjamin F. Randolph, whose charming hospitality has made their home a pleasant one for their family and friends.

GEORGE O. VANDERBILT, Princeton, son of Wholston and Elizabeth (Opdyke) Vanderbilt, was born in Everittstown, Alexandria township, Hunterdon county, N. J., April 15, 1844. He prepared for college at Pennington Seminary and was graduated from Princeton University in 1873, taking the prize for the best essay on political science. In 1873 and again in 1874 he was elected to the New Jersey Legislature, and during the session of 1875 was speaker of the House. Meanwhile he read law with Thomas G. Lytle, of Princeton, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1876. Since then he has been engaged in the general practice of his profession in Princeton, N. J. He became a counselor at law in June, 1883, and is also a special master and examiner in chancery. In the fall of 1883 he was elected State senator, and served for three years.

He was married in January, 1878, to Gertrude F., daughter of Benjamin Taylor, of Pennington, N. J.

FRANCIS COWLYN LOWTHORP, Trenton, is a son of Francis Cowlyn Lowthorp, a well known civil engineer, and a grandson of Thomas Lowthorp, who came from London, England, in 1790, and settled in New York city. His mother was Anastasia B., daughter of Clarke Chambers, of Trenton.

Mr. Lowthorp was born in Trenton, N. J., October 13, 1853, and received a good classical education at the Trenton Academy, in the schools of Massachusetts, and under private tutelage. He read law in his native city and at Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1874. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey before the Supreme Court at Trenton as an attorney in June, 1875, and as a counselor in June, 1878, and in 1881 was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. With the exception of United States commissioner Mr. Lowthorp has held no public office. He has been actively and successfully engaged in general practice at Trenton, in the State and United States Courts, since his admission to the bar, and has devoted a large share of his time to the practice of patent law in various circuits. Among the important cases with which he has been professionally connected were those of the *Aspinwall Manufacturing Company vs. Gill*, 32 Fed. Rep., 697, and the *New York Belting and Packing Company vs. Magowan*, 141 U. S. Rep., 332.

For about fourteen years Mr. Lowthorp was an active member of the 7th Regt., N. G. N. J., and during about nine years of that period was its judge advocate with the rank of captain. He is not only a prominent member of the Mercer county bar, but a leading and enterprising citizen, and is officially connected with several important corporations.

Mr. Lowthorp was married on October 3, 1888, at Roslyn, L. I., to Miss Fannie A. Willets, daughter of Joseph and Esther (Whitson) Willets, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOHN H. PATTERSON, Red Bank, son of James, was born in Middletown, Monmouth county, N. J., March 12, 1834. His family traces its descent from William Patterson, one of the founders of the Bank of England. Four brothers, William, Robert, Joseph and James, came to this country in colonial days and of them the latter settled in Monmouth county, N. J., where the homestead has remained in the family for six generations and where his descendants have been prominently identified with local affairs. Jehu Patterson, the grandfather, and James, the father of John H., were both members of the Council, which corresponds to the present State Senate. John H. Patterson was educated in the common schools of his native town. In 1853 he went to Shasta, Cal., where he remained three years and while there was a delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore which nominated James Buchanan for president. Returning to New Jersey he settled in Middletown and in 1868, was elected sheriff of Monmouth county for one year and re-elected in 1869 for two years. In 1872 he was nominated for Congress. He was appointed doorkeeper of the House of Representatives and served during the 44th Congress, being succeeded by Colonel Polk. Later he was appointed by Governor Abbett as keeper of the New Jersey State prison and reappointed in 1891 and served until April 1, 1896.

Mr. Patterson married Miss Margaret Douglas Pringle, daughter of John J. Pringle, and resides in Middletown township, where he occupies the old family homestead.

WILLARD PENFILLD VOORHEES, New Brunswick, is the son of Abraham and Jane (Jarvis) Voorhees, and a lineal descendant of Stevense Coert Van Voorhees, who came from Holland to Gravesend, N. Y., at a very early day. The family have always held a foremost place in public and private life, and many of the name have figured conspicu-

only in State and national affairs. Abraham Voorhees was a merchant in New Brunswick and later president of the old State Bank, of that place.

Wilherd P. Voorhees was born in New Brunswick, N. J., July 28, 1851, and prepared for college there at a grammar school and also under the instruction of the late Gustavus Fischer. He was graduated from Rutgers College in the class of 1871, pursued his law studies in the office of Judge Woodbridge Strong, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney at the November term of the Supreme Court, 1874, and as a counselor at the February term, 1878. Since 1874 he has been in active practice in his native city. He was the Republican candidate for county clerk of Middlesex county in 1884—the only instance of his aspirations for political office. He has done much special work in the settlement of estates and in chancery and corporation cases, and is solicitor for the New Brunswick Savings Institution and represents the New Brunswick Hosiery Company and the United States Rubber Company. As receiver he settled the affairs of the Mural Decoration Company, the Dime Savings Bank, and as receiver made sale of the valuable collection of plants and orchids of the late George Such, probably at that time the largest in the country. Perhaps the most important cases in which he has been engaged was as one of the counsel for the executors of Christopher Meyer, deceased, in the litigation over the will and in the settlement of the estate, which amounted to between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000. He was successful in what was probably the last discussion of the question of an "indefinite failure of issue" in this State in the case of *Davis vs. Steele*, 11 Stewart, 168.

Mr. Voorhees is also an attorney and counselor in the United States District and Circuit Courts. He is widely recognized as a lawyer of great ability, and highly respected for his learning, good judgment, and excellent qualities of head and heart. He has built up a large general practice, which he has followed alone. For some time he was one of the water commissioners of the city of New Brunswick.

On March 15, 1877, he was married at New Brunswick to Miss Sarah Rutgers Nelson, daughter of Theodore G. and Catharine Bayard Rutgers Nelson.

WOODBRIDGE STRONG, New Brunswick, is descended from an old and respected New England family, many of whose members distinguished themselves in colonial, professional and military affairs. Among his



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ancestors were John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians, Governors Dudley, Leete and Brenton. He is also a descendant of Anthony Dix, who landed at Plymouth in 1623, coming in the ship *Ann*. His maternal grandfather, John Dix, was a minuteman in the famous Lexington Alarm. Prof. Theodore Strong, LL.D., his father, was a son of Rev. Joseph and Sophia (Woodbridge) Strong, and was born in South Hadley, Mass., July 26, 1790. Graduating from Yale in 1812, with the prize in mathematics, he was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Hamilton College from 1816 to 1827 and in Rutgers College from 1827 to 1862, and died in New Brunswick, N. J., February 1, 1869. He was one of the most distinguished mathematicians in the country and a man of wonderful intellectual attainments. On September 23, 1818, he married Lucy Dix, daughter of the Revolutionary patriot, John Dix, of Littleton, Mass. She died in November, 1875.

Woodbridge Strong, son of Dr. Theodore and Lucy (Dix) Strong, was born February 21, 1827, in Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y., the seat of Hamilton College. The same year he was brought by his parents to New Brunswick, N. J., where he has ever since resided. He was christened Benjamin Ruggles Woodbridge Strong, but early dropped the first two names and retained that which had an honored significance. He received his preparatory education in New Brunswick, mainly under his learned father, and in 1843 entered Rutgers College, from which he was graduated after a full course in 1847. He then began his law studies with Hon. John Van Dyke, of New Brunswick, but in 1849 was attracted by the gold discoveries in California to the Pacific coast, where he remained two years, being one of the first to discover gold in Oregon. Returning to New Jersey in 1851 he resumed the study of law and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at Trenton as an attorney at the November term, 1852. Since then he has successfully practiced his profession in New Brunswick. He was made a counselor at law in November, 1872, and is also a special master and examiner in chancery.

He has been an earnest Republican since the inception of that party, and has always labored for the best and highest interests of the community. Inheriting from his distinguished ancestors these noble traits of character directly traceable to early New England life, he has exerted a marked influence on the moral and intellectual growth of New Brunswick. True to his convictions, imbued with the loftiest prin-

examples of manhood, and fearless in the performance of duty, he has been for many years an honored leader of Middlesex county bar, and as a citizen has always borne the esteem and confidence of all who know him. He was for more than ten years corporation counsel for New Brunswick and for a long time served as counsel for the National Bank of New Jersey of that place. He has also been professionally connected with several large manufacturing companies and other corporate institutions. On April 1, 1854, he was appointed at a joint meeting of the Legislature as president judge of the Middlesex county courts, which office he held five years. April 1, 1896, he was again appointed to the same position by Governor Griggs.

In 1852 Judge Strong married Mrs Harriet A., daughter of Hon. Jonathan Hartwell, of Littleton, Mass. She is a lineal descendant of William Hartwell, who settled in Concord, Mass., in 1636, and also of Anthony Dix, who came to Plymouth in 1623. Her paternal grandfather, John Hartwell, was a minuteman and private in Captain Brook's regiment of Massachusetts militia, and her maternal grandfather, Seth Walker, served with distinction throughout the Revolutionary war as captain of marines. After the termination of the war he rose to the grade of colonel of militia, in which capacity he was, in 1807, placed by Gov. John Langdon in command of all the militia in New Hampshire, for the purpose of maintaining the embargo preceding the war of 1812. Judge and Mrs. Strong have had three sons, all lawyers: Alan H. and Theodore, of the New Brunswick bar, noticed elsewhere in this work, and Edward W., of Cincinnati, O., for some years and now assistant general counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad; and also a daughter, Elizabeth B. Strong.

JOHN EDWARD FENNEL, Morristown, is a son of Patrick and Mary (Galvin) Fennell, and was born in Morristown, N. J., December 7, 1865. His father came from Ireland to this country in 1830 and resided in Morristown until his death in 1866. Mr. Fennell was graduated from the Morristown High School at the age of seventeen and read law there with the late Edmund D. Halsey. He was admitted to practice in June, 1889, and since then has successfully followed his profession in his native town. He has served as clerk of Morris township, and later was the Republican candidate for assemblyman and in 1892 for surrogate of Morris county, each time coming within a few votes of an election in a Democratic stronghold.

WILLIAM P. FENNEL, Newark and Morristown, was a son of Patrick and Mary (Galvin) Fennell and a native of Morristown, N. J., where he read law with Pitney & Youngblood. He was admitted to the bar in 1883, practiced in Newark and later in Morristown, and died in the latter place in 1893, aged thirty-two.

PAUL ALAN QUEEN, Flemington, is a son of John Wall Queen and Livera Apgar, his wife, a grandson of Alan Queen, and a great-grandson of Thomas Queen, sr., who was of English and Scotch-Irish extraction; who coming to this country settled in Philadelphia about the year 1791, representatives of the family still living in England, Scotland and Ireland. Some years later his son, Alan Queen, took up his residence at Mount Pleasant, Hunterdon county, N. J., married Eleanor, a daughter of the late Henry Rockefellar, esq., a prominent resident of that county, and thereby became the founder of the Queen family in New Jersey; he was allied to public interest in the county, and took an active part in educational matters. Livera Apgar is a daughter of the late Paul Apgar, esq., of Alexandria township in said county.

Paul Alan Queen is the second of five sons, the others being Rev. Sylvanus Rockefellar Queen, residence, Mount Pleasant, N. J.; William Henry Queen, who tills the homestead farm near Mount Pleasant; Dr. Louis Apgar Queen, a practicing physician of New York city; and John Wahl Queen, jr., a lawyer of Jersey City.

Mr. Queen was born near Mount Pleasant, August 8, 1853, and received his education at the public schools of his native village and under private tutelage. By his close application and personal efforts he obtained a good English education, and at an early age became, and for several years was, an efficient teacher in the public schools of his native county and in Newark, N. J., at the same time prosecuted the study of the law and afterwards entered the office of Edward P. Conklin, esq., in Flemington, and under his preceptorship, furthered his studies and was admitted to the bar in February, 1879. He has since resided in Flemington, where he has pursued a successful general practice of the profession of his choice. For about ten years he has been the solicitor and counsel of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hunterdon county. He was married December 21, 1880, to Miss Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Dr. Robert Mills McLenahan, an influential citizen and prominent physician in Hunterdon County, who resides at New Hampton, N. J., and his wife, Christiana Van Syckel, a daughter of the late Aaron Van Syckel, esq., who resided near Clinton, N. J.

MARSH BLOOMFIELD TAYLOR, Keyport, is a son of Matthias Taylor, a soldier in the war of 1812, and Hannah Osborn, his wife, and a grand-son of David Taylor, who, as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was wounded on Bror Hill in the battle of Monmouth and carried the ball to his grave. His great-grandfather, Rev. Daniel Taylor, was the first Presbyterian minister at Orange, N. J. His mother's family is descended from the Earl of Danby, who was president of the Council of England in 1689, and who died in 1712. In 1837 Mr. Taylor's parents removed from Bloomfield, N. J., to Western Pennsylvania, and became the owner of a large tract of land along Oil and Pithole Creeks. A few years after they disposed of this estate the presence of oil was determined and it became the chief center of the oil producing country. It was in this vicinity that the first discoveries of oil were made.

MARCUS B. TAYLOR was born in Venango county, Pa., July 7, 1840, received his education at the Cuyahoga Falls (Ohio) High School, and read law with Hon H. Stafford Little, of Matawan, N. J. He was admitted as an attorney in June, 1865, and as a counselor in June, 1868, and is one of the foremost members of the Monmouth county bar. Among his many important cases was that of *Bray vs. Taylor* (March term, 1872, New Jersey Court of Errors), which decided the question of estate inheritance from a grandchild to a grandfather, and that of *Ilyus vs. Ackerson* (in Circuit to Supreme and to Court of Errors, November term, 1877), which involved the question of liability of adjoining owners in maintaining a line fence. He has never sought nor held public office.

Mr. Taylor was married October 10, 1866, to Eugenia, daughter of Thomas B. and Amelia (Walling) Stont, of Keyport, N. J.

PIETER (or FRELINGHUYSEN, Millstone, of Revolutionary fame, was a grandson of Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, who in 1720, after being educated and ordained to the ministry of the Dutch Reformed church in his native country, Holland, came to America in obedience to the call of the Dutch churches here to the classes of Amsterdam, and who, as a pioneer preacher in his denomination, occupied nearly the whole of Somerset county with parts of Middlesex and Hunterdon as the field of his missionary labors. During a successful ministry of more than a quarter of a century Dominie Frelinghuysen stamped an impress upon the Holland inhabitants of that section of

the State that is traceable down through the generations of that people to the present day. His watchwords were "*Laudem non quero; Cul-pam non timco.*"—"I seek not praise; I fear not blame." He had five sons ordained in the ministry, and two daughters who married ministers. Rev. John Frelinhuysen, his second son, who was also educated and ordained in Holland, entered upon his ministerial labors in 1750, with his residence in Somerville, where he established a preparatory and divinity school, which was the nucleus of a college, and from which was evolved, through one of his pupils, Rev. Dr. Hardenburg, Queen's (now Rutgers) College, of which Dr. Hardenburg was the first president. He died in 1754, leaving a wife, Dinah Van Berg, a remarkable and gifted Christian woman, who afterward married Dr. Hardenburg and was known in all the Dutch churches in Holland and America.

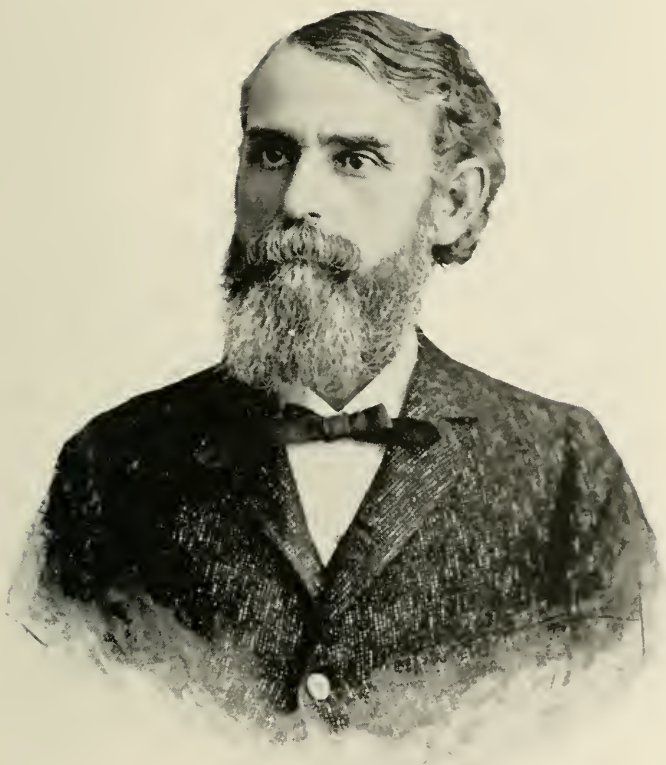
GEN. FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN, third son of Rev. John and Dinah (Van Berg) Frelinghuysen, was born April 13, 1753, in Somerville, N. J., and was graduated from Princeton College in 1770. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar at the age of twenty-one, and when twenty-two was sent as a delegate to the Continental Congress, but resigned in 1777, apparently on account of his youth. He was also a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey and of the Committee of Safety; captain of a corps of artillery in the Revolutionary war, being in the battles of Trenton and Monmouth; major-general of militia in the whisky rebellion; and United States Senator from New Jersey from 1793 to 1796. He died April 13, 1804, highly respected and eulogized. He stood in the front rank of his profession. On his monument erected by his children, are these words; "At the bar he was eloquent, in the senate he was wise, in the field he was brave, candid, generous and just; he was ardent in his friendship, constant to his friends, the patron and protector of honorable merit; he gave his hand to the young, his counsel to the middle aged, his support to him who was feeble in years." He left three sons, John, Theodore and Frederick, all eminent lawyers and distinguished men, and all natives of Somerset county.

JOHN FRELINGHUYSEN, eldest son of General Frederick, was graduated from Queen's College, commanded a regiment at Sandy Hook in the war of 1812, and for many years was surrogate of the county of Somerset. He was frequently a member of the old State Council, held

numerous positions of trust and honor, and was a whole-souled patriot and a great Christian citizen.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, Newark, second son of General Frederick, was born March 28, 1787, at Franklin, Somerset county, N. J., and was graduated with high honors from Princeton College in 1804. He read law with Richard Stockton of Princeton, and was admitted as an attorney in 1808, and as a counselor in 1811, and in 1817 received the dignified title of sergeant-at-law. In 1809 he settled in Newark and married Charlotte, daughter of Archibald Mercer. He followed his profession until 1839, achieved eminent success, and was engaged in most of the important cases of his day. In 1817, when only thirty years of age, he was elected by the Legislature in joint session attorney-general of the State, and by re-election held that office until he was elected to the United States Senate in 1829. His election as attorney-general was a tribute of special distinction because of the fact that a majority of the members of the Legislature differed from him in politics. In 1826 he was elected one of the justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, but declined the position. He was elected the second mayor of the city of Newark in 1836, and was re-elected in 1838.

As a counselor Mr. Frelinghuysen's rapid, correct, and comprehensive mind, and exceptionally good judgment, made him safe, while the same qualities, combined with a most magnetic, persuasive manner as a speaker, won him success as an advocate. In the prosecution of his professional duties he was always governed by the highest sense of honor and right. As a senator he exercised powerful influence; he championed the right side of all questions partaking of a religious or moral character, and continually exerted his best powers for the promotion of all measures which in his judgment were calculated to advance the interests of the nation. The high integrity of his character, and the unquestionable purity of his motives, in connection with his ability, invested him with great power at Washington. Indeed it is generally conceded that no one man of his day exercised a larger personal influence at the National Capital. In 1839 he was unanimously chosen chancellor of the University of New York and removed to New York city. He was moved to accept the position and to relinquish his law practice, which that step involved, by the great and growing repugnance he felt towards the conflicts of a lawyer, especially in the trial of cases involving disputed facts. In May, 1844, at Baltimore,



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he was chosen by the Whigs as their candidate for vice-president, with Henry Clay for president. When slavery became the great issue and the Republican party came into existence, Mr. Frelinghuysen gave it his earnest support. He never was a pronounced Abolitionist, but he heartily disapproved of the system of slavery, and up to his death always did his utmost to prevent it dissolving the Union, and extended his most powerful efforts for the preservation of the Federal government. It was not permitted him to witness the final triumph of right, but his descendants can regard with pride the part he took in making that triumph possible.

In 1850 he was elected president of Rutgers College, and ably and judiciously filled that position until his death at New Brunswick, April 19, 1861. He was a man of deep and earnest piety and at various times was strongly drawn towards the ministry. By the advice of his friends, however, he continued in his profession, where his spotless integrity and unostentatious purity exercised a powerful influence for good. In 1841 he was elected president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and held that office for sixteen years. He was also president of the American Bible Society from April, 1846, until his death; president of the American Tract Society from 1842 to 1848; vice-president of the American Sunday School Union from 1826 till near the close of his life; and vice-president of the American Colonization Society for many years. It is said of him that no American layman was ever associated with so many religious and charitable national organizations. His remains were buried in the grounds of the First Reformed church of New Brunswick.

FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN, JR., Millstone, youngest son of General Frederick, was born in Millstone, N. J., November 7, 1788, and was educated at Princeton College. Being admitted to the bar he achieved a brilliant reputation, and died in 1820, leaving a young widow, the daughter of Peter B. Dumont, and three daughters and two sons, the youngest of whom was Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen.

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN, LL.D., Newark, was born in Millstone, Somerset county, N. J., August 4, 1817. His father dying when he was three years old he was adopted by his uncle Theodore and taken to Newark to live. He attended the academies of Newark, and entering the sophomore class of Rutgers College was graduated from that institution in 1836. He then began the study of law with

his uncle, in Newark, and after the usual course was admitted as an attorney in 1830 and as a counselor in 1842. Soon after his admission he ~~professed~~ the faith of the Dutch Reformed church and married Matilda, the accomplished daughter of George Griswold, of New York. From that time the church and the home were his principal inspiration and the chief sources of his enjoyment.

His success at the bar was almost instantaneous. Gifted with the sterling characteristics of a noble ancestry, combined with the advantages of virtually becoming his distinguished uncle's successor, he achieved eminence and honor, and won the confidence of Newark's most influential citizens. He was retained as the counsel of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, which called him into the highest courts of the State. In a few years he stood in the foremost rank of the New Jersey bar. Although he became noted for his eloquence and for his strong personal influence, both of which insured him success, he did not rely upon them, nor upon his genius, but studied and toiled with unwearied diligence. He was distinguished as an able lawyer, an eloquent advocate, a formidable antagonist, and a man of great strategic skill.

One of Mr. Frelinghuysen's strongest virtues was patriotism. He began his political career in 1810, when, by invitation, he was one of the public speakers at a Whig State Convention at Trenton. He was frequently called upon to address large political gatherings. His first public offices were city attorney and a member of the City Council of Newark. In 1861 he was a delegate to the Peace Congress at Washington, and in the same year he was appointed attorney-general of New Jersey by Governor Olden. He discharged the duties of this office with eminent ability and general satisfaction until after the war, being reappointed in 1866 by Governor Ward. He did not serve out much of his second term, however, for the death of Hon. William Wright, of Newark, in 1866, left vacant a United States senatorship in New Jersey, to which Mr. Frelinghuysen was appointed by the governor. He resigned as attorney-general, took his seat in the Senate in December, 1866, and early the next year was elected by the Legislature to fill Mr. Wright's unexpired term, which would end March 4, 1869. In 1870 he was nominated by President Grant, and was confirmed by the Senate, as minister to England, but complying, it is said, with the wishes of his wife, he declined the honor. The next year (1871), the Legislature being Republican, he was elected United

States senator for a full term, and served until March 4, 1877. He subsequently became secretary of State in President Arthur's cabinet, and died in about a month and a half after surrendering that office to his successor, Secretary Bayard. His death occurred in Newark on the 20th of May, 1885. He left a wife and three sons and three daughters.

Mr. Frelinghuysen was one of the ablest and most distinguished men the State of New Jersey ever produced. "Descended from an ancestry honorably associated with the civil and military history of the country, he has, by a distinguished and useful life, given additional lustre and reputation to the historic name he bore." "During a quarter of a century of active public labor neither the faintest breath of suspicion nor a single word of reproach from the lips of the most bitter political opponents has tarnished for an instant his fair fame or sullied his reputation as a Christian gentleman."

As a lawyer, prosecutor, and statesman, he achieved the highest honor. His death, at the age of sixty eight, was almost a national calamity. Public expressions of sorrow and sympathy were numerous and eulogistic. The New Jersey Historical Society, of which he was a member from its organization, expressed in suitable resolutions their appreciation of his public services and their admiration of his high character and they attended his funeral in a body. The Newark bar did likewise. Governor Abbett of New Jersey, and the mayor of Newark, all issued official proclamations announcing his death, and besides paying high tributes of respect to his memory, attended, personally, his funeral. Resolutions of sympathy and eulogy were subsequently adopted by the trustees of Rutgers College, by the church of which he was a member, by the American Bible Society, of which he was president, and by other local Bible societies, and also by numerous other public bodies, religious, benevolent, political and financial, expressing their love and reverence for his life, character and services.

SAMUEL JOHN BAYARD, Princeton, was born of Huguenot ancestry at New Rochelle, N. Y., September 26, 1801, and was a son of Samuel Bayard, of Princeton, and grandson of John Bayard, a colonel in the Revolutionary war and a member from Pennsylvania of the Continental Congress. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1820, read law with Richard Stockton, and was admitted in 1823. He practiced in Princeton for a time, then moved to Ohio and was admitted there,

and finally returned to Camden, N. J., where he died in 1878. He was a very prominent politician and political editor and author.

WILLIAM HALSTED, Trenton, a brother of Chancellor Oliver Spencer Halsted, of Newark, was graduated from Princeton in 1812, was admitted to the bar in November, 1816, and died March 4, 1873, aged eighty-four. He was an industrious and indefatigable lawyer, was often retained as counsel by those who had suits against the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and was prosecutor of Hunterdon county from 1833 to 1837. He was elected to Congress, succeeded James S. Green as U. S. district attorney for New Jersey, was many years court reporter, and published nine volumes of Halsted's Reports and also a digest of the same. He raised the first regiment of cavalry in New Jersey for the Civil war and went out as colonel.

HON. MANNING M. KNAPP, Hackensack, was a son of William and Sarah Knapp, and was born in Newton, Sussex county, N. J., June 7, 1825. His early life was spent in his native town. He read law with Col. Robert Hamilton, of Newton, and was admitted to practice in this State as an attorney in June, 1846. In the following winter he removed to Hackensack, Bergen county, where he ever afterward resided, and where he practiced his profession with eminent success until his elevation to the supreme bench of the Supreme Court.

In January, 1850, he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as a counselor, and about the same time was appointed by Chief Justice Green as prosecutor of the Bergen County Pleas, to succeed the late Chancellor A. O. Zabriskie. In February, 1851, he was reappointed by Governor Fort and confirmed by the Senate, and held the office of prosecutor under that and subsequent appointments until February, 1861. When first appointed to this position he was acquiring and soon was engaged in an active practice in the civil courts, which he retained during the time he remained at the bar.

Upon the elevation of Judge Joseph D. Bedle to the office of governor of New Jersey, in 1875, a vacancy was created upon the Supreme Court bench, and Governor Bedle nominated Mr. Knapp as his successor. When the nomination was confirmed by the Senate Judge Knapp entered upon the duties of that office, taking up the work Judge Bedle had laid down. The judicial district presided over by the latter embraced the counties of Bergen, Hudson and Passaic, and the work in it was extremely onerous. In consequence, the Legislature, in 1875,

divided the district and set off Hudson county as an entire one, and to this Judge Knapp was assigned by the Supreme Court. He continued to preside at that Circuit, which was and is one of the largest and most important in the State. He was reappointed by Governor Ludlow in 1882 and by Governor Green in 1889, and held the office until his death.

Judge Knapp was always a Democrat, but never held or manifested any desire to hold political office. His aspirations never went beyond or outside of success in his professional career. As a lawyer he won high distinction and was noted for his strict integrity, unswerving fidelity, and brilliant legal attainments. As a jurist no better estimate of his character can be given than that contained in the resolutions passed by the Hudson county bar shortly after his death, adapting it to this work.

"He was an eminent citizen and a distinguished jurist ; genial and courteous in social intercourse and companionable in an unusual degree ; quick in his sympathies, and ever open-handed to the appeals of charity ; pure and simple in all his habits of life ; tolerant to the opinions and shortcomings of others ; and of a wide and liberal culture beyond the lines of his profession. He was patient and indulgent in his treatment of the bar, listening with equal graciousness to the ignorance of youth and the wisdom of experience ; firm yet courteous in his rulings, and at times almost apologetic in his refusals, as if afraid to wound, though not afraid to strike. He was clear and exact in his statements of fact, strong and lucid in his explanations of law, an expert in reading the character and motives of men, and determined to get at the truth that justice might be done. He was dignified ; a man of large learning, and lived a life of purity—a life filled with honest efforts, prompted by noble ambition, and characterized by lofty integrity. He died full of years at the highest point in his career in an overtaxing effort to defend and uphold the majesty of the law."

His death occurred suddenly on January 26, 1892, while he was earnestly charging the Grand Jury of Hudson county as to their duty with respect to notorious violations of the Sunday laws.

Judge Knapp was married April 1, 1850, to Miss Anna Mattison, a native of Woodbridge, Middlesex county, N. J., and a daughter of Captain Joseph Mattison, of the U. S. Navy. They had two children : Anna Mattison, wife of Walter V. Clark, of Hackensack, and Joseph Mattison. Mrs. Knapp resides at the family home in Hackensack.

LEROY H. ASHERSON, Trenton, son of William T., an officer of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, was graduated from Princeton College in 1861, read law with James S. Green and John F. Hagaman, at Princeton, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1865, and as a counselor in June, 1871. He began practice in Princeton, where he served as mayor, member of the Board of Education, and a director of the Princeton National Bank. For several years he has given his time mainly to business interests.

WILLIAM DANIEL COOPER, son of Richard M., was born in Camden, N. J., August 30, 1816, was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1836, read law with Hon. William M. Meredith, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar of that city and in Camden in 1841. Though rarely appearing in the courts he was recognized as one of the most sagacious counselors in the profession. He died February 18, 1875.

CHARLES EDWARD ROBERTS, Trenton, was born in England in 1861, came to America in 1884, and settled in Trenton. He read law with Hon. George M. Robeson and at Harvard Law School, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1893.

JOHN SCHENCK VOORHEES, New Brunswick, is a son of the late John Schenck Voorhees and a grandson of Judge Peter Voorhees, of Blawenburg, N. J., and a nephew of the late Peter L. Voorhees and brother of Peter V. Voorhees, both leading lawyers of Camden, and both noticed elsewhere in this volume. His mother was Sarah Van Doren, daughter of Peter Van Doren, of Franklin Park, N. J. Judge Peter Voorhees was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county from 1833 to 1845 and also member of the State Legislature in 1843, 1844, and 1845. He married Jane, daughter of John Schenck, a captain in the Revolutionary war. The Voorhees family is descended from Steven Coerte van voor Hees, who came from Holland to Long Island in 1660, and from there his great grandson, Peter Gerritse Van Voorhees, removed in 1720 to Blawenburg, N. J., where the plantation descended in a direct line to Judge Peter Voorhees, the grandfather of John S.

John S. Voorhees was born in Franklin Park, Middlesex county N. J., in 1855, at the homestead of the mother's family. The property has been owned by the family for two hundred years. After graduating from Rutgers College Grammar School at New Brunswick he took a



Guilmann Photo Engravers

Francis Scott

full course at Rutgers College, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1876, being elected while there a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society. In 1879 he received the degree of A. M. from his alma mater. He read law in Mount Holly with his uncle, Frederick Voorhees, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1879, and as a counselor in June, 1882. Soon after his admission in 1879 he came to New Brunswick, where he has since resided. He rapidly acquired a large practice at the bar and became one of the prominent lawyers of Middlesex county. In 1892 he formed a co-partnership with Theodore B. Booraem and Edward W. Hicks, from which Mr. Hicks withdrew in April, 1894. Since then the firm has been Voorhees & Booraem.

Mr. Voorhees, although prosecuting a general civil practice, makes a specialty of corporation law, and has won both success and distinction. In February, 1896, he was appointed by Governor Griggs as prosecutor of the pleas of Middlesex county for a term of five years. He is also counsel for numerous corporations, a director of the People's Bank and of building and loan associations, and a trustee of several charitable institutions of New Brunswick, and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

October 21, 1886, he married Mary H., daughter of John R. Stebbins, of Rondout, N. Y., and they have three children: Tracy S., John S., jr., and Frederic.

THOMAS HAINES DUDLEY, Camden, was descended from Francis Dudley and Rachel Wilkins, his wife, and from John and Mary (Arney) Dudley, the parents of Francis, of St. Peter's parish, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, England. Francis Dudley came over about 1730, married Rachel Wilkins, in 1733, and settled at Evesham (the "Vale of Evesham," so called), Burlington county, N. J., where he died in 1772, leaving his three sons goodly farms. Thomas Dudley, son of Francis, married Martha Evans, November 27, 1762, and had ten children, of whom Evan, the ninth, born January 1, 1782, married Ann Haines, and died March 21, 1820.

Thomas H. Dudley, youngest child of Evan and Ann (Haines) Dudley, was born October 9, 1819, in Burlington county, where the children of his maternal ancestor, Richard Haines, of Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, England, settled in 1683. He received a common school education and for some time was engaged in teaching, and read law

with William N. Jeffords, of Camden. In 1843 he was both clerk and treasurer of that city. He was admitted in 1845 as an attorney, and became counselor in July, 1848. Entering upon active practice in Camden he soon won recognition at the bar, and rapidly rose to a foremost place in his profession. He was elected city treasurer of Camden in 1851 and city solicitor in 1856 and 1857, and in 1856 and 1860 was chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee.

His political career began as early as 1842, and thereafter he was prominent in the campaigns as both a writer and orator. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, was a member of the committee which framed the platform, and staunchly supported Abraham Lincoln for president, who appointed him consul to Liverpool, a post he held with great credit and satisfaction until 1872, when he resigned. In that year he was appointed United States assistant attorney-general to settle certain claims against the government. President Lincoln also nominated him minister to Japan, but he chose the Liverpool consulate instead; before he accepted this he was for a short time consul to Paris, filling a temporary vacancy.

In 1873 he became a member of the Board of Finance of the Centennial Exhibition. He was president of the Agricultural Society of New Jersey, the Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo Railroad, the New Jersey Mining Company, and the Bar Association of Camden; vice-president of the American Protective Tariff League; and a director of the Camden and Atlantic and West Jersey Railroads, the Camden and Philadelphia Ferry Company, and the People's Gaslight Company of Jersey City. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society of Pennsylvania in 1886.

Mr. Dudley was a Quaker by birth, parentage, ancestry, and conviction. He was one of the ablest and most distinguished lawyers in New Jersey, and a man of remarkable ability and great force of character. As a diplomat he achieved a wide reputation. He wrote much on political and other subjects, was a noted public speaker, and wielded a powerful influence in the councils of his party. He died April 15, 1893.

March 4, 1846, he married Emaline, daughter of Seth Matlack, of Camden, who died in Madrid, Spain, February 9, 1884. They had three children: Edward, Mary, and Ellen.

ROBERT THOMSON MILLER, Camden, Circuit Court judge of New Jersey, is one of those who, by reason of their knowledge of the law

and their manner of administering it, have placed the judiciary of New Jersey on that high plane which it so justly occupies.

Judge Miller's paternal grandfather, Jonas Miller, the only child of Abram Miller and Susanna Stanbury, was born in Essex county, N. J., in 1786, and early in life removed to Bass River in Atlantic county, where he successfully engaged in the business of ship-building and chandlery. Some years later he purchased Congress Hall and its plantation at Cape Island, now Cape May City, where he resided during the remainder of his life. He married Mary Mathis, by whom he had six children, one of whom, Walter Burroughs Miller, the father of the present judge, was for years the proprietor of Congress Hall. His rare judgment, sturdy honesty, and quick appreciation of the affairs and needs of his fellow citizens endeared him alike to all parties, and he was chosen to fill many offices of trust and responsibility, having been elected to represent his county in the House of Assembly in 1853, and in the State Senate for two terms from 1880 to 1886. He died in 1892 at the age of sixty-eight years.

Judge Miller's great-great-grandfather, William Williams, of Loudon county, Va., a colonel in the Third Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Revolutionary war, was married on the 24th day of July, 1779, at Christ church in the city of Philadelphia, to Abigail, daughter of Richard and Esther Zane Collins, of Gloucester (now Camden) county, N. J. Their only child, Hetty W., married Capt. Humphrey Hughes, who, during the war of 1812, sailed under letters of marque issued by the French government, and gained considerable fame for his attempt to rescue Bonaparte from his imprisonment at St. Helena, an attempt which, but for the premature discharge of a weapon caused by the fall of a sailor, would undoubtedly have been successful. One of the children of Captain Hughes was Louisa W., who married Enoch Edmunds, of Cape May county, who became sheriff of his county and represented it in the State Senate from 1850 to 1853. Louisa H. Edmunds, the daughter of Senator Edmunds, married Waters B. Miller in January, 1845. She died at the early age of thirty-three years, leaving four children, among whom was Richard T. Miller, who was born in Cape May county on the 16th day of December, 1845.

At the age of eight Judge Miller was sent to Meigs Academy at Pottstown, Pa., where he remained but a very short time, being placed the next year in the Congregational School at Easton, Conn., where he continued his studies for two years. He then attended the West Jersey

Academy at Bridgeton, N. J., until the death of its principal, Prof. Thompson, in 1860. He then began to prepare for Yale College under the instruction of a private tutor, but by reason of ill health was compelled to abandon his purpose of entering college, and joined the engineering corps then at work on the new railroad between Millville and Cape May, his father, Senator Miller, being one of the foremost promoters of this enterprise. Upon the completion of his labors as a surveyor he, in September, 1863, registered as a student at law with Hon. Thomas P. Carpenter, late justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court, then practicing in Camden. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the November term, 1867, and at once opened an office in Cape May City, where he remained about a year, returning then to Camden, where he has ever since resided. He was made a counselor at law at the November term, 1870; city solicitor of Cape May City in 1869; judge of the District Court of the city of Camden from March, 1877, to January, 1888; and prosecutor of the pleas for Cape May county in 1889 for a term of five years, but resigned this office on March 30, 1892, to accept the Common Pleas judgeship of Camden county, which office he, in turn, resigned on March 11, 1893, to accept the Circuit Court judgeship for the State for the term beginning in 1893 and ending in March, 1900.

Judge Miller married, in 1875, Miss Mercedes Ysabel Azcarate, a native of Cuba, with whom he became acquainted while she, in company with her parents, summered at Cape May. They were married at Christ church, Philadelphia, before the very same altar where, just ninety-five years before, his great great-grandfather, Col. Williams, married the Quaker maiden, Abigail Collins.

Judge Miller's character is peculiarly suited to the profession which he chose, and the eminence which he has achieved in it and which led to his elevation to the bench gives full play to his best faculties. His pleasing manners and impartial judgments have commended him most favorably to that large part of the community whose business has brought them in close contact with him. Each of the positions for which he has been selected he has filled with credit to himself and to those responsible for his appointment, and his present position is a fitting culmination of a life devoted to his chosen profession. The judge is thoroughly domestic in his habits, is easy in manner, and has always so willingly aided the younger members of the bar that with them he is a universal favorite; while his character and attainments

have equally commended him to his contemporaries. In politics he has always been a staunch Democrat, and for many years was an active factor in the councils of his party.

JAMES S. AITKEN, Trenton, attended the Lawrenceville High School, was graduated from Rutgers College in 1855, read law in his native city, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1857, and as a counselor in June, 1861. He has been solicitor for the Mercer County Board of Chosen Freeholders and for the city of Trenton, edited a new edition of "Nixon's Forms," and has been much employed as special master in chancery.

WILLIAM COWPER ALEXANDER, Princeton, son of Rev. Archibald Alexander, D.D., the first professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, was born in Prince Edward county, Va., May 20, 1806, came to Princeton with his parents from Philadelphia in 1812, was graduated from Nassau Hall in 1824, read law with James S. Green, and was admitted in May, 1828. He died in Princeton August 24, 1876. He served as member of assembly and was State senator from 1853 to 1868, and for four years was president of the Senate. He was a candidate for governor against William A. Newell in 1857, and in 1859 was chosen president of the New York Equitable Assurance Company. "He was more distinguished in literature than in law." In 1860 Lafayette College gave him the degree of LL.D.

DAVID NEVIUS BOGART, Princeton, son of Peter, was born in Princeton, was graduated from Nassau Hall in 1827, read law with James S. Green, and was admitted in 1832. He practiced in Princeton till his death, May 5, 1844, at the age of thirty-five. He married Sarah, daughter of Judge Disborough, of Millstone, N. J.

EDWARD W. EVANS, Trenton, born in Trenton, N. J., October 9, 1837, was educated at the Trenton Academy, was graduated from Princeton College in 1860, read law in his native city with the late James Wilson, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1863, and as a counselor in June, 1866. He has been solicitor for the Mercer County Board of Chosen Freeholders, and was for two years a member of the Trenton Common Council. In 1863 he married Mary H. Cheeseman, of New Brunswick. His father, Samuel Evans, of Welsh descent, was for fifty-seven years a justice of the peace, a judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of old Hunterdon county, city treasurer of Trenton, and long engrossing clerk of both Houses of the Legislature.

JAMES EWING, Trenton, son of Chief Justice Charles Ewing, was graduated from Princeton in 1823, read law, and was admitted in November, 1826. He practiced in Trenton till shortly before his death in 1860.

JAMES WILSON, Trenton, son of John Wilson, a judge of the Essex Common Pleas and a grandson of Allen Wilson, was born in Greenbrook, Essex county, in 1808, came with the family to Trenton in 1824, read law with Samuel R. Hamilton and James Ewing, and was admitted in September, 1830. He was for some time a partner of Samuel L. Southard, and was the first prosecutor of the pleas of Mercer county. He was a member of assembly in 1841, clerk of the Supreme Court from 1832 to 1852, and was appointed U. S. commissioner of enrollment for the draft in the Civil war. At his death he was the oldest member of the Mercer county bar. He was a sound and solid lawyer and a man of high repute.

WILLIAM P. SHERMAN, Trenton, was admitted in November, 1833, but never practiced. He was appointed the first surrogate of Mercer county and served three terms.

JOSEPH C. POTTS, Trenton and Jersey City, brother of Stacy G. Potts, was admitted in September, 1833, was clerk of the U. S. District Court for New Jersey under Judge Philemon Dickerson, and in 1837 became the editor of the Register, late in life moved to Jersey City and was a partner of John Linn. He was an elder of the Presbyterian church and died in 1880.

WILLIAM THOMAS HILLIARD, Salem, is a lineal descendant of John Hilliard, who came from London, England, to the vicinity of Dover, Delaware, about 1680, and who served as a judge and commissioner of the three lower counties of Pennsylvania (now the State of Delaware). In 1701 John Hilliard, son of the original John, settled in Northampton township, Burlington county, N. J. On his mother's side Mr. Hilliard is descended from John Goodwin, who came from London in 1701 and located in Pennsylvania, whence he removed in 1702 to Salem, N. J., where the family have since resided. Both families have been members of the Society of Friends since their arrival in this country.

Mr. Hilliard is the son of Thomas Townsend Hilliard and Hannah Townsend Goodwin, his wife, and was born May 28, 1849, in Salem, N. J., where he has always resided. He received his education in



GEORGE M. SHIPMAN.



Salem Academy and in the academy of Swithin C. Shortlidge at Kennett Square, Pa., and studied law with Hon. Clement H. Sinnickson of Salem, and the late Hon. Thomas P. Carpenter of Camden.

Since his admission to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1873, he has been in active and successful practice in his native town. He became a counselor at the June term, 1876, and is also a special master and examiner in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner. Mr. Hilliard is a recognized leader of the Salem county bar, and during his professional career has been connected with many of the more important cases in his part of the State. He was counsel for proponent in the case of Waddington vs. Buzby, 10 Stewart, which involved the matter of testamentary capacity, and was connected with the recent case of Bacon vs. Devinney, involving the right of an heir to retain the benefit of collateral pledged for a mortgage, which was a lien on land he had inherited.

He was one of the principal organizers in 1888 of the City National Bank of Salem, and has since been its president and counsel and one of the directors. He has been the treasurer and counsel of the Salem Cemetery Association since its organization in 1886 and was one of the organizers of the Salem Electric Light, Heat and Power Company.

September 22, 1875, Mr. Hilliard married Eliza, daughter of the late George L. Gillingham, of Moorestown, Burlington county, N. J. They have five children: Thomas G., George L., William T., jr., Bernard A. and Mary E.

C. EWING PATTERSON, Long Branch, is of English descent and a member of the family which traces its lineage to William Patterson, one of the founders of the Bank of England. Four brothers, William, Robert, Joseph and James, came to this country in colonial days. One of these, James Patterson, settled in Middletown township, Monmouth county, N. J., where the homestead has remained in the family for six generations. His descendants have been prominent in public affairs.

Jehu Patterson, grandfather of C. Ewing, was president of the Council of New Jersey for two years, judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Monmouth county for thirty-two years, and held many other local offices. He married Hannah Gordon, and died in 1852 at the age of eighty-six. James Patterson, his son and the father of C. Ewing, was a prominent Democrat, and for many years was a member and for ten years director of the Monmouth County Board of Chosen Freeholders.

He was two terms a member of the lower house of the Legislature, and for two years a member and one year president of the Council. He died in 1860 at the age of seventy three. His wife, who was Lydia T. Hopping, died in 1873. Four of their sons, besides the subject of this sketch, became prominent in political and public life. The eldest, John, Jr., a graduate of Princeton, was a very able and successful lawyer, practicing at Freehold, Monmouth county; was elected county clerk and died in office in 1858; one, John H., is elsewhere noticed in these pages; another, Dr. James H. Patterson, was for twenty five years a practicing physician at Shrewsbury, N. J., and clerk of Monmouth county from 1883 until his death in 1890. A fourth son, Samuel H., was for about seven years a member of the Monmouth Board of Freeholders, and was very prominent in the politics of his county.

Charles Ewing Patterson, son of James and Lydia T. (Hopping) Patterson, was born in Middletown, Monmouth county, N. J., December 12, 1848, and received a common and private school education. He read law in Red Bank with Robert Allen, Jr., was graduated from Columbia Law School with the degree of LL. B. in 1869, and was admitted to the bar of New York in the same year. From 1869 to 1871 he was under sheriff of Monmouth county, and at the same time was registered as a student at law with Gen. Charles Haight, of Freehold, being admitted to the New Jersey bar in February, 1871.

He was in active and successful practice in Long Branch from 1871 to 1879, and during that period served for two years as a member and for four years as solicitor of the Town Commission. In 1879 he removed to White Oaks, Lincoln county, New Mexico, and was admitted to the bar of that territory at Las Vegas. He practiced his profession and was engaged in gold mining at White Oaks until 1883, when his brother having been elected clerk of Monmouth county, he was requested to return to New Jersey and take charge of the county clerk's office, which he did, as deputy, until his brother's death in July, 1890, when he was appointed county clerk by Governor Abbett to fill the vacancy. In the fall of 1890 he returned to Long Branch, Monmouth county, where he has since carried on the general practice of the law.

Mr. Patterson has won uniform success at the bar, and is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in old Monmouth. He has been counsel of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Monmouth county since 1894, has served as counsel of the Monmouth County Liquor Dealers' League for the last seven years, and was counsel of the corporation of Long

Branch from 1891 to December, 1896, when he resigned that position to accept the office of police magistrate, to which he was elected. He is a director and was one of the organizers of the Long Branch Pier Company and is vice-president and treasurer of the Long Branch Electric Railway Company, which he was also instrumental in organizing.

May 1, 1879, he married Sarah E., daughter of Enoch Hendrickson, of Long Branch, N. J., and they have three children: Anna Margarita and Carlota M., both born in White Oaks, New Mexico, and Lydia S., born in Freehold, N. J.

WILLIAM PENN ROBESON, Belvidere, son of Morris, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., November 10, 1798, and descended from Andrew Robeson, who came to Warren county, N. J., from England with William Penn, and was a member of Governor Markham's Privy Council. Mr. Robeson was for more than twenty-five years the presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He resided for several years at Oxford Furnace, Warren county, moved to Belvidere, and died there December 2, 1864. He married Anna Maria, daughter of George C. and a sister of John P. B. Maxwell, both representatives in Congress from New Jersey. His son, George H., was secretary of the navy, and another son, William Penn, was colonel of the 3d N. J. Cavalry in the Civil war.

ROBERT HAMILTON, Newton, son of Gen. Benjamin Hamilton, was born in Hamburg, Sussex county, in 1811, and was admitted as an attorney in 1836, and as a counselor in 1839. He was for two terms prosecutor of the pleas for Sussex county, and for several years director of the Board of Freeholders. He was a member of the New Jersey Assembly in 1863-64, and in 1864 was speaker of the House. He was elected to Congress in 1872 and again in 1874.

BELMONT PERRY, Woodbury, was born in Flemington, N. J., March 14, 1854, and is a son of Edmund and Elizabeth White Perry. The first of his ancestors on his father's side who came to America settled in Rhode Island long before the Revolution. The famous Commodore Perry, who won the naval battle on Lake Erie, was of the same family. His father was a member of the New Jersey judiciary and at one time editor of the Hunterdon Democrat. In 1861 he was president of the New Jersey Senate. His maternal grandfather was a professor in a Connecticut college and the author of "White's Arithmetic."

Belmont Perry obtained his education at the Pennsylvania Military

Academy at Chester, Pa., and at St. Stephen's College, New York. He studied law with his father, Judge Edmund Perry, and with Judge R. S. Kold of Flemington, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at Trenton in June, 1875, and as a counselor at the same place in June, 1878. He was prosecutor of the pleas for Gloucester county for sixteen years, from 1879 to 1894, and has also been city solicitor of Woodbury and a member of the State Board for the Care of Insane Women. He was director of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Woodbury, of the Woodbury Building and Loan Association and of the Gloucester County Bible Society; was chairman of the State Democratic Convention at the time Governor Green was nominated, and has been favorably mentioned for the Democratic nominations for both governor and congressman.

In the performance of his professional labors Mr. Perry has not been at all behind his brethren of the bar, either in the amount of business he has had, or in the successful prosecution thereof. Among other important cases, he conducted for the State the noted murder trials, widely celebrated through the press accounts, of *State vs. George M. Dunham*, *State vs. Joseph Hillman* and *State vs. Michael McTighe*.

He has done considerable literary work of a varied description. He was for a time a newspaper reporter in New York and for a period edited the Gloucester County Democrat, which newspaper was started by him; he aided in the preparation of the History of Gloucester County published in 1883; assisted in the preparation of several State Democratic platforms and has of late years been engaged in gathering material for a historical work relating to the late Civil war.

In September, 1877, he was married to Lida, daughter of Rev. Daniel and Sarah Thackara, of Woodbury, N. J.

JOSHUA S. SALMON, Boonton, prosecutor of the pleas for Morris county, is a son of Gideon and Jane (Van Fleet) Salmon, and was born near Mount Olive, Morris county, N. J., February 2, 1846. The family was originally Scotch, one of them being knighted by Sir Robert Bruce in the fourteenth century. At some time during the period of the Highland wars the Salmon family moved from Scotland and settled at Southold in Suffolk county, England. From there three brothers of the name came with their families to America about the year 1640. One settled in Massachusetts, another located on Long Island, establishing the town called Southold, the third took up his residence in

New Jersey, on or near the site of the present city of Elizabeth. This last mentioned brother or one of his immediate descendants removed to Schooley's Mountain, in Morris county, and became the owner of large tracts of land there; and from him the numerous Salmons in this State, including the subject of this sketch, are descended.

Mr. Salmon received a thorough preparatory education in the seminaries at Charlotteville, N. Y., and Schooley's Mountain, N. J. Turning his attention to the law as a profession he entered as a student the law office of the late Charles E. Scofield, of Jersey City, and was graduated with the degree of LL.B. from the Albany Law School in 1873. In March of the same year he was admitted as an attorney and counselor to the bar of New York. He was admitted as an attorney in this State at the November term of the Supreme Court, 1875, and at once began active practice at Boonton, N. J., where he has since resided.

He afterward became a counselor at law in this State, and on December 21, 1894, he was admitted as an attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court of the United States.

His professional career has been one of eminent success, and covers a wide experience in both civil and criminal law. He has always enjoyed an extensive practice. As a lawyer he occupies a high place at the bar of New Jersey, and is recognized as one of its foremost practitioners. His interest in public and political affairs began with his admission to the bar in 1875. For six years following 1876 he served as a member of the Boonton Common Council, and in 1877 he was elected to the State Legislature, where he took a prominent part on the floor of the House. He was counsel for the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Morris county for a number of years between 1880 and 1893, when in March of that year he was appointed by Governor Werts prosecutor of the pleas for Morris county, which office he still holds. During his term as prosecutor he has had several homicide cases exciting considerable public interest. The case of *State vs. Bergemann* was carried to the United States Supreme Court and there decided against the prisoner, who was afterward executed on June 20, 1895. Another case, that of *State vs. Wilson*, was carried to the Court of Errors and Appeals of this State, and that Court having sustained the conviction, Wilson was executed on June 3, 1897.

As counsel, Mr. Salmon has been connected with numerous important cases, notably that of *Miller et als. vs. Speer et als.* in 1883, in which the sixth section of the Statute of Descents received a construc-

tion by the Court of Errors and Appeals, whereby a large estate was secured for his clients, its possession having been taken by his opponents, who were relieved by eminent counsel to be secure in their right to the property.

Mr. Salmon has been counsel for the town of Boonton and for various townships in Morris county nearly all the time since his admission to the bar. He was the Democratic candidate for county clerk in 1878 and the nominee of his party for State senator in 1883. He has been one of the directors of the Boonton National Bank since its organization in 1890. As a citizen he has always been active and influential in the welfare and advancement of the place of his residence, substantially supporting its leading institutions, and liberally encouraging its worthy enterprises.

On October 13, 1869, Mr. Salmon was married at Mendham, N. J., to Miss Deborah Virginia Emmons, one of the five children of Jeremiah and Esther (Stout) Emmons, both of whom had died before she was nine years old. They resided at the time of their decease between Mendham and Chester in Morris county.

Mrs. Salmon died March 12, 1892; and he married second, April 19, 1893, Mrs. Emma L. Richards, widow of the late Jesse W. Richards, of Lincoln Park, N. J.

On April 1, 1897, Mr. Salmon opened an office in Morristown, and divides his time between that and his Boonton office, having a son in each office reading law and assisting in legal work.

JOHN SAMUEL JESSUP, Woodbury, is a great-great-grandson of John Jessup, who came from England in 1737 and settled in Deptford township, Gloucester county, N. J., on the place that has remained in possession of the family until very recently. His great-grandfather, also John Jessup, was a member of the Gloucester County Board of Chosen Freeholders. His grandfather was James Jessup, and his father, Joseph, was sheriff of the county of Gloucester for three years.

Judge Jessup is a son of Joseph and Mary (Clark) Jessup, and was born in Harrison township, Gloucester county, N. J., August 28, 1842. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the West Jersey Academy at Bridgeton in 1862 and from Princeton College in 1865. He spent two years in the law office of Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuyssen in Newark and one year at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney at the June term, 1868,



BENJAMIN D. SHREVE.

and as a counselor in June, 1871. He is also a special master and examiner in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner, and in 1893 was admitted at Trenton to practice in the United States District Court.

Since 1868 Judge Jessup has successfully practiced his profession in Woodbury, and for several years has been a recognized leader of the Gloucester county bar. On April 1, 1897, he was appointed by Governor Griggs as president judge of the Gloucester County Courts for a term of five years. He was for a time city solicitor of Woodbury, resigning to become a member of the City Council, in which capacity he served for nine years; was clerk of the Gloucester County Board of Chosen Freeholders for nine years; has been county solicitor for the past four years and counsel for the borough of Clayton for six years, and has served as solicitor and counsel of the First National Bank of Woodbury since 1868. For many years he has been an elder and trustee of the Woodbury Presbyterian church.

He was married, November 2, 1871, to Miss Mary Moore Howell, daughter of Dr. Benjamin P. Howell, of Woodbury, N. J. They have had seven children: Joseph, Benjamin H. (deceased), John S., jr., Mary H., Rachel L., Anna G. and Sarah.

SAMUEL WHITE BELDON, Camden and Bordentown, was born in Bordentown, N. J., April 4, 1861, and is a son of Rev. Joseph and Jane A. (Kester) Beldon, and a grandson of Hosea Willard Beldon, of Woodbury, Gloucester county, and of Isaac Kester, of the county of Burlington. He received a thorough education in the New Jersey Collegiate Institute at Bordentown, which he attended for six years. Afterward he taught school four years in Burlington county, and read law with Hon. James Buchanan, of Trenton, where he was admitted as an attorney in June, 1882, and as a counselor in June, 1885. For six months he practiced his profession in Bordentown, but in January, 1883, returned to Trenton and formed a copartnership with his preceptor, Mr. Buchanan, under the firm name of Buchanan & Beldon, which continued one year. In January, 1884, he came to Camden, where he has since been in active practice, first with Robert C. Hutchinson for about three years and since then practically alone.

Mr. Beldon has enjoyed uniform success in the general practice of his profession, and for several years has occupied a prominent place at the bar. He was appointed a special master in chancery by Chan-

cellor Runyon, and is also a Supreme Court commissioner. On April 6, 1893, Judge Charles G. Garrison appointed him and George W. Black as commissioners to investigate the municipal affairs of the county and city of Camden, a duty which they discharged with much credit and satisfaction. Mr. Beldon has resided in Bordentown practically all his life, and has taken an active interest in the welfare of that place, serving it for several years as corporation counsel, which position he still holds. He is also a solicitor for a number of boroughs in South Jersey. In politics he is a prominent and active Republican.

June 29, 1892, Mr. Beldon married Sarah S., daughter of the late Mahlon P. Shreve, of Bordentown, N. J.

EDMUND E. READ, JR., Camden, is a son of John S. and Harriet (Peak) Read, and was born in Camden, N. J., August 7, 1859. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1879, read law in his native city with the late Peter L. Voorhees, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in June, 1882. Since then he has practiced his profession in Camden, where he resides. December 27, 1882, Mr. Read married Margaret W. Mulford, daughter of John W. and Kate (Hopkins) Mulford, of Camden, N. J.

CALEB S. TITSWORTH, Newark, born in Metuchen, Middlesex county, September 16, 1826, was a son of Abraham D. Titsworth, and when eighteen took charge of the Shiloh Academy in Cumberland county. He read law with Judge John T. Nixon, of Bridgeton, was graduated with high honors from Union College as A. B. in 1850, and was then a classical teacher in the Brighton (Miss.) Grammar School till 1853. Returning to New Jersey he completed his law studies with Joseph Annin in Plainfield, and Chancellor Runyon in Newark, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1855, and as a counselor in November, 1858. In January, 1866, he was elected city counsel of Newark, but resigned in March, 1867, to become prosecutor of the pleas of Essex county. In 1874 he became president judge of the Essex Common Pleas, and served five years. He was one of the chief organizers and a director and counsel of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Newark.

In November, 1858, he married Fanny C., daughter of Charles Grant, of Newark. Judge Titsworth was a man of great ability, was widely respected, and was one of the first members of the Republican party in New Jersey. He died in Newark May 28, 1886.

BENJAMIN DAVIS SHREVE, Camden, is a direct descendant of Caleb Shreve, who came from England to Rhode Island and moved thence in 1676 to near Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, N. J., where he bought lands. In 1699 this original ancestor purchased a plantation in Mansfield township, Burlington county, on which he and his descendants lived until 1850. A portion of it is still in the possession of the family. Caleb Shreve, his grandson, and the great-grandfather of Benjamin D., was a member of the Provincial Congress and the Committee of Safety of New Jersey in 1775, while his son, Benjamin, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a captain of horse in the Revolutionary war. Caleb Shreve, the third, and the father of Benjamin D., was a merchant at Medford in the county of Burlington. He married Mary Coles Davis, a descendant of John Davis, who came to Gloucester county, N. J., early in the seventeenth century. Benjamin D. Shreve's great-grandmother was a daughter of Samuel Coles, one of the original proprietors of the province of West Jersey, and he has in his family the original deed from William Penn, Gawen Lawrie and Nicholas Lucas, assignees of Edward Byllinge, and Edward Byllinge for the one-ninetieth part of said province.

Benjamin D. Shreve, son of Caleb and Mary Coles (Davis) Shreve, was born in Medford, Burlington county, N. J., August 15, 1835, and received his preparatory education in Samuel Gummere's school in Burlington. He was graduated from Princeton College with the class of 1856, studied law in Camden with the late Peter L. Voorhees, and was admitted in this State as an attorney in November, 1862, and as a counselor in November, 1865. Afterward he was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit and District Courts. Mr. Shreve is one of the oldest and most prominent members of the Camden county bar.

He has been in active and successful general practice in Camden since his admission in 1862, a period of thirty-five years, and during that time has been connected with a large number of important law cases. He is a Republican in politics, but has never accepted public office, preferring to give his whole time to his profession. For several years past he has been president of the Camden County Bar Association.

Mr. Shreve was married on March 6, 1873, to Elizabeth C., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Clapp) Jackson, of Philadelphia, Pa. They have one daughter, the wife of Theodore A. Van Dyke, jr., of Philadelphia.

DAVID J. PANCOAST, Camden, was born near Woodbury, Gloucester county, N. J., September 26, 1844, his parents being James E. Pancoast and Hope L. Haines, his wife, both of English Quaker descent. He finished an irregular course at the State Normal School at Millersville, Pa., and pursued the study of the law for two years at Harvard University. He completed his legal studies in the office of James B. Dayton at Camden, N. Y., and was admitted as an attorney November 5, 1868, and as a counselor November 9, 1871. December 19, 1873, he was admitted to practice in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, and October 12, 1885, in the United States Supreme Court. He was president judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Camden county for five years from April 1, 1877. He was appointed special master in chancery March 8, 1875, and later became advisory master by appointment of the chancellor. Judge Pancoast has been counsel in many important cases, which appear in the Law and Equity Reports.

He is one of the foremost members of the Camden county bar and has won a high place at the bar of the State. Both as lawyer and jurist he has achieved eminent success. He is an eloquent and forcible speaker, a man of the highest integrity, and an advocate of great professional ability.

Judge Pancoast was married on December 21, 1876, to S. Emma Abbott, daughter of Gabriel I. Abbott and Elizabeth H. Jackson, his wife.

WILLIAM H. MORROW, Belvidere, was born in Deckertown, N. J., February 10, 1844, and is a son of Samuel Morrow and his wife, Jeanette Knox, who was a lineal descendant of John Knox, the celebrated Scottish reformer. His grandfather, Solomon Morrow, was a soldier in the war of 1812. His mother's father, Samuel Knox, came from Scotland and settled near Sparta, Sussex county, about one hundred years ago. Mr. Morrow was educated at the Deckertown Academy under William Rankin, read law there with Levi Shepherd, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1865, and as a counselor in February, 1869, and is a special master in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner. Since April 19, 1866, he has been in active practice in Belvidere, where he was elected mayor in 1888 and re-elected in 1897. He is one of the ablest judges and foremost lawyers in North Jersey. He was law judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Warren county

from December, 1879, to April 1, 1883, being appointed by Governor McClellan to succeed Joseph Vliet, deceased, and was reappointed to the same office in September, 1891, by Governor Abbett, and in April, 1893, for a full term of five years, by Governor Werts.

Judge Morrow is deeply interested in the welfare of his town and especially in educational and religious matters. May 10, 1870, he married Mary, daughter of John W. Wyckoff, of Belvidere, N. J., now of Washington.

CLARENCE L. COLE, Atlantic City, is the son of James B. and Melissa Cole, and was born in Alexandria, Va., December 13, 1863, read law in Atlantic City, N. J., with Judge Joseph Thompson, and was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in June, 1890, and as a counselor in June, 1893. Since his admission to the bar in 1890, he has been associated in practice with his legal preceptor, Judge Thompson.

CALEB H. VALENTINE, Hackettstown, grandson of Judge Caleb H. Valentine, of the Court of Errors and Appeals, was born in Hackettstown, N. J., July 22, 1838, was graduated from Yale College in 1863, read law with the late Hon. J. G. Shipman, of Belvidere, and was commissioned colonel of the 3d Regt. of Warren county militia. He was admitted as an attorney in 1869, and was a member of the New Jersey Legislature in 1869, 1870, and 1871. In 1863 he married a daughter of Robert Russling, of Hackettstown.

RICHARD P. THOMPSON, Salem, born in Salem, N. J., in 1805, read law with William N. Jeffers, and became an attorney in 1825, and a counselor in 1828. He was prosecutor of the pleas, attorney-general of New Jersey under Governors Haines and Fort, and died in Salem in 1859.

WILLIAM N. JEFFERS, Salem and Camden, was born in New York, came to New Jersey about 1813, was admitted in 1814, and settled in Salem. He became a counselor in 1817, in 1834 was called to the degree of sergeant-at-law, and for several years was a member of assembly. He finally settled in Camden, served as prosecutor of the pleas, and died there in 1853.

JOHN CONOVER TEN EYCK, Mount Holly, born in Freehold, N. J., March 12, 1814, received a classical education, read law with Hon. Joseph F. Randolph, and was admitted as an attorney in 1835 and as a counselor in 1838. For ten years from 1839 he was prosecutor of the

place of Burlington county. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1844, U. S. senator 1859-65, and in 1872 was appointed a member and chairman of the commission to revise the State constitution. He died at Mount Holly August 23, 1879.

ALDEN CORTLANDT SCOVEL, Camden, son of Rev. Alden Scovel, some time principal of Hudson River Seminary, was born in Princeton, N. J., June 13, 1830, read law and was admitted as an attorney in 1856, and as a counselor in 1859, and for a time was associated with Hon. George M. Robeson. He was a prominent Republican, was clerk and counsel of the Camden County Board of Chosen Freeholders for several years, city solicitor of Camden, three years a member of the Camden City Council, and for several years a member of the New Jersey Assembly.

THEODORE J. HOFFMAN, Somerville, born in Clinton township, Hunterdon county, was graduated from Rutgers in 1851, read law with S. B. Ransom, of Somerville, later of Jersey City, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He practiced in Asbury, N. J., till 1860. In 1863 he enlisted in the 8th N. J. Regt., and served nearly two years. He resumed practice in Clinton, N. J., and later moved to Somerville. February 22, 1855, he married Amanda, daughter of Aaron Van Syckel.

CHARLES F. FITCH, Phillipsburg, son of Ransom Fitch, was born in Edmeston, Otsego county, N. Y., in 1844, was graduated from the Normal School at Mansfield, Pa., read law and was admitted at Easton, Pa., and also read law with Hon. David A. Depue, at Belvidere, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1867.

WILLIAM LEET, Belvidere, son of William, was born in Sussex county, N. J., October 19, 1837, read law with Hon. J. M. Robeson, of Belvidere, and was admitted as an attorney in 1870 and as a counselor in 1874. He became prominent in criminal law, was council for the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Warren county, and a Democrat. He died in 1877. In 1857 he married Hulda, daughter of Isaac Reed.

CHARLES BARTLE, Flemington, was born at New Germantown, N. J., March 18, 1801, was graduated from Union College in 1821, studied law in the office of Nathaniel Saxton, at Flemington, and becoming an attorney in 1825, continued in active practice till 1854. He was engaged largely in real estate operations from 1832 to 1860 with Aaron Van Syckel. After 1853 he was connected with several railroad, lumber,



Theodore Simonson

Theodore Simonson

and coal enterprises, and was also president of the Hunterdon County National Bank.

CHARLES SITGREAVES, Phillipsburg, son of Hon. William Sitgreaves, born in Easton, Pa., April 22, 1803, read law there with his uncle, Hon. Samuel Sitgreaves, and was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1824. He began practice in Easton, and later was admitted to the bar of New Jersey and settled in Phillipsburg. He was elected to the New Jersey Assembly in 1831 and 1833, and was a member of the State Council in 1834 and of the State Senate in 1852-54. His Manual of Legislative Practice and Order of Business was adopted by the Legislature. In 1864 and 1866 he was elected to Congress. He was often urged as a candidate for governor, and in 1861 became the first mayor of the city of Phillipsburg. He was a major in the New Jersey militia, from 1855 to 1864, was a trustee of the State Normal School, and was president of the Belvidere, Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad Company from its organization till 1873. He was president of the Phillipsburg National Bank for many years from its inception in 1856. October 25, 1825, he married Jane Louisa, daughter of Samuel De Puy, of Milford, Pa.

WILLIAM M. MACKEY, Belvidere, son of John Mackey, was born in Oxford township, Warren county, March 6, 1837, was graduated from Princeton in 1861, read law with J. M. Sherrerd, of Belvidere, and Judge Scudder, at Trenton, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1864, and as a counselor in February, 1868. He began practice in Belvidere, where he was superintendent of schools and mayor in 1873-74. He married, in 1864, Catherine, daughter of George Keyser, of Oxford, N. J.

RODMAN M. PRICE, born in Sussex county, N. J., November 5, 1816, entered Princeton College, but did not graduate on account of protracted illness. He pursued a course of legal studies and in 1840 was appointed a purser in the navy. He is said to have been the first person to exercise judicial functions under the American flag on the Pacific coast, as alcalde. He was made naval agent there in 1848. He was a Democrat, a member of Congress from New Jersey from 1851 to 1853, and governor of the State from 1854 to 1857. In 1861 he was an influential delegate to the Peace Congress. He caused the establishment in New Jersey of a normal school, and was warmly interested in the development of the State militia system.

ISAAC TICHENOR, LL. D., born in Newark, N. J., February 8, 1754,

was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1775, and while studying law at Schenectady, N. Y., in 1777, was appointed assistant commissary general and stationed at Burlington, N. J., where he began the practice of his profession. He soon became prominent in politics, and was a representative in Congress from 1781 to 1784, agent of the State to Congress in 1782, member of the State Council from 1787 to 1792, judge of the Supreme Court from 1791 to 1794, chief justice in 1795 and 1796, member of the Council of Censors in 1792 and 1813, commissioner for the adjustment of the controversy with New York in 1791, senator in 1796 and 1797, governor of New Jersey from 1797 to 1807 and from 1808 to 1809, and again U. S. senator from 1815 to 1821. He died at Bennington, Vt., December 11, 1838.

EDWARD L. CAMPEEL, Trenton, born February 2, 1833, near Belvidere, N. J., was graduated from Lafayette College in 1855, was admitted to the bar in June, 1859, and began practice in Belvidere. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army, and became lieutenant-colonel of the 15th and colonel of the 4th N. J. Vols., and judge advocate general of the Army of the Potomac. He was brevetted brigadier-general April 9, 1865. He resumed practice in Belvidere, but ill-health obliged him to abandon the profession. He was in charge of the State Military Agency at Trenton two years and then resumed practice there. He became a counselor in February, 1873.

J. HENRY STONE, Newark and Rahway, born in Rahway, N. J., November 19, 1835, was graduated from Rutgers College in 1856, read law with Cortlandt Parker, of Newark, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1859. He began practice in Newark, and in 1866 associated himself with John P. Jackson, as Stone & Jackson, which partnership continued many years. He always lived in Rahway, where he was a director of the Gas Company and the Savings Institution, a member of the City Council, mayor two years, and long the city attorney. In 1872 he was elected State senator from Union county and served three years, and in that body strongly advocated the general railroad law. He was an earnest Republican and an able lawyer, and died in Rahway, September 26, 1886.

COUNSEL WILLIAM DE HART, Morristown, born in Elizabethtown, N. J., December 7, 1746, was a son of Dr. Matthias De Hart, and was actively engaged in the practice of law when the Revolutionary war broke out. November 7, 1775, he was made major of the First N. J.

Battalion, and in 1776 was promoted lieutenant-colonel. September 6, 1780, he became colonel of the 2d Regt., Continental Army, but finally resigned, and resumed the practice of the law in Morristown. He became a leading member of the bar, and was noted for his brilliant sallies of wit and humor. In 1779 he acted as president of the St. Tammany Society. He died in Morristown June 16, 1801.

JOHN U. GIVENS, Belvidere, son of John and grandson of John Givens, of the war of 1812, was born in Vernon, Sussex county, N. J., May 25, 1834, was educated at Deckerton Academy, taught school about nine years, and read law with Hon. A. J. Rogers, of Warren county. In 1862 he enlisted in the 31st N. J. Inf., and re-enlisted as first lieutenant in the 2d N. J. Cavalry. Returning from the war he read law with Thomas Kays, of Newton, was admitted as an attorney in 1870, and settled in Belvidere. He was a member of assembly two terms before his admission to the bar.

JAMES M. ROBESON, Belvidere, born near Belvidere, Warren county, November 1, 1819, was admitted to the bar in 1848, served as prosecutor of the pleas of Warren county for five years, and in 1872 was appointed law judge for a full term, but resigned after two years and returned to the practice of law.

JACOB W. MILLER, Morristown, born in German Valley, Morris county, N. J., in November, 1800, read law with his elder brother, William W. Miller, five years, and was admitted and attained distinction as a lawyer, counselor and orator. At one time he was associated with Edward W. Whelpley, later chief justice. In 1838 he was elected by the Whigs as State senator and served two years. In 1840 and again in 1846 he was elected U. S. senator and served two terms, standing among the principal figures of Congress. He was an eminent statesman, an able political writer, and one of the first members of the Republican party. He died in Morristown September 30, 1862, leaving a wife (daughter of George P. Macculloch) and several sons and daughters. Two of his daughters became respectively the first and second wife of the late Anthony Q. Keasbey, of Newark.

SAMUEL LEAKE, Trenton, born in Cumberland county, N. J., November 2, 1747, received his preparatory education at the two celebrated schools at Fagg's Manor and Pequaa, and in 1767-69 Rev. John Blair, Dr. R. Smith and Enoch Green gave him certificates "of proficiency

in different branches, and of his high religious character." He taught three years or more in Newcastle, Del., and in May, 1772, received testimonials from Thomas McKean and George Read, two signers of the Declaration of Independence, and others. He then entered Princeton College and in September, 1774, took his Bachelor's degree.

He read law with Gov. Richard Howell and later with Charles Pettit, of Burlington, was admitted as an attorney in November, 1776, and began practice in Salem. In October, 1785, he removed to Trenton and became a prominent lawyer. He died March 8, 1820. His epitaph reads: "Sacred to the memory of Samuel Leake, Esquire, Sergeant-at-law, Died March 8th, A. D., 1820, æt. 72. Educated to the bar, he attained the highest degree of eminence; distinguished for candor, integrity, zeal for his clients, and profound knowledge of jurisprudence, he fulfilled the duties of his station with singular usefulness, 'without fear and without reproach.' Deeply versed in human literature, and devoutly studious of the words of sacred truth, he lived the life of a Christian, and died the death of the righteous."

He became a counselor in November, 1780. His name heads the parchment roll of attorneys and counselors in the State of New Jersey. The first attorneys admitted after the adoption of the State Constitution on July 2, 1776, were Samuel Leake and Franklin Davenport. His name also heads the list of civil cases reported in the State Reports—1 Coxe's Reports, 1790.

AARON OGDEN DAYTON, born in Elizabethtown, N. J., October 1, 1796, descended from Ralph Dayton, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1650. He was a grandson of Elias Dayton, a colonel of New Jersey militia in the Revolutionary war, and a son of Elias B. Dayton, who married a daughter of Dr. Thomas Bradbury Chandler. Mr. Dayton was graduated with highest honors from Princeton College in 1813—read law with Governor Ogden, and was admitted as an attorney November 13, 1817. In 1819 he began practice at or near Salem and attained high rank at the bar. In 1823 he was elected to the State Legislature. He removed to Jersey City in 1825 and to New York in 1826, and was admitted to the bar there. Later he entered the government service at Washington, and died September 30, 1858.

WILLIAM M. BOWELL, Kearney, was graduated from Columbia College with the highest honors in 1824, and read law with Chancellor Kent. He was the author of "Circumstantial Evidence," "Assign-

ments," "Practice," and a "Law Dictionary," and also aided in compiling Worcester's Dictionary. He was remarkable for his elegant precision and discrimination in the use of language. He died in Kearney, N.J., February 7, 1869, aged sixty-two.

JAMES GILES, Bridgeton, born in New York in 1759, served in the Revolutionary war as lieutenant and became major general of militia. He read law with Joseph Bloomfield, of Trenton, was admitted as an attorney in 1783, later became a counselor, and in 1804 was called to the rank of sergeant-at-law. He married a sister of General Bloomfield, and in 1788 settled in Bridgeton, where he died in 1825. He was clerk of Cumberland county for fifteen years, and long president of the Cumberland Bank.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, first governor of New Jersey under the constitution of 1776, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1723, and was a grandson of Rev. Robert and a son of Philip and Catharine (Van Brugh) Livingston. He was graduated from Yale College at the head of his class in 1741, read law with James Alexander, of New York city, and was admitted in New York in 1748 and in New Jersey in 1755. In 1772 he settled in Elizabethtown, this State. He was a delegate to the Continental Congresses of 1774, 1775 and 1776, took command of a body of militia at Elizabethtown, and on August 28, 1776, was elected the first governor of the State by the Legislature assembled at Princeton. He served till 1790. He was a member of the U. S. Constitutional Convention of 1787, and in 1788 received the degree of LL. D. from Yale College. He died June 25, 1790. In 1745 he married Susannah French, who died in 1789.

GEORGE WHITEFIELD WOODRUFF, Trenton, born in Elizabethtown, N. J., March 16, 1765, was graduated from Princeton, was admitted to the bar in 1788, removed to Georgia, and acquired a fortune. Returning to this State he settled in Trenton and died in 1846, being the oldest member of the New Jersey bar.

CHARLES HAIGHT, Freehold, son of Thomas G. and Ann Eliza (Van Meter) Haight, was born at Colt's Neck, N. J., January 4, 1838, was graduated from Princeton College in 1857, read law with Governor Joel Parker, of Freehold, and Cummins, Alexander & Green, of New York, and was admitted as an attorney in New Jersey in 1861, and as a counselor in 1865. In 1860 he was elected to the Legislature and in 1861

was speaker of the House. In 1867 and 1869 he was elected to Congress, and in 1873 was appointed by Governor Parker prosecutor of the pleas of Monmouth county. In 1862 he married Mary B., daughter of Dr. J. L. Taylor, of Trenton.

GEORGE P. MOLLESON, New Brunswick, son of Elias Molleson, a descendant of one of the twenty-four proprietors of East Jersey, was born May 25, 1805, read law and was admitted to the bar, and became a prominent lawyer of noted ability. He was three times a member of the New Jersey Assembly, and was prosecutor of the pleas of Middlesex county one year, when he was appointed attorney general of the State, which position he held three years. "His personal popularity, his honored ancestry, his affable manners, and his evident sincerity gave him unbounded influence." He died May 17, 1841.

WILLIAM M. MILLER, Morristown and Newark, born in Hunterdon county, N. J., in 1797, was graduated with honors from Princeton College about 1815, read law with Theodore Frelinghuysen, and was admitted as an attorney in 1818 and as a counselor in 1821. He began practice in Morristown, but later moved to Newark. He was eminent as a public speaker and orator, and in a slander trial in New York in February, 1825, made the effort of his life. He soon after went to France for his health, and died in Paris in July, 1825.

SAMUEL IREDELL, Bridgeton, born at Centerton, Salem county, April 10, 1869, is a son of Clark and Lizzie Thomas (Eft) Iredell, and a great-grandson of Thomas, sr., both of Gloucester county. He came to Bridgeton with his parents in 1870, was graduated from the South Jersey Institute in 1888, attended Bucknell University, read law with Walter H. Bacon, of Bridgeton, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1895.

AMZI ARMISTEAD, Newark, born in Mendham, Morris county, in 1807, was graduated from Princeton College in 1826, read law with Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, and was admitted to the bar in 1830. From 1838 to 1840, inclusive, he represented Essex county in the State Council, and was for several years a judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals. He died in Petersburg, Va., April 16, 1845, having gone there for his health.

EDWARD COOE, Newark, born in Newark, N. J., May 28, 1816, was graduated from Rutgers College in 1836, read law with William Penn-



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C. H. Smithson



ington, and became an attorney in 1839 and a counselor in 1843. He practiced in Newark from 1839 till his death, May 11, 1848.

ARCHER GIFFORD, Newark, son of Captain John Gifford, was born in Newark, N. J., in 1796, was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1814, read law with Elias Van Arsdale, sr., of Newark, and came to the bar in 1818. He was a prominent lawyer, and made a valuable contribution to legal literature in the "New Jersey Digest of the Statutory and Constitutional Constructions, etc., with an Index to the Statutes at Large." In 1836 he was appointed by President Jackson as collector of customs at the Port of Newark, and held that position for twelve years. In 1843 he was elected a member of the Newark Common Council. He was long a prominent member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and for more than twenty years senior warden of Trinity church, Newark. He often walked from Newark to Trenton, fifty miles, to and from the sessions of the Supreme Court. He died May 13, 1859.

ASHBEL WHELOCK COREY, Newark, born in Caldwell, Essex county, N. J., February 12, 1798, was educated under Rev. Stephen Grover in Greek and Latin, read law with Hon. Silas Whitehead, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1826. He established himself in practice in Newark and gained a high reputation. He was active in organizing and was an original director of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company in 1832. He died May 9, 1839. In 1827 he married Anna Elizabeth, daughter of Caleb W. Bruen, and they had two sons and two daughters.

STEPHEN R. GROVER, Newark, born in Caldwell, Essex county, June 30, 1791, was a son of Rev. Stephen Grover, the first and for nearly fifty years pastor of the First Presbyterian church there, where he died in 1836. He was early educated for the ministry, first at Bloomfield Seminary, and then under private tutors. He also taught school, but ill health caused him to engage in mercantile pursuits. He finally read law, was admitted in 1835, and practiced in Newark with eminent success. In 1845 he was elected to the State Senate, and served with great ability for three years. He died in 1853. In 1812 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Byram, of Mendham, N. J. She was a descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullen, of the Mayflower.

DAVID ABBOTT HAYES, Newark, born in Newark, N. J., May 29,

1810, was a lineal descendant of Robert Hayes, who came from Milford, Conn., to Newark about 1692. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1830, read law with Gov. William Pennington, was admitted in September, 1834, and practiced in Newark till his death, November 11, 1875. He was an able lawyer, and was prominently connected with several corporations and institutions. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1859 and 1860, and was an original member and for over twenty five years recording secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society. In 1851 he married Caroline Davis Hayes.

WILLIAM K. McDONALD, Newark, born in Alexandria, Va., December 31, 1807, was graduated from Princeton in 1827, read law with Adjt.-Gen. Walter Jones, of Washington, D.C., and became professor of languages at Washington College in Pennsylvania, and later established a classical school in Bloomfield, N. J. He was admitted in 1841 and began practice in Newark, where he was clerk of the Common Council from April, 1844, to April, 1850. He was a member of the New Jersey General Assembly in 1856 and 1857, was appointed State comptroller in 1865 and reappointed in 1868, and was a member of the Newark Board of Education from 1864 to 1866. He died April 14, 1871. He married a daughter of Rev. James Carnahan, D.D., president of the College of New Jersey, who, with one son, James C., a lawyer of Newark, survived him.

ELIAS VAN ARSDALE, SR., Newark, born in Freehold, N. J., December 13, 1710, was a son of Rev. Jacob Van Arsdale, who for over twenty-five years was pastor of the church at Springfield, Essex county. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1791, read law with Hon. Elisha Boudinot at Newark, and was admitted in 1795. In November, 1812, he succeeded William S. Pennington as president of the State Bank of Newark. He continued to practice with distinguished ability, and won a wide reputation. Princeton gave him the degree of LL.D. He died March 19, 1846.

JOHN P. JACKSON, Newark, born at Aquackanonk, Passaic county, in 1805, was graduated from Princeton College in 1823, read law, and was admitted in 1827. He soon became a successful lawyer as a partner of Ashbel W. Corey and Amzi Armstrong, of Newark. In 1831 he was elected a member of the New Jersey General Assembly, and in 1832 was re-elected and chosen speaker of the House. In 1839 he was appointed clerk of Essex county, and then retired from active practice.

He was reappointed in 1844 and served five years more, and soon after became vice-president and manager of the New Jersey Railroad. He died December 10, 1861. He was prominent in the First and South Park Presbyterian churches of Newark, and a trustee of the State Normal School.

THOMAS A. DAVIS, Orange, born January 14, 1871, in Orange, N. J., is a son of Michael and Mary Davis, was educated at St. Francis Xavier's College in New York, read law with Blake & Howe, of Orange, and at the Metropolis Law School, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1895. November 25, 1896, he married Mary Adele, daughter of Henry Jacobs, of Orange.

WILLIAM HALSEY, Newark, born at Short Hills, N. J., in 1770, was admitted to the bar in 1794, and became one of the prominent lawyers of the State. In 1836 he was made the first mayor of Newark, and later became a judge of the Essex Common Pleas. He died August 16, 1843.

WILLIAM PENNINGTON, Newark, son of Governor William S. Pennington, was born in Newark in 1790, was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1813, read law with Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, and was admitted as an attorney in 1817, and as a counselor in 1820, and became a sergeant-at-law in 1834. He was for several years clerk of the U. S. District and Circuit Courts, in 1828 was elected a member of assembly from Essex county, and was a leader of the Whig party in New Jersey. In 1837 he was elected governor and chancellor, and re-elected annually till 1843. It was during his term as governor that occurred the celebrated "broad seal" difficulty, to which the election of Harrison in 1840 is often attributed. Governor Pennington likewise gave great satisfaction as chancellor, and as judge of the Prerogative Court. In 1843 he resumed his law practice. He was offered the post of governor of the Territory of Minnesota, but declined. In 1858 he was elected to Congress, and was made speaker of the House. He died in February, 1862.

JAMES HARRIS BOYLAN, Newark, son of Aaron Boylan, was born in Bernardsville, Somerset county, November 12, 1825, read law with Governor William Pennington, of Newark, and was admitted in 1850. He practiced in Newark till about 1881, and died June 6, 1884, after a most successful career.

FRANK B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth, son of Hon. William and Mary (Barber) Chetwood, and grandson of John Chetwood, associate justice of the Supreme Court, was of Quaker descent, and was born in Elizabethtown, N. J., February 1, 1806. He read law with his father, was admitted as an attorney in November, 1828, and as a counselor in 1831, and was associated with his father, with Hon. William J. Magie, and with his son, Robert E. Chetwood, and died January 18, 1875. He was prosecutor of the pleas of old Essex county, was a member of the Elizabeth City Council several terms, mayor of the borough and of the city, and a member of the State Legislature two years. He was the projector of the Elizabeth Water and Gas Company, and was one of the founders of the Elizabeth Orphan Asylum. April 3, 1832, he married Elizabeth P. Phelps, who with two sons and one daughter survived him.

HENRY ROGERS, Newark, born in Newark, N. J., January 27, 1800, was graduated from Princeton College in 1819, read law with Joseph C. Hornblower, and was admitted in 1822. He opened an office in Newark, but more for his own private business than for the practice of law. He was a great student, and died, unmarried, December 30, 1858.

JOSEPH S. THOMPSON, Swedesboro, born in Somerset county, Me., October 11, 1815, was a son of James and Susan (Patterson) Thompson, and was graduated from Waterville (now Colby) College in 1839 as A.B. and in 1841 as A.M. He read law with Hon. Wyman B. S. Moore, of Waterville, Me., and was admitted there in June, 1841, and in 1842 came to Swedesboro, Gloucester county, N. J., and became an attorney in September, 1844. He was prominent in educational matters, and in September, 1848, was made a counselor. February 22, 1849, he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Gloucester county, and was reappointed in 1854, 1864, 1869, and 1874. December 24, 1844, he married Frances S., daughter of Dr. Charles Garrison, of Swedesboro.

ELIAS P. STEELY was born in Cumberland county in 1791, and when young moved with his parents to Bridgeton. He read law with David Elmer, was admitted in 1815, and served in the New Jersey Legislature in 1830, 1831, and 1832. In March, 1833, he was elected by the Legislature as governor and chancellor, and served several years. He died in 1846.

CALEB SMITH GREEN, Trenton, son of Caleb S., sr., was born in Lawrence township, Mercer county, January 18, 1819, was graduated from the Lawrenceville High School in 1834, and from Princeton College in 1837, read law with his brother, Chancellor Henry W. Green, of Trenton, and was admitted in May, 1843. He practiced in Trenton till his death February 19, 1891, acquiring a large office business. In 1862 he became a manager of the State Lunatic Asylum and served many years. He was long president of the Saving Fund Association of Trenton, a director of the Trenton Banking Company, many years from 1873 a lay judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, a trustee of Princeton College and Princeton Theological Seminary, and one of the executors and trustees under the will of his brother, John C. Green. In 1847 he married the youngest daughter of Chief Justice Ewing.

ISAAC W. LANNING, Trenton, born in Ewing township, Mercer county, read law in Trenton, and was admitted in September, 1834. He was a member of assembly at the time of the formation of Mercer county, and was prosecutor of the pleas from 1847 to 1857. He died in 1880.

JOHN SCHOMP, Somerville, son of Jacob G. Schomp, was born in Readington, Hunterdon county, June 2, 1843, was educated at Claverack Institute on the Hudson and at Rutgers College, read law with Brown, Hall & Vanderpool, of New York, and Bennet Van Syckel, of Somerville, and was admitted in February, 1866. In 1869 he married Wilhelmina Schomp, of Hunterdon county. He died in September, 1896.

JOHN DODD BARTINE, Somerville, is descended from a Huguenot family who came from France to New Rochelle, N. Y., and moved thence into New Jersey. His grandfather, Rev. David Bartine, and an uncle, the late Rev. David Wesley Bartine, D. D., were for many years prominent Methodist clergymen, the latter in this State. Through his mother he is a descendant of Dr. Benjamin Van Kirk, of Hopewell, N. J., who was an officer in the Revolutionary war.

John D. Bartine is a son of Joseph F. and Nancy S. (Van Kirk) Bartine, and was born near Princeton, N. J., October 15, 1836. He was graduated from the Lawrenceville High School in 1858, and for six years thereafter was engaged in teaching, in the mean time taking up the study of law with the late John F. Hageman, of Princeton, with whom he remained until he was admitted to the bar in June, 1865. Since then he has been in active and successful practice in Somerville. He became

a commissioner in June, 1878, and is also a special master in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner.

Judge Bartine has long been a recognized leader of the Somerset bar. During his thirty-two years of active practice he has been consulted as counsel with many of the most important cases in that part of the State, such as the Van Arsdale murder case, the Van der Veer will case, the Ten Eyck vs. Runk water-right case, the County vs. Cory trials, the Dr. Tompkins, and numerous other important cases. As an advocate he possesses great power and force; his arguments are clear, concise, and masterful. In April, 1885, Governor Abbott appointed him law judge of the county of Somerset, and in 1890 and again in 1895 he was reappointed to the same position. His ability and unerring judgment are best illustrated by the fact that not one of his decisions has ever been reversed by the higher courts, where a number of the cases tried before him have been taken. This alone is an eloquent commentary upon his wisdom, carefulness, and thorough knowledge of the law. He is unswerving in the discharge of duty, fearless and incorrigible in administering full penalties upon habitual vice, but merciful when youth or palliating circumstances appear. As a lawyer and jurist he is well known and widely recognized for his ability, learning and great force of character. He has served as prosecutor of the pleas of Somerset county, and as counsel for its Board of Chosen Freeholders; was one of the committee appointed by the tax-payers to investigate the county finances, and was chairman of the Board of Adjustment Commissioners of the city of Rahway during its existence, having been appointed by Judge (now Chief Justice) Magie. He has also been a director of the Somerville Water Company since its organization, and for fifteen years he was a member of the Board of Education, a greater part of which time he was its president, which office he likewise held for several years in the Somerville Board of Commissioners. He is a member of the First Reformed church. In politics he has always been an active and influential Democrat.

In 1868 Princeton College conferred upon Judge Bartine the honorary degree of M. A., and in the same year he married Maggie, daughter of Isaac and Mary Van der Veer, of Rocky Hill, Somerset county, N. J. They have two children: Edwin Van der Veer and Mary Oakley.

FREDERICK WILLIAM RICORD, Newark, son of Dr. Jean Baptiste and Elizabeth (Stryker) Ricord, was born in Guadaloupe, West Indies,



CHARLES A. SKILLMAN.

October 7, 1819. His grandfather, after being despoiled of nearly all his possessions during the French Revolution, fled in 1793 with his young wife and only son, Jean Baptiste, to America, and settled in Baltimore, Md., where two other sons, Philip and Alexander, were born. They were successively sent to New Jersey to be educated, and here, in the town of Belleville, Jean Baptiste met and married Elizabeth Stryker, the daughter of a Dutch Reformed clergyman. Both were highly educated. He was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, a contributor to various scientific and other journals, and the author of "An Improved French Grammar" and several treatises on natural history. His wife was the author of "Philosophy of the Mind," "Zamba, or the Insurrection" (a dramatic poem), and numerous contributions to magazines and journals, and also the founder of the Newark Orphan Asylum in 1848 and its first directress until her death in 1865.

Frederick W. Ricord was educated at Hobart and Rutgers Colleges, and read law in Geneva, N. Y., but never practiced. He taught school for twelve years in Newark, N. J., where he was a member of the Board of Education from 1852 to 1869, serving as president during the last three years. He was State superintendent of public schools from 1860 to 1863, sheriff of Essex county from 1865 to 1877, mayor of the city of Newark from 1870 to 1873, associate judge of the various county courts of Essex county from 1875 to 1879, and is now librarian of the New Jersey Historical Society, at Newark. He received the degree of A. M. from Rutgers in 1845 and from the College of New Jersey at Princeton in 1861.

He published a "History of Rome" in 1852; "The Youth's Grammar," in 1853; "Life of Madam de Longueville," from the French of Victor Cousin, 1854; "The Henriade," from the French of Voltaire, 1859; "English Songs from Foreign Tongues," 1879; and "The Self-Tormentor," from the Latin of Terentius, and "More English Songs," 1885. The last two volumes contain translations from fourteen different languages and dialects. He edited several volumes of the New Jersey Archives, has contributed various articles to encyclopedias, and has written scores of historical and biographical sketches for magazines and local histories. He has also just completed, in his seventy-eighth year, a metrical translation of "Terence's Phormio," as well as other translations and original poems which remain unpublished. Mr. Ricord is one of the best known writers in the State, and during a long

and brilliant career has achieved an enduring reputation in both literature and civil life.

DAVID D. ZABRISKIE, Jersey City, is a member of the distinguished Zabriskie family of Bergen county, his parents being John C. and Jane D. Zabriskie. He was born at Paramus, Bergen county, N. J., November 27, 1856, and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1879. He read law at Columbia Law School and with Collins & Corbin, of Jersey City, was admitted to practice as an attorney in November, 1882, and as a counselor in June, 1889. He was a member of the New Jersey Assembly in 1894 and 1895, from Bergen county, and counsel for the county of Bergen in 1896. As a lawyer he is widely recognized for his sound judgment, integrity, and high legal attainments. He resides in Ridgewood, N. J.

Mr. Zabriskie was married on October 21, 1883, to Miss Lizzie S. daughter of Isaac S. and Mary (Runyon) Suydam, of New Brunswick, N. J.

JAMES ROBERTSON, Paterson, was born in Perth, Scotland, October 29, 1865, came to the State of New York when eight years of age, and for a time worked in the lumber woods of Northern New York and Canada to earn money with which to obtain an education. He was graduated from McGill University, Montreal, in 1889, with the degree of B. A., taking first honors in mental and moral philosophy. Afterward he read law, and in February, 1893, was admitted to practice in this State as an attorney, and since then has followed his profession in Paterson, N. J. In 1895 and again in 1896 he was elected to the House of the Assembly. During the Legislature of 1896 he opposed the elective judiciary bill on the ground that it was unconstitutional and would tend to lower the standard of the Bench and Bar.

FRANCIS M. TICHENOR, Newark, born in Newark, N. J., December 20, 1810, is a son of James H. and Lydia T. (Nuttman) Tichenor, and descends on his paternal grandmother's side from David Hedden, a Revolutionary soldier. His father's ancestors came from Connecticut to Newark in 1666, when that city was first settled, while his mother's family moved there from Edinburgh, Scotland, about 1669. Mr. Tichenor was educated in the public schools of Newark, read law with David A. Hayes, of that city, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1866, and as a counselor in June, 1869. He has always practiced his profession in Newark, where he was a member

of the Board of Education in 1868-69, and of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners, and a trustee of the Newark Technical School. He is a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and one of the proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey, and Fellow of the American Geographical Society. In 1879 he married Elizabeth F., daughter of Dr. John F. Cornell, of New York.

HOWARD CARROW, Camden, son of Edward and Margaret (Hawkins) Carrow, was born May, 1861, in Camden, Delaware, and came with his parents to New Jersey when very young. His ancestors on both sides were among its earliest settlers, and were active participants in the war of the Revolution. He received a classical education in the schools of Bridgeton and Philadelphia, read law in Camden with Thomas B. Harned, and was admitted in this State as an attorney in June, 1882, and as a counselor in June, 1885, and afterward to the United States District and Circuit Courts and also to the bar of Delaware. He is a special master in chancery and for five years from April 1, 1891, served as judge of the District Court of the city of Camden. In May, 1895, Governor Werts appointed him one of the commissioners to report on proposed amendments to the State constitution.

Judge Carrow has practiced his profession in Camden since 1882, and is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in South Jersey. He has successfully defended no less than seven homicide cases. His practice, however, is of a general character, and extensive, and to it he has given his principal attention. He has never aspired to political office.

December 20, 1886, he was married to Emma C., daughter of Capt. Robert S. Bender, of Camden, N. J. They reside in Merchantville, Camden county.

JAMES H. DURAND, Rahway, is the son of John H. and Catharine S. (Martin) Durand, who died in 1886 and 1890 respectively. His father was for many years a prominent carriage manufacturer in Rahway, N. J., where James H. was born June 26, 1847. His paternal grandfather was Caleb Durand. On his mother's side he is a great-grandson of Isaac Martin, of Woodbridge township, Middlesex county, whose wife was Catharine Skinner; her father, Richard Skinner, a captain in the 1st Regt., N. J. Militia, in the Revolutionary war, was killed by the British, June 29, 1779, at the Six Roads, near Rahway. The Martins originally came from England to New Hampshire, whence John Martin moved with his family to Piscataway township, Middlesex

county, N. J. Britton Martin, son of Isaac and the maternal grandfather of Mr. Durand, married Susannah Burwell, whose father, Robert Burwell, of Rahway Neck, Middlesex county, was a private in Capt. Asher Fox Randolph's company, of New Jersey militia in the Revolution.

James H. Durand was educated in the Rahway public schools and under private tutelage. He read law with Thomas H. Shafer, of Rahway, was admitted to the bar of this State in November, 1868, and for the past twenty-five years has been associated in practice with his legal preceptor under the firm name of Shafer & Durand. During that period he has been connected with numerous important cases arising in the firm's large general law business. Mr. Durand has won high rank at the bar of the State, being widely recognized as a lawyer of eminent ability and unquestioned integrity.

In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Durand has achieved distinction and honor of the highest order. In 1871 he was made a member of La Fayette Lodge No. 27, F. & A. M., of Rahway, and in 1875 he was its worshipful master. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in La Fayette Chapter No. 26, of Rahway, in 1872, and served as its high priest from 1873 to 1876 inclusive. He held various subordinate positions in the Grand Chapter, including grand scribe, grand king, and deputy grand high priest, and became grand high priest in September, 1880. He is now (1897) chairman of the committee on constitutions of the Grand Chapter. He is also a member of St. John's Commandery No. 9, K. T., of Elizabeth, of Kane Council No. 2, R. & S. M., of Newark, and all of the Scottish Rite bodies in the Valley of Jersey City to and including the thirty-second degree, in most of which he has been prominent and active. In the Grand Lodge of the State of New Jersey he served successively as senior grand warden and deputy grand master, and in 1893 and again in 1894 was elected most worshipful grand master. His two terms as grand master were characterized as two of the most progressive and prosperous years in the Masonic history of the State, and reflect great credit upon his masterly administration of the affairs of the order. His annual addresses to the Grand Lodge not only present clearly and concisely its affairs during the preceding twelvemonth, but are models of literary skill and scholarly thought. On his retirement from that exalted office in January, 1895, the Grand Lodge presented him with a valuable jewel as a token of their esteem and appreciation. He is now a member of the committee

on appeals and grievances, and is often called upon to address Masonic gatherings throughout the State.

Mr. Durand is a speaker of unusual force and power, and an orator of rare attainments. In politics he is a Democrat. Although never an aspirant for public favor, he became, however, at the repeated solicitation of many political and personal friends, a candidate for the office of mayor of Rahway in 1886, in what proved to be an unsuccessful canvass. He was appointed by Justice William J. Magie one of the commission under the Martin act to adjust taxes and assessments in the city of Rahway, his colleagues being Judge John D. Bartine, of Somerville, and Nathan V. Compton, of Rahway. The work of this commission has accomplished much for that city, and to it and to the wise and intelligent action of the Board of Finance, of which Mr. Durand subsequently became a member by appointment of the mayor, that city is indebted for the restoration of financial credit and for renewed prosperity.

Mr. Durand is president of the National Assured Home Company of New Jersey and a director of the New Jersey Building, Loan and Investment Company of Trenton. Since 1880 he has been a ruling elder in the Second Presbyterian church of Rahway and for seventeen years past the superintendent of its Home Sunday School.

On June 30, 1892, he married Miss Jessie E., daughter of William E. and Mary (Clark) Blanchard, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have two children: Elsie B. and James Blanchard.

AUSTIN H. SWACKHAMER, Woodbury, is a son of Ruliff S. and Jane (Loree) Swackhamer, and was born at Whitehouse, Hunterdon county, N. J., October 21, 1855. He was educated at the State Model and Normal Schools in Trenton, read law with Hon. James J. Bergen of Somerville, and Hon. Caleb S. Titsworth, of Newark, and was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in November, 1885, and as a counselor in November, 1888. He ranks as one of the leading members of the Gloucester county bar, where he has practiced since his admission, having been connected with much of the important litigation in that county as well as the adjoining counties in West Jersey; and he has also practiced with marked success in the higher courts of the State. In politics he is a Democrat, and has held the office of prosecutor of the pleas of Gloucester county for one year, and counsel for the Board of Chosen Freeholders three years.

October 29, 1888, he married Florence V., daughter of Rev. George W. Anderson, of Hagerstown, Md.

HAMILTON WALLIS, Jersey City and New York, was born in New York city, November 25, 1842, and was brought by his parents to Jersey City when very young. His father, A. H. Wallis, was a prominent member of the New York bar, president of the First National Bank of Jersey City for many years, a member of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen, and twice United States collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth district of New Jersey. Hamilton Wallis was graduated from Yale University and the Columbia Law School, and is a member of the bar of New York and New Jersey, being admitted in this State as an attorney in February, 1875, and as a counselor in November, 1878. He is the senior member of the law firm of Wallis, Edwards & Bumsted, of Jersey City, and a member of the firm of Wilson & Wallis, of New York.

LORENZO DOW HAGAMAN, Frenchtown, is a lineal descendant of Adrian and Catryna Hagaman, who came to Flushing, L. I., from Holland, in 1650. Adrian Hagaman became sheriff of Kings county. Mirdam and Maria Hagaman, the great-great-grandparents of Lorenzo D., moved in 1761 to near Sandy Ridge, Hunterdon county, N. J., and afterward he was a sergeant in Captain Hoppock's company in the Revolutionary war.

Lorenzo D. Hagaman is a son of Lewis and Sarah E. (Matthews) Hagaman, and was born near Ringoes, Hunterdon county, N. J., December 6, 1857. He was educated at the seminaries in Pennington and Ringoes, graduating from the latter in June, 1875, and read law with Hon. John T. Bird, of Trenton. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1882, and since then has conducted a successful general practice in Frenchtown, N. J., where he also served as city clerk, city counsel, and mayor.

Mr. Hagaman was married June 14, 1888, to Miss Carrie Rockafellar, daughter of Samuel and Zeruah (Duckworth) Rockafellar, of Frenchtown.

HON. JOSEPH D. BEBLE, JR., Jersey City, is a son of the late ex-Gov. Joseph D. Beble, whose sketch appears in this volume, and was born in Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J., February 18, 1864. He was graduated from the Hasbrouck Institute, of Jersey City, in 1881, and the same year entered Princeton College, from which he received the



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degree of A. B. in 1888, and three years later the degree of A. M. While there he was editor of the *Princetonian*, the college paper. Immediately after graduating he entered as a student the law office of Bedle, Muirhead & McGee, of Jersey City, and subsequently attended Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1888, and as a counselor in November, 1891. In 1888 he was admitted as a partner of his legal preceptors under the firm name of Bedle, Muirhead, McGee & Bedle, jr., which style continued until the death of Mr. Muirhead in 1892, when it became Bedle, McGee & Bedle. On the death of ex-Governor Bedle in October, 1894, the name was changed to McGee, Bedle & Bedle, which it still bears.

Judge Bedle, though a young man, has already won high rank at the bar, and is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in Eastern New Jersey. He is a staunch Democrat, has for several years been active in politics, and was chairman of the Hudson county delegation to the State Convention that nominated Hon. George T. Werts for governor. He was aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel on the staff of Governor Werts, who also appointed him, in 1894, one of three commissioners for New Jersey (the other two being J. Franklin Fort, of Newark, and Frank Bergen, of Elizabeth) for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States. In January, 1895, he was appointed by Governor Griggs judge of the District Court of Jersey City for a term of five years. In 1893 Chancellor McGill appointed him a special master in chancery.

After the death of his father Judge Bedle succeeded to several positions of honor and trust. He is a director and counsel of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company and of the First National Bank of Jersey City, the largest banking institution in the State; and counsel for the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company, the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, and many other large corporations. He is also a director of the People's Light and Power Company of New Jersey, and the Westside Land and Building Company; a trustee of the Children's Friends Society (or Children's Home) of Jersey City; and a ruling elder of the First Presbyterian church of Jersey City. Besides these he is an officer in several large corporations operating in this State, among them the Cleveland Seed Company. He is a member and formerly a trustee of the Palma Club, a member and trustee of the Carteret Club, and a member of

the Jersey City Bar Association, all of Jersey City; a member of the Manhattan Club, the Princeton Club, and the American Museum of Natural History of New York; a member of the Washington Association of Morristown; and of the Revolutionary Memorial Society; and a member of and one of the governors of the Lake Hopatcong Club of New Jersey.

June 21, 1888, Judge Bedle was married to Miss Fanny Read Ege, daughter of Horatio N. Ege, of Jersey City, the head of the commission house of Ege & Otis, of New York. They have one daughter, Josephine D. Bedle.

MARVIN WYCKOFF, Asbury, was born of Holland ancestry, near White House, N. J., October 18, 1831, was graduated from Rutgers College with honors in 1855, read law with Alexander Wurts, of Flemington, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1860, and as a counselor in February, 1867. When the war broke out he assisted in raising a company of the 3d N. J. Vols., and became lieutenant. He returned home in 1862 and began practice in Asbury, Warren county. That fall he enlisted as adjutant in the 31st Regt., and later was attached to the staff of General Paul, with the rank of captain. He has achieved prominence as a real estate lawyer. He married, in 1862, a daughter of Hugh Capner, of Flemington, who died in January, 1876.

CHARLES P. STRATTON, Camden, born in Bridgeton, N. J., June 18, 1828, was a son of Nathan L. and Hannah (Buck) Stratton, received an academic education at Perth Amboy, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1848. He read law with L. Q. C. Elmer, of Bridgeton, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1852, and as a counselor in 1855. In 1853 he settled in Camden. He was a successful lawyer, was long register in bankruptcy, and in 1872 was appointed law judge of Camden county. In 1856 he married Clara Cooper, of Trenton.

GEORGE A. ALLEN, Flemington, son of William, was born in Westport, Conn., of Revolutionary ancestors, and prepared for college at Greens Farms Academy. He read law with James N. Reading, of Flemington, was admitted as an attorney in 1841, and soon became a prominent advocate. In 1861 he enlisted in the 3d N. J. Vols., and became captain. He resumed practice and achieved eminent success as a chancery lawyer. He was one of the organizers and the president of the Hunterdon County Bank, and in 1856 was one of the proprietary founders of the Hunterdon Republican. He died December

26, 1878. In 1850 he married Mary, daughter of Charles Bonnell, of Flemington. His eldest son, William D. Allen, was admitted to the bar in 1875.

JOHN H. STEWART, Trenton, born in Warren county in 1844, was graduated from Union College in 1863, read law with the late A. G. Richey, of Trenton, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1867, and as a counselor in November, 1870. He began practice in Belvidere, but soon moved to Trenton, and died there March 8, 1890. He was appointed judge of the Mercer County Courts in 1879, by Governor McClellan, and was twice reappointed by Governor Abbett. In 1877 he became chancery reporter under Chancellor Runyon and finished eight volumes. He also made a digest of the New Jersey reports in 1876, and later a supplement. His work was thoroughly well done, and his reputation as a reporter reached far beyond this State. His notes on New Jersey cases were sought for by the leading law magazines of the country, and may be found especially in the Albany and the Central Law Journals.

PHILEMON DICKERSON, Paterson, born about 1790, was a son of Jonathan and a brother of Mahlon Dickerson, and read law in Philadelphia and was admitted to the bar there. He was admitted in New Jersey as an attorney in 1813 and as a counselor in 1817, and was called to the rank of sergeant at-law in 1834. In 1833 he was elected to the Assembly from old Essex county, and in 1836 was elected by the Legislature as governor and served one year. In 1839 he was elected to Congress, but by political manipulation of the returns was counted out. In 1841 he was appointed judge of the U. S. District Court, and served till his death in 1862.

EGBERT H. GRANDIN, Trenton, admitted in October, 1847, practiced for several years in Trenton, and served as prosecutor of the pleas of Mercer county. When the war broke out he went to Europe for family reasons.

ANDREW DUTCHER, Trenton, was admitted to the bar in July, 1851, served in the New Jersey Assembly, and was law reporter from 1855 to 1862. He issued five volumes of Dutcher's Reports.

PHILEMON DICKINSON, Trenton, son of Samuel and grandson of General Philemon Dickinson, who commanded the New Jersey militia during the Revolutionary war, was born February 16, 1804, in Trenton,

read law with Chief Justice Ewing and General Wall, and was admitted in 1826. He began practice in Trenton, but soon abandoned the law and was president of the Trenton Banking Company from 1832 to 1881. He died September 2, 1882.

ROBERT VAN ARSDALE, Newark, son of Elias Van Arsdale, sr., was born in Newark in 1807, was graduated from Princeton in 1826, and was admitted in November, 1829. He practiced for several years in Newark, but later traveled much in Europe. He died in New York city December 24, 1873.

FREDERICK KINGMAN, Trenton, came from East Bridgewater, Mass., to Rahway, N. J., read law with James Wilson, and was his assistant in the clerk's office of the Supreme Court. He was admitted in January, 1847, was an active Republican, and died in 1881.

THOMAS G. LITTLE, Princeton, son of William, was born at Ten Mile Run, Mercer county, read law with James Green, and was admitted in November, 1852. He practiced law in Princeton till 1878, when he came to Trenton, and a year later was drowned in the canal.

CHARLES R. WAUGH, Newark, born in Morris county in November, 1823, of Scotch descent, read law with Aaron O. Boylan and Lewis C. Grover, of Newark, and was admitted in 1848. He practiced in Newark with great success till 1859, when he became president judge of the Essex Common Pleas, which position he filled for five years. In 1863 he was the Republican candidate for State senator. In 1864 he was elected clerk of Essex county and served till his death, August 30, 1867.

OSCAR HALSTED, JR., Newark, son of Chancellor O. S. Halsted, was born in Elizabeth, N. J., in 1818, was graduated from Princeton College in 1838, and read law with his father. He was admitted in 1841, and acquired a high reputation as a fearless and eloquent speaker. In 1849 he went to California, but returned in 1850. From 1861 to 1865 he practiced in Washington, D. C. He died in Newark July 2, 1871.

ELIAS VAN ARSDALE, JR., Newark, born in Newark in 1801, was graduated from Princeton College in 1819, read law with his father, and was admitted in 1822. He was clerk of Essex county from 1827 to 1839. In 1846 he succeeded his father as president of the State Bank of Newark, which position he held till his death January 27, 1854. He

was eminently successful as a lawyer, and was widely known and respected.

EDWARD T. HILLYER, Newark, son of Rev. Asa Hillyer, D.D., was born in Orange, N. J., August 18, 1811, was educated at Williams College, and was admitted in 1836. He practiced in his native county and gained an excellent reputation. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce as collector of customs of the Port of Newark, and held that position eight years. He continued in practice in Newark till 1878, when he moved to Illinois, and died there in 1882.

EMIL SCHNIFFNER, Newark, born in Saxony about 1815, was educated and practiced law there, and was also a judge. In 1848 he became involved in the Dresden Revolution and was compelled to flee the country. He came to America and settled in Newark, and read law with John Whitehead. He was admitted in 1855, and practiced in Newark till his death July 22, 1878. He was an ardent Abolitionist, a strong Republican, and a man of refined taste and culture.

AARON O. BOYLAN, Newark, born in Bernardsville, Somerset county, N. J., in 1773, was a son of James Boylan, M. D. He read law with Governor Aaron Ogden at Elizabeth, was admitted in 1797, and practiced in Somerset county till 1830, when he came to Newark, where he died December 2, 1858. He was the father of Aaron O., David K., and James H. Boylan, all lawyers of Newark.

THOMAS D. JAMES, Newark, born in Newark, N. J., March 17, 1806, was graduated from Princeton College in 1826, read law with Elias Van Arsdale, sr., and was admitted in November, 1829. He practiced in Newark till 1840, when he removed to Albany, N. Y. He died at Nassau, N. Y., December 2, 1883.

JACOB VAN ARSDALE, Newark, son of Elias, sr., was born in Newark, N. J., about 1817, was graduated from Princeton College in 1835, and was admitted to the bar in 1838. He practiced in Newark till his death. He was clerk in chancery, a member of the Newark Common Council in 1851 and 1852, prosecutor of the pleas of Essex county from 1852 to 1857, and a member of the Newark Aqueduct Board. He was an able and prominent lawyer.

ARCHER G. MILLER, Newark, son of William W. Miller, born in Morristown, N. J., January 28, 1819, was graduated from Dickinson College in 1842, read law with his uncle, Archer Gifford, and was admitted

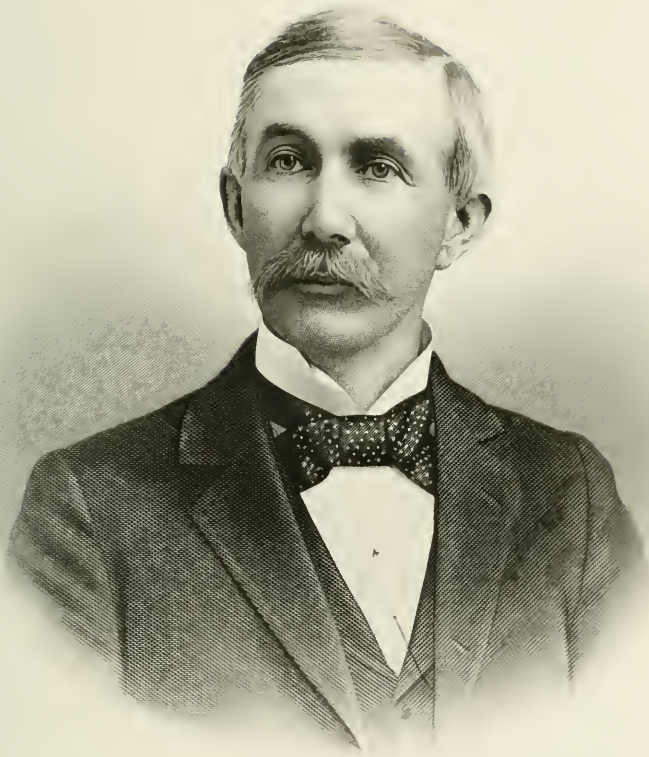
in 1847. He practiced in Newark until his death, January 18, 1874, and attained high rank in the profession.

TIMOTHY P. RANNEY, Newark, born in Granville, Mass., in 1829, was graduated from Amherst College in 1851, read law in Newark, N. J., and was admitted in 1854. He practiced there until his death, April 21, 1874, being for a time a partner of Hon. Joseph P. Bradley. He was a cultivated and an esteemed gentleman, and a lawyer of marked ability.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH, Burlington, born in 1766 in Bound Brook, N. J., was a son of Dr. John Griffith, and read law with Hon. Elisha Boudinot, of Newark, where, with several other students, he founded the "Institutio Legalis," a species of moot court, which existed many years. He became an attorney in 1778, a counselor in 1781, and a sergeant at law in 1798, and achieved a high reputation as a lawyer. He was exceedingly well versed in common law governing real estate. March 3, 1801, he became one of the judges of the six new U. S. Circuit Courts created at the very close of Adams's administration, at midnight. The next year Congress legislated them out of existence. Later Judge Griffith engaged in business, became a member of assembly, and in 1820 was appointed clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court. In 1796 he published a treatise on the Jurisdiction and Proceedings of Justices of the Peace, and also a series of essays showing defects in the State Constitution. In 1820 he began the publication of the "Annual Register of the United States." He died June 7, 1826.

JOHN FEELINGHUYSEN HAGEMAN, Princeton, son of Dr. Abraham P. and Anne (Van der Veer) Hageman, of Holland descent, was born in Harlingen, Somerset county, N. J., February 4, 1816, was graduated from Rutgers College in 1836, and read law with Richard S. Field, of Princeton, and Gov. Peter D. Vroom, of Somerville. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1839, and as a counselor in February, 1843, and successfully practiced in Princeton till his death, May 31, 1892. He was a prominent trial lawyer.

In 1850 he was elected as a Whig to the Legislature, and in 1862 was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Mercer county by Governor Olden. He was editor and owner of the Princeton Standard for eight years, became prominent as a lecturer and writer, was a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and wrote and published in 1879 a "History of Princeton and its Institutions," in two volumes. He



Lord D. Smith-

was a ruling elder in the first Presbyterian church and a trustee of the Princeton Theological Seminary from 1851 till his death. In December, 1875, he was admitted to the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington. He was a Whig originally, and became one of the first members of the Republican party, and for many years was a promising political speaker.

He married, in 1847, Sarah, daughter of Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D., a professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton. She died in 1867.

WILLIAM CHETWOOD, Elizabeth, son of Hon. John Chetwood, was born in Elizabethtown in 1771, was graduated from Princeton in 1792, read law with his father, and during the Whisky Insurrection, volunteered and served on the staff of General Lee, with rank of major, by which he was generally known. He became an attorney in 1796 and a counselor in 1799, and was called to the degree of sergeant-at-law in 1816. He died in Elizabeth in 1857. He was a man of great energy and force of character, and achieved success. He was elected to Congress by the Democrats, and later was a Whig. He married a daughter of Col. Francis Barber, a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary war.

JOHN JOSEPH CHETWOOD, Elizabeth, son of Dr. John and grandson of Judge John Chetwood, was born in Elizabethtown January 18, 1800, was graduated from Princeton in 1818, read law with his uncle, William Chetwood, and became an attorney in 1821; a counselor in 1825, and sergeant-at law in 1837. He was for fourteen years surrogate of old Essex county, was the first prosecutor of the pleas of Union county, and was a trustee of Burlington College. He married a granddaughter of Gen. Elias Dayton, and died in Elizabeth November 18, 1861.

GARRET BERRY, Rahway, son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Wisner) Berry, both natives of Sussex county, was born in Hamburg, N. J., January 3, 1832, attended the Newton Collegiate Institute, and was graduated from the State Normal School in 1859. In 1860 he became superintendent of the State Farming School at Beverly, and in 1861 had charge of the Rahway schools. Later he was lecturer and conductor of institutes in the State. Meantime he read law and was admitted as an attorney in 1863 and as a counselor in 1866, in which year he was elected city attorney of Rahway. March 24, 1859, he married Lizzie Ludlam, of Dennisville, N. J. He died January 1, 1892.

CHARLES ROMANS, Allentown and Freehold, son of Augustus and Lucy (Savidge) Robbins, was born in Allentown, Monmouth county, December 31, 1842, learned the mason's trade, read law with Judge E. W. Scudder, at Trenton, and was admitted as an attorney in 1866 and as a counselor in 1869. He practiced in Allentown till March, 1872, when he was appointed president judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Monmouth county, to succeed Judge George C. Beekman, resigned, and served two years. He then settled in Freehold and resumed the practice of the law, and died there May 24, 1885.

ALEXANDER WURTS, Flemington, born in 1799 in Flanders, Morris county, was the youngest son of John Wurts, an iron manufacturer, and was graduated from Princeton in 1815. He read law in Philadelphia and in Flemington, N. J., and was admitted as an attorney in 1820. He was a member of assembly in 1825, and from 1828 to 1832 inclusive, and during the last three years was speaker of the House. In 1833 he was elected a member of the Legislative Council, and in 1838 was the Democratic candidate for Congress. He was a member, vice-president, and finally president of the Constitutional Convention of 1844, and the same year was elected State senator from Hunterdon county. In 1853 he was appointed by Governor Fort and confirmed by the Senate as chief justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, but declined the honor. In 1865 he was elected State senator and for several years after 1859 was president of the Board of Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum. He died February 16, 1881.

RENS-ELAIR W. DAYTON, Matawan, son of Dr. Alfred B. and Elizabeth R. (Van der Veer) Dayton, was born in Matawan, N. J., January 5, 1843, was graduated from Princeton College in 1863, read law with Henry S. Little, of Matawan, and was admitted as an attorney November 8, 1866. He practiced with Mr. Little till 1871, and in December, 1871, formed a partnership with Marcus B. Taylor.

GEORGE CRAWFORD BEEKMAN, Freehold, born in Middletown, N. J., July 2, 1839, is the second son of Rev. Jacob Ten Broeck Beekman and Anna Crawford, and the seventh in descent from William Beekman, of Habsitt, Overysse, Holland, who was sent to America as agent of the Dutch West India Company in 1647. Mr. Beekman was graduated from Princeton College in 1859 as A. B. and received the degree of A. M. in 1865. He read law with Governor Joel Parker at Freehold, became an attorney in June, 1863, and a counselor in June, 1866, and

has practiced in Freehold. In 1869 he was appointed law judge of the Court of Common Pleas for a full term, but resigned after three years. Not one of his decisions was reversed. He has long been an active Democrat, and often a delegate to various local, State and National Conventions.

BARTLETT C. FROST, Phillipsburg, son of Oliver P. Frost, was born in Leeds, Me., March 17, 1833, finished his education at the Maine Wesleyan University, and came to New Jersey in 1854. He read law at the Albany (N. Y.) Law School and with Peckham & Tremain, of that city, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1859. Returning to New Jersey he was admitted here as an attorney in November, 1859, and as a counselor in November, 1864. In 1874 he married Mary L. Stockton, of Easton, Pa.

GARNETT B. ADRAIN, New Brunswick, son of Prof. Robert Adrain, of Rutgers College, and Annie Pollock, his wife, both natives of Belfast, Ireland, who came to America about 1800, was born in New York city, December 20, 1815, was graduated from Rutgers College in 1833, read law with his brother Robert in New Brunswick, and was admitted as an attorney in 1836 and as a counselor in 1839. He was elected to Congress by the Democrats in 1856 and re-elected in 1858, and made many noteworthy and effective speeches. He died August 17, 1878. He married January 3, 1838, Mary, daughter of Joseph C. Griggs, of New Brunswick.

AUGUSTUS F. SANDERSON, Lebanon, son of Ira and Asenath (Hatch) Sanderson, and a descendant of Edward and Robert Sanderson, who settled in Watertown, Mass., about 1630, was born in Littleton, Mass., February 15, 1832, was educated at Appleton's Seminary in Mount Vernon, N. H., and came to New Jersey in 1854. He read law with M. D. Trefren, was admitted as an attorney in 1858 and as a counselor in 1863, and practiced in Lebanon, N. J. He became prominent both at the bar and in educational matters. In 1870 and 1871 he was elected to the Assembly as a Democrat. In 1856 he married Mary A. Groendyke, of Lebanon.

JOSEPH VLIET, Washington, son of Daniel and grandson of Garrett Vliet, major-general of New Jersey militia, was born in Franklin township, Warren county, N. J., and in 1845 entered the law office of the late Augustus G. Richey, of Trenton. He was admitted as an attor

new January 3, 1850, and as a counselor in 1855, and in the latter year was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Warren county by Governor Price. He was reappointed by Governor Randolph in 1865, by Governor Parker in 1870, and by Governor Bedle in 1875, and in February, 1877, became law judge of Warren county. He was the first mayor of the borough of Washington and served three years. He was a prominent Democrat, and an able lawyer and prosecutor. He married, first, Miss Crevley, of Bloomsburg, N. J., who died in 1872. In 1874 he married Martha Voorhees Losey, of Pittsburg, Pa. He died January 7, 1879.

SILAS WRIGHT DEWITT, Phillipsburg, born in Warren county, N. J., in 1846, was graduated from Lafayette College in 1869, read law with Armstrong & Lynn, of Williamsport, Pa., J. F. Dumont, of Phillipsburg, N. J., and was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1871, and to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1873, and as a counselor in November, 1880. He is also a special master in chancery. In 1876 he was elected a member of assembly.

EDWARD R. BULLOCK, Flemington, son of Isaac and Sarah (Burton) Bullock, was born of Quaker stock in Bucks county, Pa., October 1, 1818, learned the marble cutter's trade in Trenton, N. J., and in 1853 began the study of law with Hon. A. O. Van Fleet, at Flemington, where, on his admission as an attorney in 1857, he settled. In 1868 he was appointed by Governor Ward prosecutor of the pleas of Hunterdon county, but resigned after about four years. In 1867 he was admitted to the U. S. District Court, and in 1870 was appointed U. S. commissioner. He married, in 1841, Janet, daughter of James Pollock, of Easton, Pa. His eldest son, Captain James I. Bullock, of the 15th N. J. Vols., died in the Civil war. His second and only surviving son is John A. Bullock, of the Flemington bar.

HARAH N. DILTS, Somerville, son of Daniel, was born at Schooley's Mountain, N. J., August 3, 1824, was graduated with the highest honors from Lafayette College in 1844, read law with Senator Jacob W. Miller and Chief Justice Whelpley, then partners, at Morristown, and became an attorney in 1847 and a counselor in 1850. He began practice in Morristown, but in 1853 removed to Somerville and acquired a large general law business. He was also a prominent Republican. April 23, 1856, he married Ellen, youngest daughter of Judge Van de Voor. She died in 1875. His death occurred May 28, 1878.

EDWARD T. GREEN, Trenton, son of George S. Green, and a nephew of Chief Justice Henry W., Judge Caleb S., and John C. Green, was born in Trenton in 1837 and died there October 10, 1896. He was graduated from Princeton in 1854, taught school one year in Virginia, and was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1858. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1858, and as a counselor in 1861, and practiced his profession in Trenton. His career as a lawyer was a brilliant one. He possessed marked ability and became a leader of the Mercer county bar. He was counsel for the Amboy Railroad Company, and later general counsel for New Jersey for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for twenty years. In 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison judge of the U. S. District Court for New Jersey, and held that office till his death. He succeeded the late Hon. John T. Nixon.

JOHN PATERSON BRYAN MAXWELL, Belvidere, born in Flemington, N. J., September 3, 1804, was a son of Hon. George C. Maxwell, representative in Congress from New Jersey, and a descendant of Anthony Maxwell, who came from Ireland and settled in Hunterdon county. His grandfather, John Maxwell, son of Anthony, served in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Maxwell was graduated from Nassau Hall in 1823, read law with Joseph C. Hornblower, and became an attorney in May, 1827, and a counselor in May, 1830, when he settled in Belvidere. He died there November 14, 1845. He became prominent in politics, edited and owned the Belvidere Apollo, and in 1838 was the Whig candidate for Congress, but suffered defeat from the famous "broad seal controversy." In 1840 he was elected to Congress, and in 1842 was elected a trustee of the College of New Jersey. September 11, 1834, he married Sarah Browne, of Philadelphia, who died five weeks later—October 17.

HORACE N. CONGAR, Newark, born in Newark, N. J., July 31, 1817, read law with Cornelius Boice, of Plainfield, and Lewis C. Grover, of Newark, and was admitted in 1847. He was an active politician and Abolitionist, one of the founders of the Free Soil party, and wrote much on political and other subjects. In 1850 he became editor of the Newark Daily Mercury, which from 1850 to 1860 was the leading anti-slavery paper in the State. In 1861 he was appointed U. S. consul to Hong Kong and served till 1865, when he resigned and was appointed U. S. commissioner of emigration at Washington, where he was twice

continued a assistant secretary of state during the illness of Secretary Seward. In 1866 he was appointed by Governor Ward secretary of State for New Jersey, and served till 1870, when he resigned. He then became vice-president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, but resigned that office in 1873. Later he was appointed by President Grant consul to Prague, Bohemia, and spent two years there, returning in the fall of 1875. After that he was adjuster for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.

JAMES MCNIEL TRIMBLE, Newark, is descended on his father's side from Irish Quakers and Revolutionary ancestors, and on his mother's from Scotch Irish stock. His parents were Henry W. Trimble and Mary J. McNiel, his wife. His father's maternal grandfather, Phineas Johnson, served seven years in the Revolution from Connecticut.

Mr. Trimble was born in Newark, N. J., November 22, 1817, attended the public schools of his native city, and finished his education at Williams College in Massachusetts. Deciding upon the law as a profession he began his legal studies with David A. Hayes, of Newark, but in 1840 went abroad, his father at that time being consul at Milan under President Grant. He improved his residence in Italy by thoroughly learning the Italian language, which he speaks with unusual fluency and distinctness for an American. Indeed few natives excel him in pureness of pronunciation. In 1844 he was appointed vice-consul, and in 1846 he returned to America and resumed the study of law in Newark with F. M. Tichenor. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the June term of the Supreme Court, 1848, as an attorney, and at the June term, 1881, as a counselor.

Mr. Trimble always practiced his profession in Newark, and for many years has been recognized as one of the most prominent members of the Essex county bar. He is a lawyer of ability, of unquestioned integrity, and of high scholarly attainments, and has long enjoyed the respect and confidence of a wide circle of clients and acquaintances. During his nineteen years of practice in all the courts of the State he has been connected with many important and far-reaching cases, notably that of *N. J. Asphalt Co. vs. Barber Asphalt Co. and City of Newark*, which he carried to a successful issue. He is a man of much literary ability, and during his leisure has contributed several articles in both prose and verse to leading periodicals. He resides in Montclair, N. J.



AUGUST STEPHANY.



In 1883 Mr. Trimble was married to Miss Lucy R., daughter of Robert D. and Lucy Elvera (Crafts) Weeks.

FREDERICK VOORHEES, Mount Holly, son of Peter and Jane (Schenck) Voorhees, was born near Blawenburg, Somerset county, was graduated from Princeton in 1856, with honors, and read law with his brother, Peter L., of Camden. He became an attorney and solicitor in chancery in June, 1859, and rose to a leading position at the Burlington county bar.

JOHN F. DUMONT, Flemington and Phillipsburg, of Huguenot descent, was a grandson of William Dumont, a soldier in the Revolution and a judge of Hunterdon county, and of John Finley, of the Revolutionary war, and a son of John W. Dumont. He was born near New Germantown, N. J., November 11, 1824, read law with S. B. Ransom, of Somerville, and became an attorney in 1849, and later a counselor. He practiced at New Germantown till 1852, when he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Hunterdon county and settled in Flemington. He resigned in 1856 and moved to Phillipsburg, where he became a prominent lawyer. In 1853 he married Anna E., daughter of Rev. David Kline, a Lutheran minister.

WILLIAM M. BABBITT, Newark, born in Orange, N. J., in 1821, was graduated from Princeton College in 1845, read law with Elias Van Arsdale, sr., of Newark, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. In 1857 he became a clerk in chancery. February 27, 1863, he was appointed a paymaster in the army, but resigned October 26, 1863, and later bought a farm in Sussex county. He died in Newton, September 25, 1875.

SAMUEL W. SPARKS, Camden, born in Williamstown, N. J., December 30, 1855, read law with Alden C. Scovel, of Camden, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1877, and as a counselor in February, 1895.

ECKARD PAYSON BUDD, Mount Holly, son of Dr. Andrew E. and Harriet L. Budd, was born in Medford, N. J., November 3, 1861, came to Mount Holly in 1862, and was educated at the Freehold Institute and Princeton and Yale Colleges. He read law with Hon. Charles E. Hendrickson, of Mount Holly, and was admitted as an attorney February 18, 1886, and as a counselor February 20, 1890. He was some time assistant prosecutor of the pleas of Burlington county, and

was appointed prosecutor April 3, 1890, and reappointed April 3, 1895. January 22, 1892, he married Eliza Esculenc, daughter of P. Tallman and Sarah Eliza Burtis, of Phoenix, Arizona.

AMANDA HOLDEN DRURY, Paterson, born in December, 1847, in New York city, is a son of Moses and Eliza M. Drury, and read law with Sanford & Woodruff, of New York. He was graduated from the law department of the University of the City of New York in 1870, and was admitted to the New York bar in April, 1870. He came to Paterson soon afterward, and was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in June, 1870, and as a counselor in November, 1874.

AUGUSTUS A. RICH, Hoboken, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., December 28, 1851, was admitted to the New York bar in 1873 and to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1874, and as a counselor in February, 1878. He began practice in Hudson county about 1876. In 1882 he was elected to the New Jersey Assembly and served two terms.

JOHN E. ELMENDORF, New Brunswick, only son of John C. and Maria Louise (Frelinghuysen) Elmendorf, was born in New Brunswick, August 3, 1858, and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1878; he was admitted to the bar February 1, 1882, then read law with George C. Frelinghuysen, of New York city, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1886; he is assistant treasurer of Rutgers College. He married, August, 1887, Helen A., daughter of Lionial D. and Mary E. Decker.

JOHN C. ELMENDORF, New Brunswick, son of William C. Elmendorf, was graduated from Rutgers College in 1834, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. He practiced in New Brunswick till his death, July 18, 1889; he was fifteen years prosecutor of the pleas of Middlesex county, and ten years register in bankruptcy. He was an active Republican, a deacon and elder in the Reformed church, and for thirty-three years was treasurer of Rutgers College. His wife died February 6, 1890.

WILLIAM H. VREDENBURGH, Freehold, son of Hon. Peter and Eleanor (Brinkerhoff) Vredenburg, great grandson of Peter, jr., for forty-two years county treasurer of Monmouth county, and a grandson of Dr. Peter, a physician of the county of Somerset, was born in Freehold, N. J., August 19, 1840, and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1859. He read law with Joseph D. Bedle, sr., and was admitted as attorney in June, 1862, and as a counselor in June, 1865. In 1894 he was elected president of the First National Bank of Freehold.

EDWARD PAVSON CONKLING, Flemington, born in Boonton, N. J., August, 10, 1847, is a son of Rev. Cornelius S. and Clarissa C. (Mowbray) Conkling, and a grandson of Thomas Wheeler Conkling, for many years principal of the public schools of New York city. He was graduated from Lafayette College in 1869, read law with George A. Allen, of Flemington, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1871, and as a counselor in November, 1876. In 1872 he married N. Jennie, daughter of John Kee, of Flemington.

JOHN VRED VOORHEES, Somerville, was born August 5, 1819, in Somerville, N. J., was graduated from Rutgers College in 1840, read law with Judge Brown, of Somerville, and was admitted as an attorney in May, 1844, and as a counselor in April, 1848. In 1862 he enlisted as first lieutenant and quartermaster in the 30th N. J. Vols. and served till ill health forced him to resign. In 1872 he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Somerset county and served five years.

EDGAR SHIVERS, Swedesboro, son of Charles P. and Mary M. Shivers, was born in Swedesboro, N. J., June 27, 1859, read law with Judge Richard T. Miller, of Camden, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1881.

FRANK M. McDERMIT, Newark, born in Newark, N. J., September 2, 1861; was educated at St. Benedict's College in that city; elected to serve three terms in the Legislature in the years 1887-8-9; during 1888 was the Democratic leader in the House of Assembly. After leaving college at the age of thirteen he entered the law office of Runyon & Leonard; he was admitted as an attorney in November, 1882, and as a counselor in November, 1885. He owned the Sunday Standard at one time, and was later a part owner of the Newark Morning Times and the Sunday Times-Standard. He is a son of William McDermit, an old resident of Newark, who for thirty years was a constable attached to the court house.

BENJAMIN B. OGDEN, Keyport, son of Rufus and Susan (Burdge) Ogden, was born in Keyport, N. J., January 30, 1856, read law with Judge Walling, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1879, and as a counselor in February, 1882. He is a director and was one of the organizers of the People's National Bank of Keyport in 1889, and has also been a member of the Keyport Board of Commissioners. November 10, 1880, he married Annie H., daughter of Elijah S. and Mary A. Walling, of New Monmouth, N. J.

ELIAS D. WOODRUFF, one of the first lawyers in Woodbury, was a son of Elias Woodruff, and was born in Elizabethtown, N. J., about 1765. He was for many years deputy attorney-general of the State, and died in Woodbury in 1825.

ROBERT K. MATLOCK, Woodbury, son of Hon. James Matlock, a member of Congress from New Jersey, and Elizabeth Kennedy, his wife, was born in Woodbury January 22, 1804, and died there April 27, 1877. He read law with Charles Chauncey, of Philadelphia, and was admitted as an attorney November 15, 1827, and as a counselor September 6, 1833. He practiced in Woodbury with eminent success until his death.

REGIN ARTHUR HELLER, Newark, born in Newark, N. J., March 19, 1873, son of Elias G.; educated at the Newark Academy and under private tutors; graduated from Columbia Law School in 1894; read law with Coult & Howell, and was admitted in February, 1895.

THOMAS M. KAYS, Newton, son of Henry B., was born in Lafayette, SUSSEX county, N. J., read law with his uncle, Hon. Thomas Kays, in Newton, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1873.

ULYSSES G. STEYON, Camden, born at Cape Hatteras, N. C., September 3, 1863, came to Camden in 1873 and read law with E. A. Armstrong. He was admitted as an attorney in February, 1885, and as a counselor in February, 1888.

WILLIAM P. FOWLER, Camden, born in Philadelphia, October 7, 1857, was educated at the South Jersey Institute at Bridgeton, and read law with David J. Pancoast and Marmaduke B. Taylor, of Camden. He was admitted as an attorney November 6, 1884.

ROBERT C. HUTCHINSON, Camden, born in Yardville, Mercer county, December 14, 1859, was educated at the Lawrenceville High School, Harvard College, and Harvard Law School, read law with Alden C. Scovel, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1883.

CHARLES L. WOOSTER, Camden, born in Hammonton, N. J., March 25, 1846, served as deputy county clerk and under sheriff of Camden county; read law with Bergen & Bergen, of Camden, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1881.

THEODORE J. MIDDLETON, Camden, born October 15, 1855, read law with Thomas B. Harned, of Camden, and became an attorney in June,

1878, and a counselor in June, 1881. For several years he was solicitor for the Camden Board of Education, and has also served as a freeholder and as clerk and solicitor of the board.

JOHN K. R. HEWITT, Camden, born in Camden, N. J., January 29, 1855, was admitted as an attorney in June, 1876, and as a counselor in February, 1880. In 1878 he was selected solicitor of Gloucester City. He was clerk and solicitor of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Camden county in 1880 and 1881.

JOHN H. FORT, Camden, born on Staten Island, January 10, 1851, was educated at the Lawrenceville Academy, and at Pennington, N. J., and read law with Marmaduke B. Taylor, of Camden. He was admitted as an attorney in June, 1873, and as a counselor in November, 1881. He has devoted much of his time to editorial work.

NEHEMIAH PERRY, JR., born in Newark, N. J., in 1841, was graduated from Princeton in 1861, read law at Cambridge Law School, and was admitted in 1864. He practiced in Newark till his death, March 5, 1875, at which time he was city counsel.

ALPHEUS GUSTIN, Augusta, born in Augusta, Frankford township, Sussex county, practiced law there from 1820 till his death June 13, 1862. He was prosecutor of the pleas of Sussex county from 1830 to 1835.

JAMES GILES HAMPTON, Bridgeton, born in Bridgeton, N. J., 1814, was a son of Dr. Isaac H. and Fanny (Giles) Hampton. He was graduated from Princeton in 1835, read law with Gov. Elias P. Sceley, and was admitted in May, 1839. He was in Congress from 1845 to 1849, and died September 22, 1861.

JEREMIAH H. SLOAN, Camden, who was admitted in 1821, was distinguished as one of the most brilliant lawyers in West Jersey. He was a leader of the *nisi prius* bar, and died in Mount Holly.

ABRAHAM BROWN, Mount Holly, born in Burlington county about 1780, was educated at Burgess Allison's Classical School in Bordentown, was admitted to the bar in 1802, and settled in Mount Holly, where he resided until his death. For seventeen years he was surrogate of Burlington county. He became a counselor in September, 1811.

JOSEPH T. SICKLER, Mantua, son of Dr. John R. Sickler (for about twenty years a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Gloucester

county and a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1840), was born in Mantua, N. J., read law with R. M. Ware, of Mullica Hill, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1874, and as a counselor in June, 1878.

ALEXANDER GLAV, Camden, born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., February 5, 1834, engaged in business pursuits till about 1870, when he took up the study of law with G. Lytel, of Princeton, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1875, and as a counselor in November, 1880. He practiced in Mercer county till 1880, when he moved to Camden.

GEORGE F. FORT, Camden, born at Absecon, Atlantic county, November 20, 1843, finished his education at the University of Heidelberg in Germany, and read law with Abraham Browning, of Camden. He became an attorney in November, 1866. He is well known as the author of "Fort's Mediaeval Builders," "Early History and Antiquities of Masonry," "Medical Economy During the Middle Ages," etc.

FRANKLIN DAVENPORT is said to have been the first lawyer in Woodbury. He was an officer in the Revolutionary war, was the first surrogate of old Gloucester county, being sworn into office February 15, 1785. He was U. S. senator in 1798 and 1799 and also served two years in Congress.

JAMES MOORE, Woodbury, son of Rev. William Moore, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., December 16, 1832, came to Woodbury, N. J., in 1859, and died there September 17, 1880. He read law with Robert K. Matlock, and became an attorney in June, 1871. He was engrossing clerk in the New Jersey Senate in 1869, 1871, and 1872, clerk and counsel of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Gloucester county, and city attorney of Woodbury.

PHILIP S. SCOVEL, Camden, born in Stockport, N. Y., March 7, 1833, was educated in the Bordentown High School (his brother, Rev. Alden Scovel, being the principal), and read law with Garrit S. Cannon. He was admitted as an attorney in February, 1857, and as a counselor in February, 1883. He practiced in Burlington till 1874, when he came to Camden and formed a partnership with his brother, Alden C. Scovel.

MARMADUKE B. TAYLOR, Camden, was born in Philadelphia, August 17, 1835, but lived mainly in Camden from the age of four. He was the second son of Dr. Othniel H. Taylor, and was educated at Rut-

gers College, which subsequently gave him the degree of A. M. He read law with Col. William N. Jeffers and James B. Dayton, of Camden, was graduated from the State and National Law School at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1855, as LL. B., and came to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in November, 1856. He thereafter practiced with eminent success in Camden, and was also conspicuous in Masonry. In 1871 he married a daughter of Dr. Joseph Crain, of Cumberland county, Pa.

RICHARD S. RIDGWAY, Camden, born in Camden, N. J., August 7, 1859, read law with Alfred Hugg, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1883.

CHARLES T. REED, Camden, born in Trenton in 1843, was educated at the Trenton Academy, High School, and Model School, and was graduated from Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. He read law with Thomas P. Carpenter, of Camden, and was admitted as an attorney in 1865 and as a counselor in 1868. He practiced law till 1882, when he was appointed by Governor Ludlow as president judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Camden county, which office he held till his death February 7, 1885.

JOHN J. CRANDALL, Camden, born in Tioga county, N. Y., November 8, 1836, read law with Thomas Farrington, of Owego, N. Y., and was principal of the Troy Academy for a time. He was admitted to the bar in Michigan in 1856 and practiced there till 1870, when he came to New Jersey, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1881, and as a counselor in February, 1884.

HENRY S. SCOVEL, Camden, born in Camden, N. J., February 25, 1858, was educated at the Hyatt Military Academy at Chester, Pa., and came to the New Jersey bar as an attorney February 26, 1879, and as a counselor in June, 1884.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, Camden, son of Dr. Sylvester F. and Hannah (Matlack) Scovel, was born in Harrison, O., January 16, 1833. His maternal grandfather, James Matlack, was a member of Congress from the First New Jersey district. Mr. Scovell was graduated from Hanover College in Indiana at the age of seventeen, and when nineteen came to Camden and read law with Abraham Browning. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1856.

He has devoted much of his leisure to literary work. During the

war he was appointed commissioner of the draft for the First Congressional district, was commissioned colonel, raised a company in one day, and took it to Harrison, Pa. Soon after he was elected State senator, being the first Republican elected in Camden county to that office. He was a special agent of the Treasury Department under President Arthur. In 1856 he married Mary, daughter of Dr. Isaac S. Mulford, of Camden.

JAMES S. MILLER, Camden, born in Cape May City, N. J., was educated in the West Jersey Academy at Bridgeton, read law with his brother, Hon. Richard T. Miller, of Camden, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1879, and as a counselor in February, 1883. He has served as prosecutor of the pleas of Cape May county.

JAMES B. DAYTON, Camden, born at Basking Ridge, Somerset county, January 27, 1822, was a son of Joel Dayton, a lineal descendant of Ralph Dayton (who settled in Boston, Mass., in 1639), and a brother of the late Hon. William L. Dayton, of Trenton. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1841, read law with his brother, William L., and was admitted as an attorney in 1844, and as a counselor in 1847. He settled in Camden and became one of the leading advocates of New Jersey.

He was a brilliant and eloquent orator. He served as legal adviser of the Board of Freeholders of Camden county, city solicitor and treasurer of Camden, and one of the first Riparian Commissioners. He was president of the West Jersey Ferry Company for more than sixteen years, president of the Camden Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and chairman of the executive board of directors of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company. He died March 8, 1886. In 1848 he married Louisa, daughter of William M. Clarke, of Philadelphia. She died in 1856, leaving William C. and Louisa (wife of Peter V. Voorhees), of Camden.

WILLIAM C. DAYTON, Camden, was admitted as an attorney in February, 1875, and as a counselor in February, 1878.

WILLIAM S. CASSELMAN, Camden, born in Philadelphia, December 5, 1854, read law with Judge Charles P. Stratton, of Camden, and became an attorney in June, 1879, and a counselor in June, 1883.

ROBERT L. BARBER, Camden, was born in Bridgeton, N. J., March 31, 1849, and is a son of Robert and Emily (James) Barber, and a



Man St Strong.

grandson of Samuel Barber, a member of the State Council in 1844. He received a public school education and in early manhood became a prominent factor in local politics. He was a member of the Camden Council three terms, and in 1890 and again in 1895 was elected clerk of Camden county, the only case on record where any person has been twice successively elected to that office in the county of Camden.

SAMUEL H. GREY, Camden, born in Camden, N. J., April 6, 1836, is a son of Philip James Grey, for many years a leading man in that section of the State and Sarah Woolston Stephens, his wife, a member of an orthodox Quaker family. He has spent his entire life in Camden, where he was educated at private schools kept by Hon. La Fayette Grover, afterward governor of Oregon and senator from that State, and his brother Talleyrand. He studied law with Hon. Abraham Browning, first attorney-general appointed under the new constitution and was admitted as an attorney at the November term, 1857, and came to the bar as a counselor at the February term, 1861.

In 1866 Mr. Grey succeeded the late Justice George S. Woodhull (upon his appointment to the Supreme Bench) as prosecutor of the pleas in Cape May county, an office he held for seven years. From 1868 (when John I. Blair was the Republican candidate for governor) until 1871, Mr. Grey was a member of the Republican State Executive Committee. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Electoral College and helped to cast the vote of the State of New Jersey for the re-election of General Grant as president of the United States. This was the first Electoral College which the Republicans ever elected in New Jersey.

In 1873 he was appointed by Governor Parker one of the commission to revise the constitution of the State. Ex-Senator Ten Eyck was president of this commission, which was composed of fourteen members, and the amendments to the constitution of the State in 1875 grew out of its action. In 1874 Mr. Grey was offered, but declined, a nomination for Congress in the First Congressional District. In 1886 he was counsel for the managers of the House of Assembly in the prosecution and conviction of Patrick Laverty, State prison keeper, before the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment, presided over by Hon. John W. Griggs.

In 1888 he argued the case of Paul vs. Gloucester, involving the question as to the constitutionality of the local option law, which he was successful in maintaining. In 1894 he argued as one of the counsel

for Maurice Rogers, president of the Senate, the question as to the constitutionality of the organization of the Senate by the Democrats under the leadership of Senator Adrain and secured an opinion favorable to the Republicans. In the same year he was appointed upon a commission to revise the judicial article of the constitution and was elected its president. In 1896 Mr. Grey, with several other gentlemen, was selected as a member of a committee to suggest to the Senate of New Jersey amendments to the judiciary article of the constitution. In the same year he was nominated by the Republican party as an elector at-large on the presidential ticket, and afterward became president of the Electoral College which cast the vote of the State for McKinley.

Mr. Grey has been offered, but declined, several judicial positions in New Jersey. In March, 1897, having previously declined the appointment of chief justice, when the death of Chief Justice Beasley made a vacancy in that office, he was appointed attorney-general of the State. He has been a director of the Camden Safe Deposit and Trust Company (and its solicitor) since it was organized in 1873. This is now the largest banking house south of Newark. He has also been since its organization, and still is, president of the West Jersey Title and Guaranty Company, the only company of the kind in South Jersey. From about 1881 to 1887 he was president of a large Florida corporation, which had for its object the reclamation of the Everglades. During his administration a large number of canals were dug and lands reclaimed by drainage to the amount of 2,500,000 acres.

AUGUST STEPHANY, Atlantic City, son of Ferdinand and Mina Stephany, was born in Nordhausen, Germany, December 16, 1841, and was educated in his native country, graduating from a high school in 1858. Coming to America in the same year he first located in New York city, where he was employed on the New York Staats Zeitung until 1865, when he removed to Egg Harbor City, N. J., and took up the study of law with William Moore, of May's Landing, Atlantic county. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar at Trenton as an attorney at the February term of the Supreme Court, 1881, and since then has successfully practiced his profession with offices in Atlantic City and Egg Harbor City. In February, 1884, he was admitted to the bar as a counselor, and he is also a Supreme Court commissioner.

Mr. Stephany has followed a general law business, giving special

attention to practice in chancery, and for many years has been a prominent member of the bar of South Jersey. He was the first president of the Atlantic County Bar Association, serving from June, 1895, to June, 1896. For several years he was and still is solicitor of Egg Harbor City; is solicitor for the town of Hammonton, Atlantic county; and has been solicitor of the Egg Harbor Commercial Bank since its organization in 1888. As attorney and counsel he has also been connected with several other important corporations in the county of Atlantic.

He was married on June 16, 1870, to Miss Louise, daughter of Charles Grunow, of Galloway township, Atlantic county, and they have five children living: Robert E. (a lawyer associated with his father), Minnie, William A., Albert C., and Ida M. In 1895 Mr. Stephany moved his residence from Egg Harbor to Atlantic City.

DANIEL HERBERT APPLGATE, Red Bank, son of Grover T. and Margaret (Herbert) Applegate, was born near Red Bank, N. J., April 1, 1855. His grandfather, John S. Applegate, was a brother of Joseph, who was the father of John S. Applegate, a leading lawyer of Red Bank. His father, Grover T., was for several years the treasurer of Middletown township, Monmouth county. Mr. Applegate attended the public schools of Lincroft, in old Monmouth, until the age of fourteen, and for four and one-half years thereafter was a clerk in dry goods stores in Red Bank and New Brunswick, studying meanwhile under private tutors. He read law with the late Charles H. Trafford of Red Bank, and also taught school two winters, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1877, and as a counselor in June, 1880. Since 1877 he has successfully practiced his profession in Red Bank, having as a partner James E. Degnan from 1894 to 1897, and being also the editor of the New Jersey Standard, published at Red Bank, from 1891 to 1897. May 12, 1880, he married Henrietta, daughter of the late John P. Conover, of Colt's Neck, Monmouth county.

OSCAR JEFFERY, Washington, was born August 31, 1838, in Lockport, N. Y., where his father, Joseph Jeffery, settled in 1825. The latter was originally from the South, and located in Lockport as a merchant on the opening of the Erie Canal. He married Adaline Brush, whose family dates back in this country to the year 1675, when they were among the first settlers of Old Town, on the eastern end of Long Island. Some of the members served with honor in the Revolutionary

war. Mr. Jeffery's maternal grandmother belonged to the Baxter family of Sussex county, who were also prominent in public affairs.

Oscar Jeffery's career has been a busy one from boyhood up. His father died when he was an infant and his mother when he was eleven years old, and consequently he was thrown upon his own resources at an unusually early age. After obtaining a common school education he became a clerk in the store of Robert Blair (a brother of Hon. John L. Blair), of Johnsonburg, N. J., with whom he remained eight years. During his leisure hours he read law, being registered as a student with the late David Thompson, esq., of Newton, Sussex county. He was admitted before the Supreme Court at Trenton as an attorney in November, 1864, and as counselor in November, 1867, and he is also a special master in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner.

Mr. Jeffery has been in active and successful practice in Washington, Warren county, since January, 1865, and for many years has held a high place at the bar of North Jersey. He is widely recognized as an able and painstaking lawyer and a man of good judgment, of strict integrity and of rare legal attainments. He is the author of Jeffery's Law Precedents, a volume of nearly 1,000 pages published by the New Jersey Law Journal Company in 1892. It is adapted to the common law practice of New Jersey, and its completion involved a vast amount of research. In politics Mr. Jeffrey has always been an ardent Republican, but he has largely avoided public life, preferring to devote all his energies to his profession. He was a member of the Board of School Trustees of Washington from 1872 to 1875, has been counsel of that borough for several years and was chairman of the Warren County Republican Committee in 1878, 1879 and 1880. He was also chairman of the committee that had charge of the campaign in Warren county in 1888, when the question of local option was brought into prominence. He has been recording steward of the Methodist Episcopal church of Washington continuously since 1866, and in various other capacities has aided in furthering the general welfare of the community.

During his professional career Mr. Jeffery has been connected with a large number of important law cases, but perhaps none has become more noted than that of *Haston vs. Castner*, which established the question of fraudulent conveyances and is often quoted. He has also conducted an extensive pension claim business for several years.

Mr. Jeffery was married February 8, 1870, to Miss Emma L., daugh-

ter of John and Susan A. (Cutter) Wilde, of Paterson, N. J. They have one son, Oscar W. Jeffery, born June 7, 1872, who was graduated from Princeton College in 1894 and from the New York Law School in 1896, and is now a practicing lawyer in New York city with J. Noble Hayes.

CORTLANDT PARKER.—In the year 1836, three young men, just graduated from Rutgers College, came to Newark to study law. One of them afterwards became an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; another was selected by the president of the Republic as secretary of state, and the third was Cortlandt Parker. The three had been intimate friends while in college, and chose Newark as the place, where together they might prepare for their future profession, two of them entering the same office.

Cortlandt Parker was descended from the very best strain ever known in New Jersey. His first ancestor in the colony was Elisha Parker, who came from England, probably about the year 1634. His son, also called Elisha, married in Barnstable, Mass., lived there until about 1670, when he came to New Jersey and settling at Woodbridge, became prominent in public affairs in Middlesex county, being at one time high sheriff of that county, afterwards representing it in the Legislature and, later, in 1711, a member of the Governor's Council. James Parker, a great-grandson of the original Elisha, was also of the Governor's Council, and was distinguished in the colony, holding several offices of honor. He was one of Governor William Franklin's council, in the stormy times preceding the Revolution and took an active part in the proceedings of that body. His son James, the father of Cortlandt, was foremost in church and State, a member of the Legislature, a congressman, and one of the commissioners to settle the boundary line between New York and New Jersey. He took an abiding interest in the affairs of the Episcopal church, of which he was ever a consistent member and an ardent admirer of her doctrines and forms and ceremonies of worship. He was, up to a very late period of his life, a delegate to the annual diocesan conventions in New Jersey from St. Peter's church at Perth Amboy, of which he was a warden for many years. He was likewise a leading member of the Constitutional Convention of 1844, chairman of the committee on rights and privileges, and draughtsman of the bill of rights incorporated in the organic law adopted by that body. He was also the author of the section in the constitution per-

petuating the use of the school fund. He was one of the most independent of men, acting always according to the dictates of his conscience seeking ever the right. His views upon political subjects were pronounced and held with the greatest tenacity, but he ruthlessly disobeyed the behests of the party with which he affiliated, if, in his opinion they swerved from the strict path of rectitude or demanded that from him which he thought to be wrong.

Cortlandt Parker was born at Perth Amboy, June 27, 1818, received a preparation for college in the schools of his native town and, in 1833, entered Rutgers at New Brunswick, from which he graduated in 1836, with high honor, and was the valedictorian of his class. In this institute he met Joseph P. Bradley and Frederick Frelinghuysen, the two gentlemen already referred to, one, as associate justice and the other as secretary of state, and other distinguished men who attained high rank in the country. After graduation, he entered the office of that eminent justice and statesman, Theodore Frelinghuysen, the uncle and adopted father of his friend and fellow graduate, who also became a student in the same office, and, in later years the premier of the Republic, under President Arthur. The uncle became chancellor of the University of New York, before the term of studentship of the two friends expired, and Mr. Parker completed his studies in the office of Amzi Armstrong.

He was licensed as an attorney in 1839, and as a counselor in 1842, and opened an office in Newark, when he received his attorney's license and has remained ever since in that city.

The time was most unpropitious for the young lawyer; business of all kinds was prostrated; money was scarce; the great mercantile and manufacturing interests of the city and country were ruined by the bankruptcy of all classes. But nothing daunted Mr. Parker persevered and soon became surrounded by numerous appreciative and admiring clients. His former fellow students, who came with him from college to Newark, worthy antagonists, became his friendly rivals, and he was obliged to meet older, more experienced lawyers, who had become entrenched in the confidence of the community, by their commanding intellect, and long experience, before he came to the bar. He did not wait long, his success was almost unprecedented, and it seemed to his contemporaries, that it was with a bound that he reached a high rank as an advocate and practitioner. He soon measured swords, in the legal arena, with older competitors and in a few years stood side by

side with lawyers who preceded him by several years. He was not only successful as a trial lawyer, being an accomplished orator, but also distinguished himself by his arguments before the higher tribunals, where success was gained more by close, logical arguments, submitted to the keen scrutiny of judges, whose calm and dispassionate judgments are not carried away by bursts of eloquence nor affected by impassioned appeals. His status as a lawyer was soon established, and in a very few years he was retained on one side or the other of almost every important cause tried at the Essex circuit. His labors as a lawyer were not confined to Essex county, but his services were eagerly sought by clients in other parts of the State, and, of late years, there has hardly been an important litigation in which he has not borne a conspicuous part. These cases in which he has appeared, as counsel, have been so numerous that it will be impossible to particularize them.

Mr. Parker has no peculiar, pre-eminent characteristic as a lawyer. He is many sided, admirably equipped to meet the requirements of his profession; his oratorical ability is very great, he can rise to heights of eloquence, he can charm an ordinary audience with brilliant thoughts, storm a jury box with unanswerable logic, or assail them with passionate appeals, he can overcome reluctant judges with a wealth of argument, drawn from his fertile brain. Whenever it is announced that he is to mount a platform, as lecturer or public speaker, he secures a crowded audience and sways them with his fervid eloquence. His intellect is of a high order, his learning great, and he has the ability, so indispensable in an orator, to make his great acquisitions of knowledge, the servant and ready exponent of his persuasive oratory; his diction is of the highest order, pure and classic, yet simple and easily understood; his personal appearance adds much to his power, erect, tall, moulded in manly proportions, whenever he speaks he demands attention and commands respect. Two colleges, his alma mater, and that of Princeton, have each conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

Mr. Parker has retained his position at the bar during the whole of a long life and is still in full practice with two of his sons, R. Wayne and Cortlandt, jr., the former of whom has been a member of Congress having represented the important and populous city of Newark for two successive terms. He has never held any political office, and only one public station, that was in the line of his profession; he was prosecutor of the pleas of Essex county from 1857 to 1867. In representing the

State in this laborious and responsible position he manifested uncommon ability, the rights of the community and the honor of the commonwealth have ever been safe in his hands. Many important capital cases were tried during his term of office, in which the opportunity was presented of testing his mental strength and his performance of the duty confided in his hands. He never sought a conviction unless he was satisfied of the guilt of the accused. He did not prosecute the pleas for his own aggrandizement, or for mere fame, a nobler impulse prompted his action. His first duty was to the State, but that duty carried with it another not less paramount, that other duty he owed to the unfortunate who might be innocent. Mr. Parker has ever been patriotic in all the impulses of his nature. When the civil war broke out he sprang to the front in defense of the Union, and his voice rang out in no uncertain tones. He was then and had been, since its formation, a member of the ruling political party, and, during those eventful times, when others became desponding and fearful he never lost courage. He was foremost in counsel, in action, in moulding and shaping the policy of the Republican party in New Jersey during the years of the war. He was earnest in his advocacy of the right of the National government to preserve the Union; he believed that the integrity of the Republic must be preserved at all hazards, that the rebellion must be crushed, and the seceding States brought back to their former allegiance. So he advocated in the strongest manner the continuance of the war. He upheld the President and Congress in every measure which he believed would tend to these results. His efforts were not spasmodic, but continuous and never ceasing until the war closed; that accomplished, then his voice was raised for peace, for harmony, for a restored union, for constitutional reconstruction.

But Mr. Parker did not win fame alone in the forum; he was a politician, but never a demagogue; his natural nobility of character utterly prevented him from descending to those low tricks, those mean artifices which are used by the mere politician, seeking to secure some advantage for himself.

He had not confined himself alone to the study of legal principles, but sought aid in his profession and solace and refreshment for himself in the domain of literature. He was and is a reader of the better class of works, and wrote much himself; not confined to any one branch of literature. He has long been a member of the New Jersey Historical Society and his papers often read at its meetings adorn the pages of its



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publications. A few of his fugitive pieces, now found in print, may be noticed: An Address on General Philip Kearney, another on the life of Associate Justice Joseph P. Bradley, one on Abraham Lincoln, one on the "Open Bible," and several during the Civil War, on the stirring issues of the day.

He has been president of the National Bar Association and has delivered many addresses before that body. A remarkable production, from his pen,—an article on Sir Matthew Hale, read before the Pennsylvania Bar Association, has met with universal approbation.

A strong religious bias has pervaded his whole life; in this he followed in the steps of his illustrious father, early giving in his adherence to the Episcopal church, he has ever been ready to serve it in any capacity and has rendered it most material aid. He has been for many years a delegate to its annual diocesan conventions, and since 1876 to the National General Conventions. He inclines to the Evangelical branch of the church and does not delight in the advanced ritualism of modern times. His pronounced sentiments on the subject of religion have led to his being called upon to address associations of a distinctive religious character such as the Bible Society, the Sabbath Union, and other bodies of like views. In all of his efforts on such occasions, he has manifested a broad, high toned, elevated liberality and a perfect master of the subject he discussed.

In politics he was a Whig, until the disintegration of the organization known by that name, when he affiliated with the Republican party and has ever since been an ardent supporter of the principles of that association. Prior to the Civil war he strove to avert that dread calamity, but when it came he threw himself into the contest with all the energy of his forceful nature, upheld the government and never relaxed his efforts to preserve the Union and the integrity of the Republic until peace came.

He has never been the recipient of political office, his own self respect, his keen sense of what ought be the proper method of attempting to acquire office, ever restraining him from the adoption of measures which others less sensitive than himself, could use, and which seem indispensable in these modern times for securing that which should be the reward of ability and service. He was on several occasions a prominent candidate for United States senator, for the attorney-generalship of New Jersey and other distinctions. Political schemes disappointed his friends. He has, however, held positions, the offer of which, to such

a man proves his patriotism and his ability to serve in perplexing and important stations. In the controversy between Governor Newell and a Democratic Senate, when that body refused to confirm nominations for chancellor, he was nominated to that high office. He was tendered a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of his native State but declined. The general government also recognized his worth and ability and at different times offered him a place on the Alabama Commission, the embassy to Russia, and that to Vienna, both of which he declined. Loving work, foreign missions were no attraction to him. He served, however, as a commissioner to settle the boundary line between Delaware and New Jersey, and as a reviser of the laws of the State. He, however, declined a nomination to Congress, made against his wish and after the district convention had adjourned.

He has ever been a progressive man, ahead of his time, always a leader and however much the people at first may have doubted the expediency of his action, they have at last yielded, acknowledging his views.

Possessing tender sensibilities, an emotional nature, ready benevolence, and warm sympathies, he has ever responded to the demands of friendship and to the call of those needing assistance.

As a citizen, he has ever recognized the claims of the community and of the State upon his co-operation in every good word and work. The educational interests of the commonwealth have received his fostering care; appliances for the material prosperity of the citizen have been advanced by his efforts, one of them was the general railroad law.

Now, in the full possession of his mental and physical faculties, as lawyer, citizen, friend he stands out pre-eminent for virtue, adorned with the triumphs of a long and honored life, equalled by few, second to none, the peer of the highest and noblest, and sustained by a Christian faith, calmly regarding the future.

RICHARD STOCKTON, Princeton, "the Duke," was a son of Richard Stockton, the signer, and was born in Morven in Princeton, N. J. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1779, read law with his uncle, Elias Boudinot, and was admitted in 1784. He rapidly rose to the head of the bar, and was noted as an eloquent and profound lawyer and common law advocate. He was a member of the United States Senate from 1796 to 1799, a member of the House of Representatives from 1813 to 1815, and a strong Federalist till his death. He was sev-

eral times the candidate for governor against Joseph Bloomfield and for many years a trustee of Princeton College and Presbyterian church. He died March 7, 1828. His wife was Mary Field. He left a large family of children, among them being Commodore Robert F., Richard, William B., and Lieutenant Samuel W.

J. EUGENE TROTH, Camden, born in Newcastle county, Delaware, January 14, 1845, was educated at Delaware College, read law with James A. Dayton, of Camden, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1866, and as a counselor in June, 1869. For seven years he was solicitor of Camden county and clerk of the Board of Freeholders.

LEVI SHEPHERD, Newton, son of Deacon Nathan Shepherd, was born in Frankford township, Sussex county, October 28, 1813, read law with Hon. Daniel Haines at Hamburg, and was admitted in 1839. He began practice in Deckertown, where he married, January 17, 1852, Nancy, daughter of Samuel and Nancy Decker and a descendant of Peter Decker, from whom Deckertown was named. She died April 2, 1858. Mr. Shepherd became counselor in September, 1842. In 1864 he removed to Newton and died there August 11, 1875. In May, 1869, he was elected county collector of Sussex county, and served six years. He was also president of the Sussex National Bank of Newton.

ISAAC WATTS CRANE, Bridgeton and Newark, was born in Essex county May 3, 1773, was graduated from Princeton in 1789, and was admitted as an attorney in 1797. He settled in Salem, but about 1805 removed to Bridgeton, and in October, 1810, was elected a member of assembly by the Democrats. In 1819 he moved to Camden, and in 1833 returned to Bridgeton. October 31, 1834, he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Cumberland county and served five years. About 1850 he moved to Newark and died in 1856. He was highly educated and an accomplished French scholar, and won a wide reputation for his great ability.

EDMUND PERRY, Flemington, born at Basking Ridge, N. J., October 4, 1825, a son of Samuel Perry, read law in Asbury, N. J., with Hon. A. G. Richey, and also in New Brunswick, and was admitted October 18, 1848. He began practice in New Hampton, and thence moved to Flemington, where he became editor of the Hunterdon Democrat. In 1859 he was elected State senator and in 1861 was chosen president of the Senate. He was chairman of the judiciary committee two years,

served as a judge of the Common Pleas from 1866 to 1871, and died November 2, 1878. In politics he was a prominent Democrat. July 15, 1848, he married Elizabeth A., daughter of John T. and Charlotte L. (Woodbridge) White, of Hartford, Conn., and had two sons, Samuel E., of Atlantic City, and Belmont, of Woodbury, both lawyers.

GEORGE W. GILBERT, Camden, born September 21, 1834, in Philadelphia, came to Camden in 1843, and read law with Hon. Thomas H. Dudley and George S. Woodhull. He was admitted in February, 1863, and served as deputy county clerk from 1865 to 1875, and register of deeds from 1875 to 1880.

THOMAS P. CURLEY, Camden, born in Camden, N. J., September 19, 1861, was educated at La Salle College in Philadelphia, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1882.

JOHN P. JACKSON, JR., Newark, third son of John P. Jackson, sr., was born in Newark, N. J., February 6, 1837, was graduated from Princeton in 1856, read law in Newark and at Cambridge Law School, and was admitted in 1859. He was a partner of J. H. Stone from 1865 to 1879, a member of the General Assembly in 1862 and 1863, and a member of the Newark City Council from 1866 to 1870. He was a member of the special commission appointed by Governor McClellan to frame a general tax law, a trustee of the Newark Academy, and secretary of the New Jersey Colonization Society. He died December 17, 1880. He was a man of learning, dignity and ability.

JOHN W. WESCOTT, Camden, born in Waterford, Camden county, N. J., was educated at Yale College, read law with Hon. Dexter R. Wright, of New Haven, and later with Samuel H. Grey, of Camden, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1878, and as a counselor in June, 1881. In 1885 he was appointed president judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Camden county by Governor Abbett, to succeed Charles M. Reed, deceased.

LEWIS J. POTTS, Camden, born in Camden, March 17, 1843, read law with Alden C. Scovell, of Camden, and became an attorney in June, 1878, and a counselor in June, 1881.

THOMAS D. HOSLEY, Paterson, born in Williamstown, Mass., October 28, 1815, read law with Daniel Barkalow, and was admitted in 1851. He was a member of the Paterson School Board in 1841 and 1842, was elected to the New Jersey Assembly in 1849 and 1850, and to the State

Senate in 1852, and was clerk of Passaic county from 1861 to 1867. In 1867 he was appointed U. S. register in bankruptcy for the Fourth N. J. District. He was city counsel of Paterson in 1872, and in 1877 and 1880 was the "Greenback" candidate for governor. He died May 30, 1881. He held a commission as brigadier-general in the militia of Passaic county.

STAATS SMITH MORRIS, Newark, born in Newark, N. J., April 15, 1809, was a lineal descendant of Thomas Morris, one of the original settlers of Newark. He was graduated from Yale College in 1831, read law, and was admitted in 1834. He attained prominence as an able lawyer, was register in bankruptcy for the Fifth New Jersey District, and being elected a member of the Newark Common Council in 1854 did much to inaugurate a paid fire department for that city. He died in East Orange, October 26, 1888.

JOB STOCKTON HALSTED, Newton, eldest son of Dr. Robert and Mary (Wiley) Halsted, was born in Elizabethtown, N. J., March 4, 1774, read law with Col. Aaron Ogden, and was admitted as an attorney in 1795, and as a counselor in 1798. Soon after his admission he removed to Newton, N. J., where for nearly fifty years he was a prominent lawyer and citizen. He was a man of great ability. In 1832 he was a member of the National Committee and a staunch supporter of Henry Clay. He died April 13, 1844. June 10, 1805, he married Ann McIntire, who died September 28, 1838. Their eldest child, Robert Wiley Halsted, was graduated from Princeton, read law with his father, and practiced in Newton till his death, November 19, 1829.

LOUIS GREINER, Newark, born in Germany about 1814, was a man of fine education and a LL.D. there. Becoming prominent in the Revolution of 1848 he was arrested, tried, and sentenced to death with other political offenders, but escaped to Switzerland and thence to England, and in 1851 came to America and settled in Newark. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1858, and attained wide prominence as an able lawyer. He was a director of the Newark City Insurance Company, the Merchants' National Bank, and Dime Savings Institution of Newark. He died October 25, 1874.

GUSTAVUS N. ABEEL, Newark, son of Rev. Augustus Abeel, D. D., was born in Geneva, N. Y., in 1839, and came to Newark with the family in 1851. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1859, read

law with Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, and was admitted in June, 1862. October 7, 1862, he was commissioned second lieutenant of Co. D, 12th N. J. Vols.; August 30, 1863, promoted first lieutenant of Co. B; November, 1863, was appointed major of the 34th Regt.; March 13, 1865, was made brevet lieutenant colonel, and about that time resigned. He then took up active practice in Newark and for several years was a partner of the late Hon. Theodore Runyon. In 1872 he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Essex county and was reappointed in 1877 and 1882, but the last time failed of confirmation in the Senate. He continued in office till 1883, and died January 4, 1884. Mr. Abeel possessed great ability and stood at the head of the prosecutors of the State.

CALFE D. SHREVE, Camden, born May 9, 1833, was graduated from Princeton College in 1851, read law with J. L. N. Stratton, of Mount Holly, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1861, and as a counselor in February, 1876. He is a special master in chancery, and one of the prominent lawyers of West Jersey.

WILLIAM WALLACE ANDERSON, Bayonne, born December 22, 1851, in Canaan, Wayne county, Pa., is a son of Alexander and Eliza (Ames) Anderson, and a grandson of Col. John H. Schenck, a colonel in the Revolutionary war. He was educated in the Somerville Classical Institute and Rutgers College, read law with Alvah A. Clark and Gaston & Bergen, of Somerville, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1877, and as a counselor in February, 1889. He practiced in Somerville till 1886, when he moved to Bayonne. In 1879 he married Mary L., daughter of Charles M. Davis, of Bloomfield, N. J.

WILLIAM T. ANDERSON, Newton, son of William, was born in Newton, N. J., in 1777, was graduated from Princeton in 1796, and became a major in the provisional army in 1798. He was admitted to the bar in 1801, and practiced in Newton till his death, February 9, 1850. He was a member of the State Council in 1821, became surrogate of Sussex county in 1822, and for twenty nine consecutive years was director of the Sussex County Board of Chosen Freeholders. He was for thirty two years from its organization a director of the Sussex Bank, and was also a manager of the State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton.

DAVID READ SNOVER, Orange, born March 14, 1869, in Stillwater, SUSSEX county, N. J., is a son of Thamer and Lydia (Read) Snover,

and was graduated from the Newton Institute in 1886 and from Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., in 1890, as A. B., and as A. M. in course in 1893. He read law with Francis J. Swayze, then of Newton, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1893.

MAXIMILIAN THEODORE ROSENBERG, Jersey City, born September 25, 1860, in Jersey City, is a son of Theodore and Rosette Rosenberg, natives of Germany, who came to America in 1851. He was graduated from Hasbrouck Institute in 1874, and from the University of the City of New York as A. B. in 1878, and read law with Scudder & Vredenburg, of Jersey City, and at Columbia Law School. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1881, and as a counselor in November, 1884.

SAMUEL D. BERGEN, Camden, brother of Martin V. and Christopher A. Bergen, was born in Harlingen, Somerset county, N. J., April 9, 1852, was graduated from Princeton in 1872, and read law with his brothers in Camden. He was admitted as an attorney in June, 1876, and as a counselor in November, 1879. He married Eliza F., daughter of George Browning.

THOMAS C. SIMONTON, Jr., Paterson, born in New York city in 1854, came to Paterson with his parents when less than one year old. He read law with Hon. Garret A. Hobart, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1877, and as a counselor in June, 1880. He is also a member of the bar of New York. He was appointed counsel of the city of Paterson in 1887 for one year and was reappointed in 1888 for five years.

GUY MINTON, Morristown, born at Madison, N. J., June 2, 1846, is a son of Hudson and Caroline E. (Lumm) Minton, and read law with George Gage, of Morristown. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1868, and has always practiced in Morristown. April 19, 1871, he married a daughter of Henry P. Day, of Chatham, N. J. She died May 8, 1873, and on June 15, 1892, he married Ida C. Haring, of New York city.

RICHARD BARTHOLOMEW MORIARTY, Morristown, born December 29, 1867, in Putnam, Conn., is the son of Michael and Emma (Seaton) Moriarty, natives of Ireland and England respectively. He was graduated from Yale College in 1891 as B. A., read law with Hon. Mahlon Pitney, at Morristown, and at the New York Law School, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1895.

HUBERT STETSON, Orange, second son of Henry T. and Susan (Campbell) Stetson, was born in Orange, N. J., April 7, 1848. He is descended from Robert Stetson, who was born in Scotland in 1612, and settled in Scituate, Mass., in 1634.

Mr. Stetson was graduated from Columbia College in 1866, read law with John L. Blake, of Orange, was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1869, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1869. He was city clerk of Orange from May, 1871, to June, 1894, when he resigned.

In 1873 he became assistant treasurer of the Orange Half Dime Savings Bank, and in 1883 was made its treasurer. He has been connected with the Orange Board of Education continuously since 1873, and is past master of Corinthian Lodge No. 57, F. & A. M., of Orange. In 1876 he married Eva J., daughter of Emery H. Adams.

WILLIAM J. ST. LAWRENCE, Paterson, son of Patrick and Hannah (Higgins) St. Lawrence, was educated at St. John's Parochial School and Tallman Seminary in Paterson, and Seaton Hall College in South Orange, graduating in 1872, and read law with Judge Absalom B. Woodruff. He was admitted as an attorney in June, 1877.

EDGAR H. LOVERIDGE, Jersey City, born May 16, 1871, in Jersey City, is a son of James W. and Elizabeth F. R. (Hadden) Loveridge, and read law with Dickinson, Thompson & McMasters and at the New York Law School, graduating in 1894. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1895.

HARRY A. DOLBINS, Morristown, born July 16, 1871, in Newark, N. J., is a son of Edward L. and Anna M. (Alcott) Dobbins, and was graduated from the Centenary Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown in 1890. He took a special course at Columbia College, read law with Francis K. Howell, of Newark, and at the New York Law School, and was admitted in February, 1895.

SAMUEL A. ATKINSON, Mount Holly, born in Mount Holly, N. J., in 1861, received an academic education and taught school for five years. He read law with Mark P. Sooy, of Mount Holly, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1891, and as a counselor in June, 1894. He was assessor of Northampton township, Burlington county, in 1889 and 1890, and has served as auditor of the same county for several years.

FREDERICK N. ELLIARD, Hoboken, born in New York City, August



William S. Suter

21, 1857, is a son of Frederick N. and Susan Amelia (Kreps) Eberhard, both natives of New York, whither his great-grandfather, Nicholas Eberhard, came from Hanover, Germany. He read law with the late Samuel W. Carey, of Hoboken, and with Edwin Stetson, of New York city, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1879. He is treasurer of the Hudson City Improvement Company, and was captain and later judge advocate of the old 9th Regt., N. G. N. J. He married Catherine, daughter of Diedrick Ranges, of Hoboken. He resides in Jersey City.

DAVID MCCREA, Jersey City, born February 3, 1861, in New Hampton, N. Y., is the son of James W. T. and Harriet Elizabeth (Schroeder) McCrea, and was educated at Middletown, N. Y. In 1878 he came to Jersey City and read law with Linn & Babbitt, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1882. In 1891 he went to Chicago and practiced two and one-half years, returning in August, 1894, to Jersey City.

RANDALL B. LEWIS, Paterson, was born November 22, 1873, in Paterson, N. J., was graduated from the Paterson High School in 1891 as president of his class, read law with his brother, William I., and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1896.

VIVIAN M. LEWIS, Paterson, was admitted as an attorney in February, 1892.

ALEXANDER CAMERON YOUNG, Hoboken, born October 5, 1869, in Flagtown, Somerset county, N. J., is a son of Hugh and Lilly Ann (Carr) Young, and received a classical education. He read law with Hon. Alvah A. Clark, of Somerville, and William C. Heppenheimer, of Hoboken, and at Columbia Law School, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1892. He was counsel of the Hoboken Board of Health for three years, is an active Democrat, and was a candidate for Congress from the Seventh New Jersey (Hudson) district in 1896. December 16, 1893, he married Bertinette R., daughter of John V. D. Hatfield and granddaughter of Gen. James T. Hatfield, both of New York city.

JOHN F. MARION, Jersey City, born June 7, 1867, in Jersey City, is a son of John and Ellen (Brady) Marion, and was graduated from St. Peter's Parochial School and College of Jersey City in 1885. He read law with J. Herbert Potts and Frederick Frambach, jr., and was ad-

mitted as an attorney in November, 1891, and has received the degree of Ph. B. in a post-graduate course from St. Francis Xavier's College, of New York City.

JOSEPH HINCHMAN, Morristown, born March 28, 1856, in Denville, Morris county, N. J., is a son of John and Mary F. (Sparks) Hinchman, and received a Morristown public and private school education. He read law in Morristown with Alfred Mills and was admitted in November, 1883. He resides in Denville.

MARK R. SOOV, Mount Holly, born at Green Bank, Burlington county, N. J., in April, 1846, moved to a farm near Mount Holly in 1855, prepared for college under Charles E. and Rev. Samuel Aaron, entered the University of Lewisburg in Pennsylvania in 1864, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1870. He taught Latin and Greek in Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pa., in 1870-71, was principal of Mount Holly Institute from September, 1872, to June, 1875, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in February, 1867, and as a counselor in November, 1882. He was a partner of Joseph H. Gaskill from February, 1877, to January 1, 1881.

JOHN H. PALMER, Jersey City, born October 15, 1867, in New Brunswick, N. J., is a son of Oliver D. and Sarah A. (Felter) Palmer, and read law with William T. Hoffman and John W. Herbert, jr., of Jersey City. He was admitted as an attorney in June, 1889, and as a counselor in June, 1892, and was admitted to the New York bar in October, 1895. May 1, 1895, he married Elizabeth R., daughter of Arthur Jakeman, of Norfolk, Va.

CLARENCE MABIE, Hackensack, born May 30, 1871, in Hackensack, N. J., is a son of George H. and Louisa (Paulison) Mabie, read law with Milton Demarest and Hon. William M. Johnson, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1895.

JAMES F. FIELDER, Jersey City, son of James B. and Eleanor A. (Brinkerhoff) Fielder, was born in Jersey City, February 26, 1867, was graduated from Columbia Law School as LL. B. in 1887, read law with William Brinkerhoff, of Jersey City, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1888, and as a counselor in June, 1892. He has been associated with his preceptor since his admission to the bar.

ROBERT E. VAN HOVENBERG, Paterson, born in New York city May 16, 1860, is a son of Martin and Mary T. (O'Connor) Van Hovenberg,

and was educated at Trinity School in New York. He read law with Henry S. Drury, of Paterson, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1882, and as a counselor in November, 1885. He has successfully practiced his profession in Paterson, being associated with his brother, Alfred A., and has been active in local politics. In December, 1891, he married Emily, daughter of George Spangnmacher, of Paterson.

ALBERT OSCAR MILLER, Jr., Passaic, son of Albert O. Miller, read law with Thomas M. Moore and Walter Kip, of Passaic, was graduated from Columbia Law School as LL.B. in 1893, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1895.

ROBERT STOCKTON GASKILL, Mount Holly, born near Buddtown, Burlington county, N. J., in June, 1859, read law with the late John L. N. Stratton, of Mount Holly, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1882, and as a counselor in 1885. He won a reputation as a counsel for the defense in the celebrated Peak murder trial in 1887.

DANIEL P. BYRNES, Jersey City, was born January 12, 1869, in Jersey City, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Meagher) Byrnes. His father was county superintendent of public works and warden of the Hudson County Alms House for several years. Mr. Byrnes read law with the late Thomas F. Carey and Hon. John A. McGrath, both of Jersey City, and at the New York Law School, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1892.

EDGAR F. RANDOLPH, Morristown, born April 29, 1861, in Warren county, N. J., is a son of Theodore F. and Fanny F. (Coleman) Randolph, and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1882 and Columbia Law School in 1884. He read law with Cortlandt Parker, of Newark, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1885, and as a counselor in June, 1888.

MARTIN L. HAINES, Mount Holly, was born near Vincentown, N. J., in 1837, and at the beginning of the war raised Co. C, 34th N. J. Vols., and went with it to the front as first lieutenant. He was promoted captain March 13, 1865, and mustered out May 2, 1866. He began the study of law in 1870 and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1874, and as a counselor in November, 1877.

JEROME B. GRIGG, Mount Holly, born June 5, 1858, near Pemberton, Burlington county, N. J., read law with Joseph H. Gaskill, of Mount

HOLLY, was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1880, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1880, and as a counselor in November, 1884. He was registering clerk in the Assembly in 1883-84.

WILLIAM HARTSHORN, Red Bank, son of Edward, was born in Middletown, N. J., read law in Red Bank and at Columbia Law School, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1895. He began practice in Paterson.

N. HENRY STEVENS, Vineland, born in Providence, R. I., January 18, 1842, is a son of Benjamin and Judith (Gifford) Stevens, and was educated at the Friends School in Providence, and at Brown University.

In August, 1861, he enlisted at New Bedford, Mass., in Co. D, 23d Mass. Vol. Inf., was wounded at Roanoke Island, and was discharged in March, 1862. He re-enlisted in May, 1862, in Co. C, 10th R. I. Vol. Inf., and served in that and in the 6th Mass. Regt. and in the quartermaster's department at Nashville, Tenn., till 1865. He read law and received the degree of LL.B. and LL.M. from the National Law School at Washington, D. C., and was admitted to practice in the U. S. Courts in June, 1888, and in New Jersey as an attorney in February, 1890.

July 3, 1876, he married Jennie M., daughter of John and Sarah J. (Westcott) Armstrong.

GEORGE M. HILLMAN, Mount Holly, born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 25, 1873, is a son of Frank W. and Lizzie V. Hillman, and was graduated from Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, Pa., in 1891. He read law with Joseph H. Gaskill, of Mount Holly, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1895.

ALBERT I. DRAYTON, Jersey City, born August 14, 1869, in Jersey City, is the son of Dr. Henry S. and Almira E. (Guernsey) Drayton, and was graduated from New York University in 1888. He read law at Columbia Law School and with Randolph, Condict & Black, of Jersey City, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1891, and as a counselor in February, 1895. He is president and general manager of the New Jersey Title and Abstract Company. October 14, 1896, he married Sarah Conselyea Traphagen, daughter of Henry Traphagen, of Jersey City.

JOSEPH REILLY, Red Bank, born April 27, 1860, at Yonkers, N. Y., is a son of Patrick and Catharine (Thompson) Reilly and read law with Robert Allen, jr., and John S. Applegate, of Red Bank. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1886. In 1895 he married Emma Mary, daughter of George Hathaway, of Long Branch, N. J.

ROBERT T. JOHNSON, Newton, born June 2, 1845, in Marksboro, Warren county, N. J., is a son of John and Lucy (Rosenkrans) Johnson, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1870.

GEORGE HAMPTON, Bridgeton, born in Bridgeton, N. J., February 14, 1869, is a son of Charles G. Hampton, sheriff of Cumberland county and a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and Mary Ann (Erickson), his wife, and a great-grandson of Henry and Sarah (Harris) Hampton. He was graduated from the South Jersey Academy at Bridgeton, read law there with Potter & Nixon, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1894. He is chairman of the Cumberland County Democratic Executive Committee.

G. AUGUSTUS MUIR, Morristown, born May 17, 1859, in Chatham township, Morris county, is a son of Caleb M. and Sarah A. (Cyphers) Muir, both natives of the county of Morris. He read law with Samuel S. Halsey, and his brother, Edward A. Muir, of Morristown, and at Columbia Law School, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1881. He was city clerk of Morristown from 1887 to 1892, has been attorney for several townships in Morris county, and is now city attorney of Morristown. In January, 1884, he married Annie F., daughter of Melvin Shaw, of Rockland, Mass.

CHARLES KLINE LANDIS, JR., Vineland, son of Charles K. Landis, sr., founder of Hammonton and Sea Isle City, N. J., was admitted as an attorney in June, 1892, and as a counselor in November, 1895.

PAUL WILLIAM RODER, Newark, was born in Basel, Switzerland, in 1852, is a son of Charles and Anna (Guenther) Roder, and came with his parents to Newark in 1866. In 1873 he became a member of the staff of the Newarker Post and in 1874 of the New Jersey Frie Zeitung, and later of the New York Staats Zeitung. He read law with the late Hon. Caleb S. Titworth, and was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1881. The same year he was appointed judge of the First Criminal Court of Newark, but resigned to become tax commissioner. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in February, 1884. May 28, 1877, he married Marie Antoinette Voigt.

THOMAS WILLIAM RANDALL, Paterson, born in Buckinghamshire, England, June 24, 1853, came to America with his parents in June, 1866, and read law with Judge John Hopper, of Paterson, and with Pennington & De Witt, of Newark, and also at the Columbia Law School. He was admitted as an attorney in June, 1877. He has been for several years a trustee of the Second Presbyterian church of Paterson, is a director and was one of the organizers (in 1878) of the Paterson Mutual Building and Loan Association, and is a prominent member of the Passaic county bar. He married, in 1879, Jennie S. Perry.

GARRETT ACKERSON, JR., Hackensack, eldest son of Garret G. Ackerson, was born in Pascack, Bergen county, September 15, 1840, read law in Jersey City, and became an attorney in 1863. He was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Bergen county in 1866, and was a law partner of James M. Van Valen from 1875 till his death December 23, 1886.

GEORGE ALLEN ANDERSON, Trenton, was born in Mercer county, was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1860, read law in Trenton, and was admitted as an attorney in 1863, and as a counselor in 1866. He died in Trenton, December 12, 1879. He was solicitor of the Mercer County Board of Chosen Freeholders and was an able lawyer and respected citizen.

JACOB VANNATIA, Morristown, was born near Hackettstown, N. J., in 1825, read law with Theodore Little, and was admitted as an attorney in October, 1849, and as a counselor in February, 1853. He held high rank at the bar, was attorney for some of the leading railroads of New Jersey, and had an extensive practice in the State and United States courts. In 1875 Governor Bedle appointed him attorney-general, which office he resigned in 1877, on account of his large practice. He died April 30, 1879.

CHARLES L. C. GIFFORD, Newark, son of Arthur, was born in Newark, N. J., in November, 1825, was graduated from Yale Law School in 1844, read law with his father and became an attorney in 1847 and a counselor in January, 1850. He was deputy collector of the Port of New York four years, in 1857 was elected to the Assembly and in 1858 became State senator, and was president of the Senate in 1859. June 29, 1872, he became presiding judge of the Essex Common Pleas. He died March 31, 1877.

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Burlington, son of Dr. Moses Bloomfield, was

born in Woodbridge, N. J., in 1755, received a classical education, read law with Cortlandt Skinner, attorney-general of the Province of New Jersey, and became an attorney in 1775. He began practice in Bridgeton, but entered the Continental army in February, 1776, as captain of the 3d N. J. Regiment and served till 1778, becoming major. In 1778 he was chosen clerk of the Assembly and was several years register of the Court of Admiralty.

He was one of the foundation members of the Society of the Cincinnati and was elected vice president in 1794, and president in 1808. In 1783 he was elected attorney general and was re-elected in 1788, and resigned in 1792. Soon after leaving the army he married Mary, daughter of William McIlvaine of Burlington, and settled there and served several years as mayor. He was general of militia and in 1794 took command of a brigade to quell the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania. He was an active member and president of the New Jersey Society for the Abolition of Slavery, and from 1801 to 1812 was governor and chancellor of New Jersey. He took part as brigadier-general in the war of 1812, was a member of Congress from March 4, 1817, to March 4, 1821, and died in 1825.

DANIEL STUART ANDERSON, Newton, son of Thomas Oakley Anderson, an officer in the United States navy, was born in Newton, N. J., read law with his uncle, William Anderson, and became an attorney in 1841. In 1848 he was elected surrogate of Sussex county and served fifteen years. He was president judge of the Sussex Common Pleas from 1871 to 1876, and died highly respected, July 2, 1890, aged seventy-one.

WILLIAM G. CUMMING, Newark, born in Greenville, N. J., in October, 1851, was a son of Gen. Gilbert Cumming, "The Hero of Island No. 10," and was graduated from the Newark Academy. He read law with his father, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1871, and as a counselor in 1875. He died August 29, 1887.

BENJAMIN F. CHAMBERS, Trenton, son of John S. Chambers, was born in Trenton, August 15, 1850, was graduated from Princeton College in 1872, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1875. March 17, 1873, he joined the National Guard and became lieutenant-colonel of the 7th Regiment. He was elected to the Assembly in 1884, and died August 22, 1885.

SEYMOUR H. BALDWIN, Newark, was born in Newark, N. J., in 1841, was graduated from Amherst College with honors in 1861, and then enlisted in the Union army and served till the close of the war, becoming captain of Co. K, 13th N. J. Vols. He read law in Newark, was admitted in February, 1866, as an attorney, and in February, 1869, as a counselor, and died there September 1, 1893. He was a sound, courteous and able lawyer, and achieved success at the bar. He was a member of the Newark Board of Education from 1882 to 1893.

WILLIAM H. BRADLEY, Newark, eldest son of Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, was graduated from Rutgers College in 1874, read law in Washington, D. C., and was admitted to the bar there. He settled in Newark in 1879 and entered upon a general practice, and died June 17, 1889, in his thirty-sixth year.

JOSEPH CAIN GARRETSON, Bound Brook, son of J. Field and Rachel Garretson, was born in Franklin township, Somerset county, August 30, 1860, was educated in Trenton, studied law with R. V. Lindabury in Elizabeth, and became an attorney in 1886. He settled in Bound Brook in 1887 and died there December 10, 1891. He was a man of acknowledged ability.

ASHBEL GREEN, grandson of Rev. Ashbel Green, for many years president of Princeton College, and a son of James S. Green, was born in Princeton, N. J., November 17, 1825, was graduated from Princeton College in 1846, read law and became an attorney in 1849. He made a specialty of corporation law, was a prominent Democrat, and in 1867 was elected judge of the Bergen County Courts. In 1876 he was chosen a Tilden elector. He was an eloquent speaker and an able lawyer.

WILLIAM D. CAMPBELL, Long Branch, born in Shrewsbury, N. J., October 17, 1859, was a son of Peter B. Campbell, and a grandson of James Shureman, an early United States senator from New Jersey. His grandmother was a sister of Gen. Garret D. Wall. He was educated in public, private and grammar schools, read law with Applegate & Degnan and Robert Allen, jr., of Red Bank, and was admitted as an attorney June 8, 1881. He was appointed solicitor of the Long Branch Police, Sanitary, and Improvement Commission in 1882, counsel for the township of Ocean in 1885, and police justice of Long Branch in 1887. In 1889 he was elected to the Assembly and was a member when he died, April 2, 1891.



WILLIAM L. TERHUNE.

RICHARD STOCKTON JENKINS, Camden, born in Lancaster, Pa., was graduated from Burlington College in 1853, read law with Richard S. Field, of Princeton, and Judge Thomas P. Carpenter, of Camden, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1859. He practiced in Camden from 1855 till his death at Atlantic City, May 10, 1892. In March, 1864, he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Camden county and served twenty years. During that time he prosecuted five important homicide cases, two of which resulted in capital punishment, the only execution up to that time in Camden county. He was skillful in the preparation and presentation of cases and in the cross-examination of witnesses.

WILLIAM H. HAGAMAN, Newark, born in Newton, Sussex county, N. J., was a son of William H. Hagaman, sr., was graduated from the Newton Collegiate Institute June 6, 1870, read law with Parker & Keasbey, of Newark, and at Columbia Law School, was admitted to the bar and practiced with Charles Borchertling in Newark till 1880, when ill health compelled him to go to Colorado, where he died August 23, 1883. He was police justice of Newark and assistant prosecutor of the Essex Common Pleas.

JOHN FRELINGHUYSEN HAGEMAN, JR., Princeton, born in Princeton, August 9, 1849, was graduated from Princeton College in 1869, read law with his father, and became an attorney in June, 1872, and a counselor in June, 1875. He resided and practiced in Princeton until his death, July 1, 1893. He was counsel of the Princeton Bank and the borough and township of Princeton for many years and was elected mayor in 1881.

WILLIAM MUIRHEAD, Jersey City, born in 1841, served in the Civil war and then read law in Jersey City with Isaac W. Scudder. He was admitted as an attorney in June, 1866, and as a counselor in February, 1888. He was early appointed United States commissioner and in 1872 was made chief supervisor of elections, and held both positions until his death, July 26, 1892. He was long associated with Flavel McGee and ex-Governor J. D. Bedle, and was a lawyer of ability and eminence.

SAMUEL MORROW, JR., Newark, born in Wantage township, Sussex county, February 7, 1831, was educated at Rankin Seminary in Deckertown, taught school several years, and engaged in the service of the

government during the Civil war. He began the study of law in 1868, was admitted to the bar in 1871, and for several years was a partner of John Whitehead, of Newark. He was a member of assembly in 1872-74, and died in New York, suddenly, February 8, 1885. He was a lawyer of more than ordinary ability.

GILBERT R. LINDSAY, Rahway, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., was graduated from Columbia Law School and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1867, and as a counselor in November, 1870. For a time he lived in Mississippi, where he was assistant State treasurer at New Orleans, and later State treasurer at Natchez. He practiced in Rahway and died there November 6, 1893, aged fifty seven. He was a prominent Democrat, a political orator and an impromptu speaker, and was city attorney, postmaster and superintendent of public schools of Rahway. He was an honored and prominent member of the Union county bar.

HON. RUDOLPH F. RABE, of Hoboken, N. J., and New York city, was born in Otterndorf, at the mouth of the River Elbe, in Hanover, Germany, on the 4th of August, 1841, and is the son of Charles L. and Wilhelmina Rabe, the father being a well known watchmaker. Mr. Rabe descends from sturdy German ancestry, and represents that excellent class of citizens, who, coming to the United States, have by their own industry and energy risen to the rank of substantial and distinguished leaders in their chosen occupations. He attended the gymnasium of his native city until he attained the age of fifteen years, receiving a thorough education in the common branches, and in Latin, in French, and in English. His father had intended to send him to the University of Göttingen, but youthful ambitions for liberty and adventure turned his mind in the direction of a seafaring life, even before he had completed his course of study at the gymnasium. In 1856, while indulging in dreams of an adventurous career on the ocean, he left home and embarked as a cabin boy on the American vessel, "Agnes Leeds." His experience on board this sailing craft utterly shattered his dreams and passion for the sea, and arriving in New York, he engaged with a relative there in mercantile business, in which he continued for five years, or until 1861, when he entered the law office of Conable & Elliott, of that city, as a student. He also attended Columbia College Law School, and was graduated and admitted to the bar of New York from that institution in 1869.

Mr. Rabe began the active practice of his profession in New York city, and in 1870 formed a copartnership there with Hon. Edward Browne, which successfully continued until 1883, when Mr. Browne was elected judge of the City Court. He then admitted as a partner, Mr. F. W. Keller (who had been his chief clerk), under the firm name of Rabe & Keller, which still continues, with office opposite the City Hall Park, on Broadway. Mr. Rabe was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorney and counselor, in November, 1894, and since 1870 has resided in Hoboken, where he is highly esteemed and honored. He has achieved flattering success as a lawyer, and his firm enjoys a very large clientage among the German-American element, and an extensive practice in all the courts of New York.

In 1873 Mr. Rabe was elected to the Legislature of this State, as an Independent Democrat from the district embracing the city of Hoboken. He was re-elected in 1874, 1875 and 1876, each time by handsome majorities, and during the latter term, was elected speaker of the House. He did exemplary service, both as legislator and presiding officer, and won the approbation, esteem and confidence of every member, regardless of party affiliations. He won especial praise as a parliamentarian. In 1876 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for president. He was elected to the New Jersey Senate in 1877, and served with credit and distinction for three years. At the close of his senatorial term, he refused further political honors, though urged to accept them, and thenceforward devoted himself wholly to his professional practice.

Mr. Rabe has always taken a lively interest in Hoboken, the city of his residence, where he was for many years a member of the Board of Trustees of the Hoboken Academy. He was one of the organizers in 1887, of the Second National Bank of Hoboken, which he has continuously since served as president, devoting much of his time to its affairs.

In 1866 Mr. Rabe was married by Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity parish, to Miss Elizabeth Lusby, of New York city. They have two children, Caroline A., and Rudolph F., jr.

WILLIAM A. NEWELL, born in Ohio, was graduated from Rutgers College, became a prominent Republican and from 1847 to 1851 was a member of Congress, where he sat beside Lincoln, with whom he boarded and roomed. In 1856 he was elected governor of New Jersey; in 1864 he was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention and was elected

to the 49th Congress. In 1868 and 1870 he was defeated for Congress and in 1871 was a candidate for United States senator. He was for several years vice-president of the National Union League.

LEONARD MCCARTER, Newark, born at Green Valley, Morris county, October 23, 1844, was educated at the Newton Collegiate Institute, and in 1866 entered the Sussex county clerk's office. While there he read law with Court & Anderson, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1871, and later as a counselor. In 1874 he moved to Newark and in 1879 was appointed by Governor McClellan as president judge of the Essex County Pleas, which office he held for six years. He died September 23, 1888, leaving a widow, Emma, daughter of John Cummings, of Brooklyn.

FRANK L. MACCULLOCH, Salem, son of George MacCulloch, of Morristown, was born in 1801, became an attorney in 1823, and a counselor in 1826. He settled in Salem and died there in 1859. He was prosecutor of the pleas and attained prominence as a lawyer.

JOHN J. GREER, Elizabeth, born in Elizabeth, N. J., about 1850, read law there with the late J. Augustus Fay, jr., and became an attorney in June, 1876. He was an active Democrat and in 1882 was elected surrogate of Union county and served two terms. In 1892 he was elected county clerk and served till his death, November 15, 1893.

JOHN C. PAULSON, Paterson, was born in Bergen county in 1843, and died September 12, 1882. He was graduated from Princeton College and Columbia Law School, read law with Judge Hopper, of Paterson, and was admitted as an attorney in 1869. He was also a student of theology.

EDWARD D. PIERSON, Orange, born in Orange, N. J., in 1813, was graduated from Brooklyn College, became an attorney in November, 1857, and in 1862 enlisted in the 13th N. J. Vols., and was promoted captain. Returning from the war he resumed practice, and was admitted as a counselor in November, 1866. He was a member of assembly in 1866 and 1867, served as a member of the Common Council of Orange, and died there March 30, 1882.

JOHN BOYD NIXON, Bridgeton, eldest son of William G. and Sarah (Potter) Nixon, was born August 1, 1817, attended the West Jersey Academy and was graduated from Princeton College in 1867. He read law with his uncle, Judge John T. Nixon, was admitted as an attorney

in June, 1870, and as a counselor in June, 1873, and was a partner of his uncle, Col. William E. Potter, from 1870 to January 1894. He became an eminent business lawyer, was several terms city solicitor of Bridgeton, served as counsel of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Cumberland county from 1889 till his death and counsel and vice-president of the Cumberland National Bank. He was widely respected and esteemed, contributed to various papers and periodicals, and died at Hot Springs, N. C., November 12, 1896.

JAMES EMMET STOUTENEURGH, Passaic, born near Schooley's Mountain, was graduated from Lafayette College and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1864, and as a counselor in 1877. He was city counsel of Passaic eight years, and died at Asheville, N. C., February 23, 1891, having gone there for his health.

PETER RYLE, Paterson, son of John Ryle, the pioneer silk manufacturer of Paterson, read law with Hon. Henry A. Williams, and was graduated from Columbia Law School. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1876, was for six years a partner of Eugene Stevenson, and was one of the founders and president of the Silk City Safe Deposit and Trust Company. He was also intimately connected with other concerns, was the first president of the Paterson Board of Public Works, and was highly esteemed and respected. He died at his summer home near Haledon, N. J., October 9, 1893.

THEODORE F. RANDOLPH, son of James F. Randolph, for thirty-six years publisher and editor of *The Fredonian*, at New Brunswick, and for eight years a Whig representative in Congress, was born in New Brunswick, June 24, 1826, was liberally educated, read law and came to the bar in 1848. In 1850 he settled in Hudson county and in 1860 was elected to the New Jersey Assembly. In 1861 he was elected State senator and served till 1865. In 1867 he became president of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company and in 1868 was elected governor of New Jersey by a majority of 4,618 over John I. Blair, Republican. During his three years as governor he inaugurated and put through many important reforms. Afterward he devoted his time to farming and mining, residing at Morristown from 1862. In January, 1874, he was elected United States senator by the Legislature.

ABSALOM B. WOODRUFF, Paterson, born in New Vernon, Morris county, July 19, 1819, was a son of Dr. William P. Woodruff, and first

studied medicine and taught school. He read law with William J. Hunt, of Chester, and Peter D. Vroom, of Trenton, and was admitted as an attorney in September, 1881, and as a counselor in 1847. In 1845 he settled in Patterson and died there October 11, 1886. He was prosecutor of the pleas of Passaic county two terms, and in 1881 was appointed president judge of the Passaic County Courts, which office he held till his death. April 26, 1845, he married Isabella, daughter of Gen. George D. Wolf, of Bristol, R. I. Mrs. Woodruff died in 1856.

STEPHEN VAN CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER, Newark, born in Belleville, Essex county, was graduated from Rutgers College in 1854, was admitted as an attorney in November, 1857, and on the breaking out of the Rebellion went as captain in the 13th N. J. Vols. December 28, 1863, he was appointed a major in the 3d Cavalry, and after the war resumed practice in Newark. In 1875 and 1876 he was elected to the New Jersey Assembly and in 1877 became a member of the Newark Common Council. In 1878 he was elected sheriff of Essex county and served for three years, when he became general agent of the Equitable Life Insurance Company. He died in Newark, May 21, 1885.

WILLIAM S. THROCKMORTON, Freehold, born in Freehold, N. J., in 1856, was a son of ex-Surrogate A. R. Throckmorton, was graduated from Princeton College and became an attorney in June, 1880, and a counselor in June, 1886. He was a member of assembly two terms and collector of Monmouth county. He died October 3, 1894.

GEORGE WOOD, New Brunswick, born in Burlington county, was graduated from Princeton in 1808, read law with Richard Stockton, was admitted in 1812 and settled in New Brunswick. "It was not long before he rivaled his master, to whom in some respects he was superior. His intellect was of the highest order, entitling him to rank with Mr. Webster." After a few years' practice he moved to New York and was eminent there until his death in 1860.

A VAN DOUGLAS HONEYMAN, Plainfield, son of Dr. John and Elizabeth S. (Nevius) Honeyman, was born in New Germantown, Hunterdon county, N. J., November 12, 1849. His mother was a descendant of Joannes Nevius, who came from Holland about 1650 and was secretary of New Amsterdam under Gov. Peter Stuyvesant. His paternal great-grandfather, John Honeyman, of Scotch-Irish birth, came from the North of Ireland with General Wolfe and was one of the latter's

body guard at Quebec, and after the Revolution settled in Somerset county, N. J.

Mr. Honeyman was educated at Barnet Hall Academy in Hunterdon county, read law with Judge Henry D. Maxwell, of Easton, Pa., and was admitted to the bar there in 1870; he also read law with Hon. Alvah A. Clark, of Somerville, with whom he practiced two years, being admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1871, and as a counselor in February, 1875. Later he was a partner of Hon. Henry B. Herr. He retired from active practice January 1, 1876, and was the editor of the Somerville Unionist-Gazette from 1876 to 1891. In 1878 he founded the New Jersey Law Journal, with which he has ever since been connected as editor and publisher. In 1891 he moved to Trenton and for one year edited and published the Trenton Daily Times. In 1892 he settled in Plainfield.

He edited "Our Home," magazine, 1873, and "The Danites," 1878; and is the author of "In Memoriam," a biographical sketch of Dr. John Honeyman, 1874; "A New Treatise on the Small Cause Court in New Jersey," 1877; "An Abridgment of the Revised Statutes of New Jersey," 1878; "Directory of Lawyers and Justices in New Jersey," 1878; "Three Threads of Gold," a tale of Venice, 1879; "Honeyman's Practice and Precedents," 1882 (second ed., 1892); "Coaching in Merrie England," 1895; "From England to Italy," 1896; and "History of the Nevius Family in America," nearly completed. In 1886 he inaugurated Honeyman's popular private tours. He was assistant secretary of the New Jersey State Senate four terms, clerk of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Somerset county two years, member of the Boards of Education of Somerville six years and North Plainfield (where he resides) one year, and has been president and manager of the Corporation Legal Manual Company since its organization.

WILLIAM J. KEARNS, Newark, son of William J. and Elizabeth (Cogan) Kearns, was born in Newark, N. J., August 12, 1864, and was educated in St. Patrick's Parochial School and St. Benedict's College, Newark, and also in the University of the City of New York, where he received the degree of LL.B. on May 26, 1892. He read law in Newark with W. J. Knight and Thomas J. Lintott, was admitted as an attorney in June, 1887, and as a counselor in February, 1892, and was made master in chancery February 14, 1888. He began his professional career as a law stenographer in Newark, in January, 1883. He was a mem-

ber of assembly in 1893. February 17, 1890, he married Katharine L. D. Tighe of Harrison, N. J., sister of Rev. John J. Tighe.

JACOB C. ALLEN, Hackettstown, was born near Blairstown, Warren County, N. J., December 17, 1835, and is a son of William and Elizabeth Allen, and a grandson of William Allen. His father died October 11, 1894, aged eighty-nine. Mr. Allen was educated at the Hackettstown High School under John S. Lamar, studied law with Col. William Holt of Hackettstown, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1875, and as a counselor in June, 1879. He was counsel for the Commissioners of the Drainage of the Great Meadows at Danville, being associated with Theodore Little. He was married May 13, 1858, to Martha J. Sharp, daughter of Jacob N. and Rachel (Hoffman) Sharp.

JOHN ZADLERH ACKERSON, Hackensack, is a son of Garret G. Ackerson and a grandson of Garret G. Ackerson, a lay judge of Bergen county and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1889.

A. B. C. SALMON, Newark, son of Robert D. and Phoebe A. Salmon, was born in Princeton, Ill., February 18, 1856. He received a public school education, read law with his father, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1877, and as a counselor in November, 1880. His only judicial office has been that of court stenographer. March 21, 1877, he married Sarah A., daughter of Jacob and Sarah Jane (Cobb) White. He resides in Maplewood, N. J.

CHARLES W. GRAVES, Newark, was born in Mobile, Ala., in November, 1848, and first studied medicine, taking the degree of M. D. in 1870. He read law with Aaron G. Sayre and James H. Boylan, of Newark, and came to the bar as an attorney in February, 1875.

ADDISON H. HAZELTINE, Newark, was born in Cherry Valley, N. Y., April 21, 1858, was educated in Morristown, N. J., read law there with F. G. Burnham, and came to the bar as an attorney in June, 1880, and as a counselor in February, 1881. He has had much experience in searching land titles.

FRANK BARTLETT, Newark, born near Philadelphia, Pa., September 19, 1846, was admitted as an attorney in November, 1876, and as a counselor in February, 1886.

EDWARD A. MUIR, Morristown, born August 25, 1852, read law with Pacey & Youngblood, of Morristown, was graduated from Columbia Law School second in his class, May 12, 1875, and was admitted as an



JOSEPH THOMPSON.

attorney June 3, 1875, and later as a counselor. He was admitted to the United States District Court in July, 1877, and practiced in Morristown till his death, January 29, 1881.

SCOTT GERMAN, Newark, is a son of Richard Drake and Louisa German, and was born near Lyons, Clinton county, Iowa, May 27, 1866. He was graduated from the Maquoketa (Iowa) High School in 1883, and from the Iowa State University in 1889; he read law with Hon. G. L. Johnson, of Maquoketa, Iowa, the Iowa State University, Hon. John L. Johnson, of Newark, N. J., and at Columbia Law School. He was admitted as an attorney in February, 1892, and as a counselor in February, 1895.

GEORGE H. LAMBERT, Newark, born in Wantage township, Sussex county, N. J., April 13, 1853, was educated at Mount Retirement Seminary near Deckertown and at the classical school of William Rankin in Mendham, N. J., and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1880, and as a counselor in June, 1896.

FREDERICK SCHARRINGHAUSEN, Newark, was admitted as an attorney in November, 1894.

FREDERICK E. HODGE, Newark, son of James and Margaret S. Hodge, was born in Newark, N. J., March 8, 1865. He attended the Newark Academy and Columbia College, read law with Vice-Chancellor Frederic W. Stevens, of Newark, and at Columbia Law School; he became an attorney in November, 1892, and a counselor in June, 1896. Though having a general law practice, he is largely identified with railroad and trolley accident cases.

JOHN SCOTT MABON, Hoboken, is a grandson of John Scott Mabon, a clergyman and principal of Erasmus Hall in Flatbush, L. I., and also a professor at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, where Rev. William V. V. Mabon, D. D., LL. D., his son, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born. Dr. Mabon was superintendent of public schools and a member of the Board for the Equalization of Taxes of Hudson county and married Emma Deas, whose grandfather owned what is known as "Deas Point" on the Hudson River. Mr. Mabon was born at Grove parsonage in North Bergen, N. J., in 1856, studied under his father, read law with ex-Senator Brinkerhoff and at Columbia Law School and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1880, and as a counselor in June, 1883. He practiced in Jersey City till 1885, when he

moved to Hoboken and formed a partnership with Hon. Abel I. Smith, which still continues. In 1883 he published "The Searcher's Pocket Book," a work on the examination of land titles in Hudson county. He has been a member of the Hudson County Republican Committee and is the historian and one of the founders of the Columbia Club.

ALBERT P. CONDER, Newark, born in Orange, N. J., December 10, 1829, was graduated from Yale College in 1850, read law in Newark and was admitted in November, 1853, as an attorney, and in February, 1864, as a counselor. Since 1872 he has been associated in practice with William Silas Whitehead. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1867 and is a special master in chancery.

GEORGE BILLER, Newark, was born in England, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1889, and as a counselor in June, 1892.

HENRY B. COOK, New Brunswick, was born November 1, 1860, in New Brunswick, N. J., where his grandfather, Samuel C. Cook, a Whig, served as collector and postmaster under the first President Harrison. His parents were William J. and Julia S. (Rhoades) Cook, of whom the former died in 1888. Mr. Cook was educated in the New Brunswick public schools, read law there with J. Kearny Rice, and was admitted to practice as an attorney in February, 1882, and as a counselor in June, 1885. He has made the practice of criminal law a specialty, and in this branch has won wide recognition.

In August, 1889, Mr. Cook married Miss Minnie Florance, a teacher in the public schools of New Brunswick, and the daughter of John and Julia Florance, of that city. She died January 13, 1890, leaving one child, Minnie, surviving.

CHARLES EWING GREEN, Trenton, is a son of the late Henry W. Green, chief justice of the Supreme Court and chancellor of New Jersey, and was born in Trenton on the 9th of October, 1840. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1860, read law with the late Judge Caleb S. Green and with the late Judge Edward W. Scudder, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1863, and as a counselor in February, 1867. He was appointed chancery reporter by Chancellor Zabriskie in 1866 and held that position ten years. Judge Nixon appointed him register in bankruptcy. Numerous trusts devolving upon him he has not of late years been in active practice. He is a

trustee of Princeton University and of Princeton Theological Seminary, and president of the Board of Trustees of the Lawrenceville School, an institution founded by the residuary legatees of the late John C. Green, and in the development of which he has taken the largest and most active interest. In 1892 Princeton University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

WILLIAM SEBASTIAN STUHR, Hoboken, one of the foremost members of the Hudson county bar, was born in Williamsburg, N. Y., October 1, 1859, and at an early age settled in Hoboken, N. J., where he received his preliminary education, and where his father was for many years a busy factor in politics and public affairs. For three years he pursued his studies in a prominent institution in Germany. Returning to America in 1874 he entered the law department of the New York University and was graduated therefrom with honor in 1879 as Bachelor of Laws. He read law in the offices of James W. Vroom, of Hoboken, and was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in November, 1880, and as a counselor in November, 1883.

Mr. Stuhr has always practiced his profession in Hoboken. He soon came into prominence as an able and painstaking lawyer and rapidly rose to a leading position at the bar. His ability as an advocate in the trial of cases, his masterly presentation of cases before a court and jury, and his unquestioned integrity and scholarly attainments have won for him merited honor and wide recognition. He was corporation counsel of the city of Hoboken from 1883 to 1885 inclusive, and assistant counsel to the Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders in 1888.

From the date of taking up his residence in Hoboken he has been active in the welfare of the city. He has always been a prominent Democrat, and for some time served as president of the Jeffersonian Democracy of Hudson County. In 1889 he received the Jeffersonian Democratic nomination for State Senator with Republican endorsement, and after one of the most exciting campaigns in the history of his county was declared defeated. Believing the result to have been brought about by unfair means he decided to make a contest, which ended in seating him in the Senate in May, 1890, just as the Legislature was about to adjourn. As a result of the testimony taken at that time more than fifty election officers of Hudson county were indicted by the grand jury, and of this number forty were tried and convicted. These were among the most flagrant and noted election frauds ever discovered and prosecuted in the State.

In January, 1891, the Democrats, gaining control of the State Senate, unseated Mr. Stuhr, but not until he had made, on the Senate floor, one of the most brilliant oratorical defenses on record in New Jersey. On this occasion he spoke for about three hours in defense of his seat. It was on January 15, 1891, immediately after the election of officers. When he began the packed galleries attempted to interrupt him, but after five minutes every one remained silent and listened with the utmost attention to the end. The Senate chamber and galleries were crowded with the adherents of Mr. McDonald, his opponent, yet so logical and eloquent were Mr. Stuhr's remarks that he won their respect as well as that of his own friends. The vote was taken in silence, as no argument could be or was advanced to show that the action of the majority was just or constitutional. The *Trenton Times* characterized it as "The First Revolutionary Act," and said :

"It was unconstitutional, revolutionary, and entirely without precedent, and can only serve to inflict injury upon the party which performed the act. Senator Stuhr, it will be remembered, was seated by the Senate after a long and tedious investigation. In that investigation it was shown that the frauds in Hudson county were so great that they must have tainted the result and affected the seat of Senator McDonald. Whether wise or unwise, the Senate Election Committee decided then not to call a new election, but to declare that Mr. Stuhr had probably received a majority of the votes cast, and should be sworn into office, and the Senate solemnly, on its own responsibility as a judicial body, so adjudicated. . . . We predict that this first enormous blunder of the Democratic party managers of this State will inure to its discomfiture in the future."

Again the same paper says :

"Senator Stuhr's address in defense of his seat, yesterday, was at times burning with an eloquence which is rarely heard in the New Jersey Legislature. . . . He has showed qualities of courtesy and manliness which have made for him hosts of friends. He came to the legislative halls a stranger, but his modest demeanor and pleasant manner, proving him at once a gentleman and a fair minded, conservative man, won praise and friendship. He goes back to his home known and appreciated outside of Hudson county."

Mr. Stuhr is a member of Euclid Lodge, No. 136, F. & A. M., of Hoboken, of the Quartette Club and Deutscher Pioneer Verein of Jersey City, of the Jersey City Arion, and of the Alumni Association of

the law department of New York University. He is a large real estate owner in Hoboken, and one of the leading citizens and public spirited men of that municipality.

In February, 1886, Mr. Stuhr was married to Miss Marietta Lindsay Miller, daughter of Thomas Miller, a prominent resident of Flushing, L. I.

JOHN SYLVESTER YOUNG, Newark, was born in Newark, N. J., December 13, 1847; he attended the Newark Academy and was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1867, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1872.

ALPHEUS STRUBLE, Newark, born in Newton, N. J., March 5, 1843, taught school, attended Columbia Law School, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1871, and as a counselor in November, 1874. He resides in Orange.

OSCAR NAUNDORFF, Newark, was born in Berlin, Germany, August 11, 1847, read law in Newark, N. J., and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1877, and as a counselor in June, 1880.

OSCAR KEEN, Newark, was born in Newark, N. J., March 3, 1844, was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1865, came to the bar as an attorney in June, 1868, and as a counselor in June, 1871, and began practice in Newark in partnership with Thomas N. McCarter, with whom he was associated from July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1882. In January, 1883, he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Essex county.

EDWARD L. DOBBINS, Newark, born at Mount Holly, N. J., July 29, 1837, was educated at Pennington Seminary and admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1865, and as a counselor in November, 1868, and practiced law in Newark till 1872, when he became assistant secretary of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, with which he has since been connected, being now its secretary and treasurer. He was a member of the Board of Education of Newark from 1875 to 1880 and its president from 1876 to 1880.

JOSEPH WARREN SCOTT, New Brunswick, son of Dr. Moses and grandson of John Scott, a native of Scotland, and senior physician and surgeon of the General Army Hospital of the Middle District during the Revolutionary war, was graduated from Princeton in 1795, and first studied medicine with his father, but soon abandoned that profession for the ministry. He soon withdrew from this also and read law with

Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen in New Brunswick, and was admitted as an attorney in 1801, and as a counselor in 1804. He practiced in New Brunswick from 1801 and died there in May, 1871, aged ninety-three. He was a profound lawyer, an able barrister and counselor, and enjoyed an extensive practice. He was prosecutor of the pleas of Middlesex county but otherwise never held office.

Although he largely retired from active practice about 1840, he defended, as late as 1867, a criminal charged with murder and made a powerful argument against the validity of the indictment. He was presidential elector in 1824, was a prominent member of the Order of the Cincinnati, entering the New Jersey Society in 1825, and in 1832 was elected assistant treasurer and in 1838 treasurer general of the General Society, and in 1840 vice-president and in 1844 president of the State Society. One of the first official acts in 1868 of Rev. Dr. James McCosh as president of Princeton College was to confer upon Mr. Scott the degree of LL.D. He was a most accomplished scholar, well versed in Latin, and corresponded with his friends in that language until his death. In early life he was a member of the staff of one of the governors with the rank of colonel.

JOHN S. MITCHELL, Bridgeton, one of the leading lawyers of South Jersey, was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the November term, 1801, and as a counselor at the February term, 1805. He has long been an eminent lawyer and holds appointments as master and examiner in chancery.

JOHN G. MITCHELL, Bridgeton, a son of John S., was admitted in New Jersey as an attorney in February, 1896. He is a master in chancery.

JAMES J. CUTLER, Morristown, was admitted as an attorney in June, 1871. He resides on a farm near Chester, N. J.

CARMAN F. RANDOLPH, Morristown, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1879, and as a counselor in February, 1883.

JESSE HARRISON, Salem, son of Capt. Jonathan Harrison, was born in Essex county, in 1776. He was graduated from Princeton in 1795, read law with Alexander C. McWhorter, of Newark, and came to the bar as an attorney in 1800, and as a counselor in 1803. He settled in Salem in 1801, and soon after married Isabella, daughter of Dr. Samuel Dick. He built up a large and successful practice, was engaged in

the great John Sinnickson will case, entitled *Harrison vs. Rowan*, 3 Wash. C. C. R., 580, in 1816 and 1817. Soon afterward he moved to Camden, where he practiced law and also edited a newspaper. He was reporter of the Supreme Court of New Jersey from 1837 to 1842, published four volumes of the *State Law Reports*, and then returned to Salem and retired, indulged his literary tastes, and died September 26, 1865.

CHARLES ROBERTS SNYDER, Atlantic Highlands, born at New Monmouth, N. J., March 10, 1869, is a son of Rutsen S. and Elizabeth (Roberts) Snyder. He read law with Marcus B. Taylor, of Keyport, and Applegate & Hope, of Red Bank, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1892, and as a counselor in June, 1896. He is secretary of the Atlantic Highlands Saving Fund and Building and Loan Association, and is a prominent and active Republican. He married, June 6, 1894, Earline D., daughter of the late Capt. J. V. Spader, of Co. I, 29th N. J. Vols., and a granddaughter of ex Judge Spader, of Matawan.

JOHN WARN HERBERT, JR., Spotswood, a lineal descendant of Francis Herbert, who settled in Middletown, Monmouth county, in 1677, was born in Wickatunk, N. J., August 3, 1853; educated at Glenwood Institute at Matawan, and graduated from Rutgers College in 1872. He read law with Albert S. Cloke, of Jersey City, graduated from Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1876, and admitted in New Jersey as an attorney in 1876, and as a counselor in June, 1879. He was appointed special master in chancery in 1886, and practiced in Jersey City till the fall of 1889. He married, November 10, 1885, Olivia A., daughter of George W. Helme, the founder of Helmetta, N. J.

EUSEBEUS WALLING ARROWSMITH, Freehold, son of Thomas V. and Elizabeth (Walling) Arrowsmith, was born in Keyport, N. J., in 1843; his father was for fourteen years county clerk of Monmouth county. He read law with William H. Vredenburg, of Freehold, and was admitted in November, 1874. He is a prominent criminal lawyer; in 1891-94 was counsel for the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Monmouth county; he married Mary A. Johnston, of Keyport, and their sons, Thomas V., of Long Branch, and E. W., jr., of Freehold, are both lawyers.

EDWARD W. ARROWOOD, JR., Freehold, was admitted as an attorney in November, 1894.

THOMAS V. ARROWOOD, Long Branch, came to the bar of this State as an attorney in February, 1890.

JOHN P. VROOM, Jersey City, was a son of ex-Governor Peter D. Vroom, and a native of Somerville, N. J., and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1849. He was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in November, 1852, and as a counselor in November, 1857, and practiced in Jersey City from 1856 until his death in 1865. He began his professional career in Trenton. He received the appointment of law reporter for the Supreme Court in 1864.

JAMES D. CARTON, Asbury Park, son of John and Mary Carton, was born in Red Bank, May 12, 1870, read law with Hawkins & Durand, of Asbury Park; he was graduated from the Albany Law School as LL. B. in 1894, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1895.

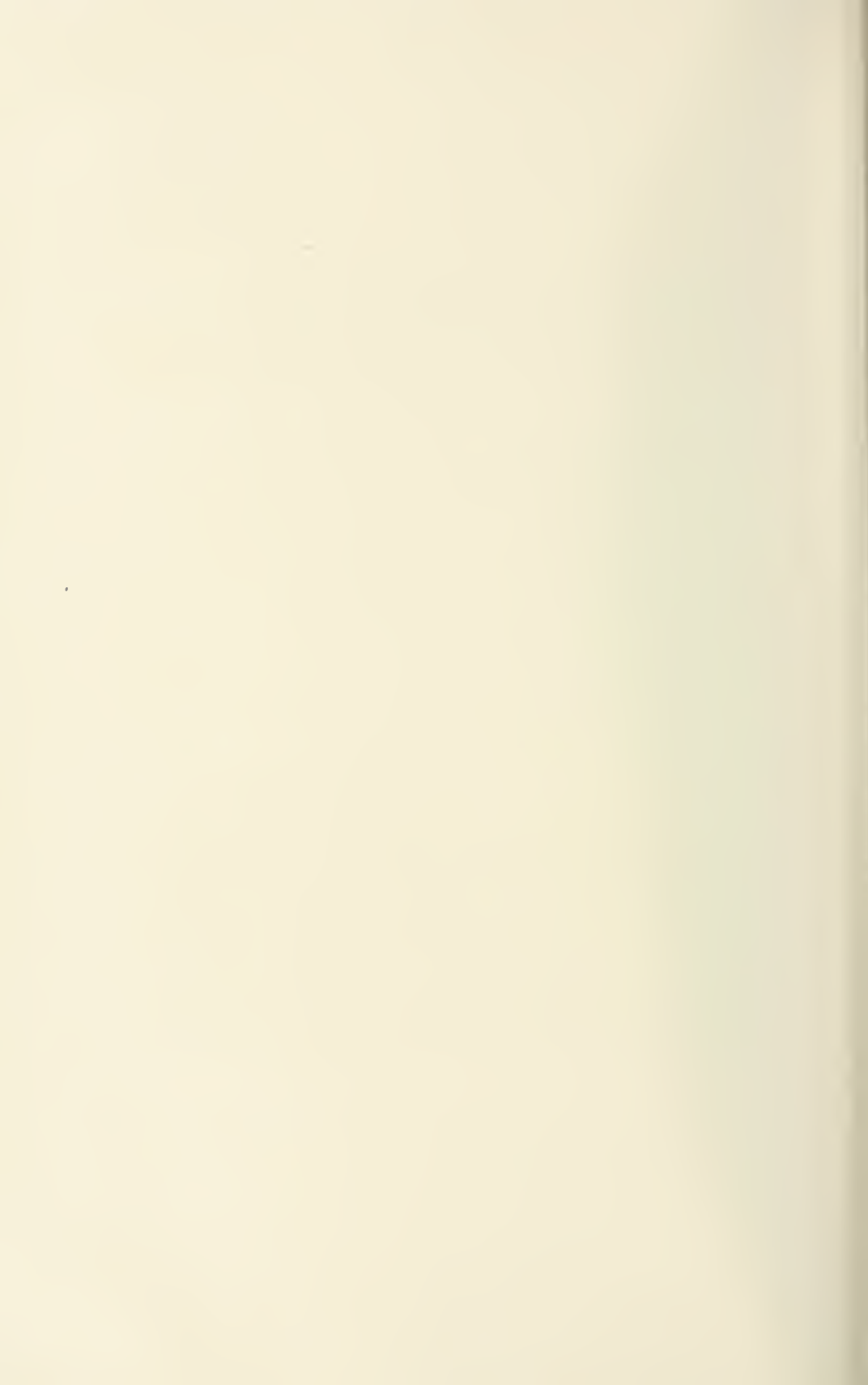
CLAUDE V. GUERIN, Asbury Park, son of Samuel B. and Emilie M. (Kale) Guerin, was born in Jersey City, September 8, 1867, came to Asbury Park in 1881 with his father; he was graduated from the High School there in 1886, read law with Hawkins & Durand, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1890; his specialty is surrogate and probate court business and municipal law; he is an active Republican, and a member of the Board of Education of Asbury Park. He married, October 18, 1893, Ruth, daughter of John V. N. De Hart, of Somerville.

HAROLD H. WAINWRIGHT, Manasquan, son of Halsted and Elizabeth (Belle) Wainwright, was born in Farmingdale, N. J., educated at Freehold Institute, read law with William H. Vredenburg, of Freehold, was admitted as an attorney in November, 1878, and as a counselor in November, 1881. He is a director of the Central National Bank of Freehold, and has been mayor and school trustee of Manasquan. He married Isabella, daughter of William H. Nesbit, of New Market, Middlesex county.

WALTER HARDENBERGH, New Brunswick, was born in New Brunswick, N. J., April 25, 1827, a son of Cornelius L. and Mary H. (Warren) and grandson of Jacob R. Hardenbergh, a lawyer of New Brunswick, and Mary M. Low, his wife. Cornelius L. was graduated from Rutgers College as B. A. in 1809 and M. A. in 1812; he was a prom-



James M. Linnell



inent lawyer in New Brunswick and professor of law in Rutgers College, mayor of New Brunswick, president of the Bank of New Brunswick, and trustee of Rutgers College, from which he received the degree of LL.D.; he died July 14, 1860. Warren Hardenbergh was educated at Rutgers College, read law with George Wood, of New York, and was admitted in October, 1848; he was school superintendent of Middlesex county and two terms president of the Town Council.

DAVID HARVEY, JR., Asbury Park, son of Samuel and Lydia E. (Van Note) Harvey, was born in Oceanic, Monmouth county, July 6, 1853, and was educated in the district and private schools of Red Bank; he read law with Hon. William B. Lewis, of Jersey City, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1874. For three years he was in the office of Robert Allen, jr., of Red Bank, and since 1877 has practiced at Asbury Park, making a specialty of chancery suits and commercial law. He was admitted as a counselor in 1890, and is a special master in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner. He is an active Democrat, and was president of the Township Committee in 1887, and has been a member of the Board of Education since 1892, and of the Common Council since 1893. He married, September 3, 1879, Marie, daughter of Henry S. Des Anges, of Asbury Park.

SCHUYLER B. JACKSON, Newark, is a son of John P. and Elizabeth (Wolcott) Jackson, and a descendant of Major Jackson, of New York, and of Oliver Wolcott, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was born in Newark, N. J., and was educated at the Newark Academy, Yale University, Columbia Law School, and Berlin University, and finished his law studies with Stone & Jackson, of Newark. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1874, and as a counselor in November, 1878, and is a special master in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner. He was alderman of Newark in 1880 and 1881, member and speaker of the Legislature in 1878 and 1879, and member of the State Board of Education and of the State Prison Commission in 1879 and 1880.

In early life he was an active and prominent Republican, being the candidate of his party for mayor of Newark and surrogate of Essex county. He has been connected with such important litigation as the Meis and Shotwell will case; the Corbett, Koelhoeffer, and Fletcher estates; and the case of Royal Trust Company vs. United States Credit

System Company—Mr. Jackson comes of a family of lawyers, being related to John P., sr., John P., jr., and Gen. Joseph C. Jackson, Amos Armstrong, Asa Whitehead, and A. S. Hubbell. He has contributed several notable articles to the daily press. He married Angeline, daughter of Andrew B. and Kate T. Forbes, of San Francisco, Cal.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON PRICE, Newark, is a brother of Rodman M. Price, governor of New Jersey; a grandson of Zachariah Price, a scout and private throughout the Revolutionary war; a lineal descendant of a Welsh immigrant to Connecticut, whose son, Samuel Price, settled in Sussex county, N. J., about 1700; and a son of Francis and Maria L. (Hart) Price, the former of whom was a judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals. Mr. Price was born in New York city December 25, 1844, received a private school education, read law with the late Chief Justice Joseph P. Bradley, and was admitted in New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1866, and as a counselor in February, 1879. He is also an attorney and counselor in the United States Circuit, District, and Supreme Courts.

Mr. Price is one of the best municipal lawyers in the State, and has been counsel for the townships of Harrison, West and South Orange, and Millburn, the old Newark Aqueduct Board, and the Board of Street and Water Commissioners of that city. In April 1861, he enlisted as first lieutenant in the 74th N. Y. Inf., and served nearly four years, being promoted ordnance officer in 1862, major in July, 1862, and colonel of the 145th N. Y. Inf. in December, 1862. He is an active Democratic leader, is chairman of the Essex County and State Democratic Committees, and on May 26, 1896, was appointed city counsel of Newark. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

HORACE CON GRICE, Newark, is the eldest son of John Rook Grice, who was the second son of John T. Grice, who came with his parents—John and Olive Grice—from Craford, England, to Belleville, N. J., in 1817. John died in 1839, John T. in 1868, and John R. in December, 1880. The latter married Sarah Estelle Scott, of Hartford, Conn. Horace C. Grice, born in Newark, N. J., in 1871, was graduated as LL.B. from the New York Law School in June, 1893, continued his legal studies in Newark with Hon. John A. Miller, and was admitted as an attorney November 9, 1893, and as a counselor exactly three years later. He is an active Republican.

JAMES D. CLEAVER, Newark, born in Scotch Plains, N. J., January 20, 1826, was educated at the Plainfield Seminary, read law in Newark with John Chetwood, and was admitted in July, 1847. He was for five years associate judge of the Essex Common Pleas, member of the Newark Common Council from 1859 to 1862 and its president in 1860, and elected to the New Jersey General Assembly in 1864 and 1865, and during the same years was a member of the Newark Board of Education.

HARRY F. BARRELL, Newark, was born in Warwick, Orange county, N. Y., December 6, 1858, and descended from a prominent military ancestry. His great-grandfather, Joseph Barrell, fitted out a number of privateers during the Revolution, and was the chief owner of the "Columbia," the first American ship to circumnavigate the globe, and which discovered the Columbia River in Oregon. Several of his mother's ancestors were distinguished officers in the Revolutionary and other wars. Mr. Barrell is the son of Henry F. and Elizabeth (Wisner) Barrell, and was graduated from Columbia College as B. A. in 1882 and as M. A. in 1884, from the Columbia School of Political Science as Ph.D. in 1885, with membership in Phi Beta Kappa, and from Columbia Law School the same year. He read law in Newark with Hon. John R. Emery, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1889, and as a counselor in June, 1892.

FREDERICK HALSTED TEESE, Newark, was born October 21, 1823, in Newark, N. J., was graduated from Princeton College in 1843, and was admitted as an attorney in 1846 and as a counselor in 1849. He rapidly rose to the foremost rank as a lawyer, and achieved eminence in both professional and official life. In 1860 and 1861 he served in the Assembly, and during the latter year was speaker of the House. He was presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Essex county from 1864 to 1872, when he resigned. In 1874 he was elected to Congress, and for more than twenty years he was the able counsel of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark. He was a member of the Sinking Fund Commission, a director of the National State Bank, and a trustee of the Public Library, all of Newark. He died very suddenly at the Hoffman House in New York city, January 7, 1894.

FRANCIS ELSTON MARSH, Newark, son of Elston and Eliza Marsh, was born November 2, 1845, in Plainfield, N. J., was graduated from Princeton College in 1867, and read law with Caleb S. Titsworth, of

Newark, and Smith & Undward and Columbia Law School, of New York city. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in November, 1871, and as a counselor in November, 1874. Mr. Marsh was a member of the Common Council of Plainfield for ten years, two of which he served as president; he still resides in that city. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar of New York, where he practiced until March, 1871, when he came to Newark. September 30, 1875, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel R. and Mary (Corey) Stelle, of Jerseysele, Ill.

LOUIS A. ZIEGLER, Newark, son of Charles T. and Amalie Ziegler, was born in Newark, N. J., December 19, 1861, received a private school education, and read law with his father and Caleb S. Titsworth and at Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1886.

WILLIAM SILAS WHITEHEAD, Newark, is the son of Hon. Asa Whitehead, a distinguished lawyer, and a grandson of Silas Whitehead, and was born March 3, 1829, in Newark, N. J. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1847, read law with his father, and was admitted as an attorney in July, 1850, and as a counselor in February, 1854. Since 1872 he has been associated in practice with Albert P. Condit. Mr. Whitehead was surrogate of Essex county from 1859 to 1864, and has long been a prominent Mason, having been for a time grand master of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey.

JAMES A. DEMPSEY, Newark, son of John Dempsey, was born in Orange, N. J. October 13, 1857, read law with Gifford & Truesdell, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1880, and as a counselor in June, 1881. He was a member of the Newark Common Council for four years and its president one year, city attorney for a time, and member of the Legislature in 1892.

FRANK VOIGHT, Newark, is a son of Frederick C. and Eva (Haberer) Voight, both natives of Germany, and was born in Newark, N. J., February 1, 1869. His father's grandfather and great-grandfather were both Hollanders, the latter being Captain Von Voight, of the Holland navy in the seventeenth century. Mr. Voight received a public school education, read law in Newark with Paul N. Roder, and was graduated with the degree of LL.B. from the law department of the University of the City of New York in 1893. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1893, and as a counselor in November, 1896.

THOMAS C. PROVOST, Newark, is a son of Jonathan and Paulina Provost, and a great-grandson of David Provost, who was for a time in the British army, but who joined the Continental forces from Morris county on the breaking out of the war of the Revolution. Mr. Provost was born in Caldwell, N. J., March 5, 1849, was graduated from Princeton College in 1870, read law with John W. Taylor, of Newark, and received the degree of LL.B. from Harvard Law School on graduation in 1872. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1873, and as a counselor in June, 1882, and since 1885 has been a member of the law firm of De Witt & Provost, of Newark. He resides in Caldwell.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Newark, was admitted as an attorney in November, 1882, and as a counselor at the same term in 1885. He is president of the Lawyers' Club of Newark.

GEORGE F. TUTTLE, Newark, is a lineal descendant of William and Elizabeth Tuttle, who came from England to New Haven, Conn., in 1635. He was born December 11, 1823, in Montclair, N. J., received an academic education, read law in Newark with John P. Jackson, sr., and was admitted as an attorney in April, 1849, and as a counselor in November, 1852. For several years he was associated in practice with his preceptor. He became judge of the First District Court of Newark in 1873 and served five years. Judge Tuttle is a special master in chancery, an able mathematician, and has often been called upon to examine financial institutions.

CHARLES M. MYERS, Newark, was admitted as an attorney in June, 1892, and as a counselor in June, 1895. He is secretary of the Lawyers' Club and of the Bar Association of Newark.

JAY TEN EYCK, Newark, son of Abraham and Hannah G. Ten Eyck, was born in Cohoes, N. Y., November 18, 1864, received a public and high school education, and read law in Newark with Coult & Howell, with whom he spent four years as a student and eight years as a member of the firm. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in November, 1888, and as a counselor in November, 1891. June 26, 1894, he married Henrietta, daughter of Rev. L. C. and Caroline (Slaughter) Miller, of Newark, N. J.

ALFRED F. STEVENS, Newark, born August 29, 1860, in Hoboken, N. J., is a son of James A. and Julia I. (Beasley) Stevens, and was

educated at St. Paul's School in Concord, N. H. He read law with his brother, Frederic W. Stevens, now vice-chancellor, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1895. He resides in Orange, N. J.

JOHN H. McCLACKEN, Newark, is of Scotch and Quaker extraction. He is a son of John and Mary (Batson) McCracken, was born October 6, 1841, at Schooley's Mountain, N. J., and was educated at Hackettstown and at the Allentown (Pa.) Seminary and Academy. He was graduated from the Albany Law School and admitted to the New York bar in 1871, and the same year was admitted to the bar of Kansas. Returning to New Jersey in 1873 he acted as managing clerk for Stone & Jackson, of Newark, and became an attorney in June, 1874, and a counselor in February, 1878. In 1869 he married Selina A., eldest daughter of Charles Dowden, of Newark.

JOHN H. O'CONNOR, Newark, was admitted as an attorney in June, 1892, and as a counselor in February, 1895. He is clerk of the Second District Court of the city of Newark.

EDWARD MEEKER WOOD, Elizabeth, is the son of William Nelson and Mary Gibbons Spencer Wood, a great-grandson of Jonathan Dayton, and a great great-grandson of Elias Dayton, and was born in Morristown, N. J., March 1, 1853. He was educated at Morris Academy and Dr. Rosea's military school in Summit, N. J., read law in Elizabeth with J. Augustus Fay, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1878. He was a member of the Elizabeth City Council for four years and county collector of Union county for eight years. He married Sarah B., daughter of J. Augustus and Catherine (Baxter) Farlin.

WILLIAM BURNET KINNEY, Newark, son of Thomas T. and Estelle (Condit) Kinney, was born in Newark, N. J., April 30, 1872, was graduated from Princeton College in 1894, read law with McCarter, Williamson & McCarter, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1896.

WILLIAM C. NICOLL, Newark, is descended from John Nicoll, of Islip, England, whose two sons came to Long Island about 1625. His American ancestor was Matthias Nicoll, one of these two immigrants. On his mother's side he descends from General Deering, of Revolutionary time. Mr. Nicoll is a son of Charles H. and Catharine (Crue) Nicoll, and was born January 25, 1872, in Newark, N. J., where he attended the High School. He was graduated from Columbia Law School, read law with Joseph A. Beecher and Crane & Knight, of Newark, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1894.

CHARLES J. SILVERS, Newark, son of Randolph G. and Matilda (Osborn) Silvers, was born at Scotch Plains, N. J., November 5, 1849, attended the Scotch Plains Academy, read law in Newark with Frederick H. Pilch and Hon. George F. Tuttle, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1872. He was a searcher in the Essex county register's office for about fifteen years, and has made a specialty of pension claims and real estate examinations. He married a daughter of Joseph Belcher, of Irvington, N. J.

CHARLES BRIED, Newark, son of Adrian and Elizabeth Bried, was born at Deidesheim, Bavaria, March 31, 1842, was graduated from Columbia College in 1875, read law in Newark with Corra N. Drake and George C. Cowart, and was admitted as an attorney in 1875 and as a counselor in 1878. He married Julia A., daughter of John and Sarah Lyon, of Newark.

JOSIAH J. BROWN, Newark, is a descendant of John Brown, one of the first settlers of Newark in 1666, and a great-grandson of Daniel Brown, a lieutenant in the Revolution. He is a son of Daniel B. and Elizabeth (Johnson) Brown, was born in Newark, N. J., August 29, 1839, and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1860. He first studied for the ministry, graduating from Union Theological Seminary in 1868, and engaged in mission work. From 1872 to 1883 he was engaged in the book business in Newark, where he read law, being admitted as an attorney in June, 1888. He is secretary of the Essex County Bible Society. In 1868 he married Mary E. Wilcox, of New Brunswick.

BERNARD S. CAPEN, Newark, son of Frederick W. and Martha Louisa Capen, was born March 21, 1870, in Bloomfield, N. J., where he resides, and where he received a private and high school education. He read law in Newark with Halsey M. Barrett and Whitehead & Condit, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1893.

WALTER PERSONETTE LINDSLEY, Newark, son of Morris B. and Virginia C. (Personette) Lindsley, was born in Newark, N. J., December 6, 1867. The Lindsleys came originally from England, and in 1666 removed to Newark from Branford, Conn. The Personettes were Huguenots, and fled from France to Holland and thence to America. Mr. Lindsley was educated at the Caldwell High School, the Newark Academy, and the New York University Law School, continued his

legal studies with Frederick H. Pilch and Frederic Adams in Newark, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1893. Under the Harrison administration he was postmaster of Caldwell, N. J., where he resides. June 5, 1894, he married Lydia P., daughter of Captain Joseph Palma, of Monticello, Fla.

PERRY JACKSON, Newark and New York city, was admitted as an attorney in June, 1892.

GEORGE M. TITUS, Newark, of Holland descent, is the son of Charles M. and Margaret A. (Van Why) Titus, and was born in Hackettstown, N. J., September 12, 1857. His father and grandfather were prominent tanners, and the former's brother, Johnston Titus, was long superintendent of the Morris Canal. Mr. Titus was educated at the Centenary Collegiate Institute in Hackettstown, read law there with Daniel B. Harvey and in Newark with A. Q. Keasbey & Sons, and was admitted in June, 1880. He was under sheriff of Essex county from 1890 to 1893, and on March 16, 1896, was appointed chief of one of the divisions in the register's office, Treasury Department, at Washington. February 22, 1883, he married Ella M., daughter of Alfred and Sarah (Alpaugh) Brown, of Hackettstown.

GEORGE W. BYRAM, Newark, of English and French descent, is a son of William B. and Sarah F. (Lazelere) Byram, and was born in Trenton, N. J., August 28, 1861. He was graduated from the Trenton Academy in 1875, read law in his native city with Edward H. Murphy, was admitted as an attorney in June, 1886, and began practice in Asbury Park. Since May, 1892, he has followed his profession in Newark. He resides in East Orange. April 11, 1889, he married Anna, daughter of Joshua S. Holbert, of Chemung, N. Y.

OLIVER H. PERRY, Newark, son of Oliver H. and Maria A. D. (Martin) Perry, was born in Belleville, N. J., read law in Newark with Guild & Linn, and came to the bar as an attorney in November, 1873. He has made a specialty of real estate law and titles. He has been a member of the Belleville Board of Education since 1881 and township council since 1884, and for three years served as a freeholder. In 1874 he married Helen T., daughter of John J. and Adelia Small, of Newark, N. J.

CHARLES ADDISON RATHBUN, son of Amos C. and Phebe A. Rathbun, was born in Madison, N. J., January 7, 1867, read law with Hon. J.



Hobart Tuttle

B. Vreeland, of Morristown, with John O. H. Pitney, of Newark, and at the Columbia Law School, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1889, and as a counselor in June, 1892. He resides in Madison.

ALFRED F. SKINNER, Newark, son of Daniel M. and Mary C. (Squier) Skinner, was born in Newark, N. J., September 24, 1862, and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1883. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1886, and as a counselor in November, 1891. He resides in Nutley, N. J.

EDWARD DICKINSON DUFFIELD, Newark, is a son of John Thomas and Sarah Elizabeth (Green) Duffield, a nephew of Hon. Edward T. Green, a grandson of George S. Green (brother of Chief Justice Henry W.), and a descendant of Jonathan Dickinson, one of the founders and the first president of Princeton University, from which Mr. Duffield was graduated in 1892. He was born in Princeton, N. J., March 3, 1871, read law with Hon. F. W. Stevens and John O. H. Pitney, of Newark, and was graduated from the New York Law School, *cum laude*, in June, 1894. He came to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in February, 1894.

SAMUEL E. AYERS, Newark, son of Ezra and Mary A. Ayers, was born in Rahway, N. J., April 22, 1858, and was graduated from Columbia College in 1885. He read law in Newark with Robert John Castle, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in June, 1885, as an attorney.

DAVID KAY, JR., was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in February, 1888.

WILLIAM M. BROWN, Newark, son of Albert D. and Vrebona Brown, was born in Woodbridge, N. J., received his education at Columbia College, and read law with Hon. Benjamin A. Vail, of Rahway. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1887 and to the bar of New Jersey in 1891.

WILLIAM HENRY CONOVER, Newark, was born March 9, 1849, in New York city, and is a son of William Williams Conover and Mary Eliza David, his wife. His father's ancestors were Holland Dutch. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1871, and from the Law School of Union University at Schenectady, N. Y., in 1876, being admitted to the New York bar in the same year. He read law with Samuel and James Morrow, and was admitted in this State in November, 1877.

CHARLES A. FEICK, Newark, was admitted as an attorney in November, 1881, and as a counselor in June, 1886. He is one of the leading German lawyers of Newark.

WILLIAM LEOHIE EDWARDS, Newark, is the son of William H. and Isabella (McLaughlin) Edwards, and a grandson of William H. Edwards, 97, a soldier in the Mexican war. He was born in Newark, N. J., November 12, 1872, read law with Samuel Kalisch and Joseph A. Beecher, and was admitted as an attorney June 6, 1895.

ALBERT J. BACKES, Newark, born in Trenton, N. J., November 10, 1868, is a son of John and Mary (Hannes) Backes, who came to America from Alsace, Germany, in 1845. Receiving a parochial school education, he read law with his brother John H., of Trenton, and Addison H. Haveltine, of Newark, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1891.

JOHN H. BACKES, Trenton, son of John and Mary (Hannes) Backes, was admitted as an attorney in November, 1884, and as a counselor in November, 1888.

LUTHER SPENCER GOBLE, Newark, born in Newark, N. J., February 5, 1826, is a grandson of Luther Goble, the great shoe manufacturer, and a son of Dr. Jabez G. Goble (born November 13, 1799, and died February 7, 1859), a prominent physician of Newark, president of the New Jersey State Medical Society, member of assembly in 1846, and long the chief medical examiner and general representative in this State for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

Luther S. Goble read law in Newark, was admitted in February, 1847, and practiced successfully in his native city till 1859, when he became the New Jersey representative of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, succeeding his father. Since 1863 he has given his time almost exclusively to the insurance business, but is still a prominent member of the New Jersey bar. In February, 1874, he became vice-president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, and in February, 1876, was made its general representative in New York city. He was a member of the Board of Education of Newark from 1868 to 1873 and its president in 1872 and 1873; was for many years president of the board of trustees of Franklin School, Newark, and has long been officially connected with the Newark Library Association.

LEWIS C. GROVER, Newark, born in Caldwell, Essex county, October 20, 1815, was a son of Stephen R. Grover, a well known lawyer, who represented Essex county in the State Senate in 1845. Mr. Grover was educated under the personal supervision of his father, and at an early age entered the State Bank at Newark as a clerk, and later the manufacturing establishment of Shipman, Robinson & Co. He read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1839.

He was elected to the Legislature in 1848. In 1845 he obtained the charter for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, and retained his connection with both corporations till his death, March 1, 1896. He was an original director of the Mutual Benefit Life, was also its counsel, later became its vice-president, and finally was elected its president, which position he resigned in January, 1882, on account of ill-health. He then became its executive counsel.

He was a charitable and courteous gentleman, and a philanthropist. His grandfather, Rev. Stephen Grover, was for forty-eight years pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Caldwell, and also a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

CLEMENT DE R. LEONARD, Hoboken, was born at Red Bank, N. J., February 18, 1846. His great-grandfather, Joseph Leonard, was high sheriff of the Colony of New Jersey in 1771, and in 1779. His grandfather, John Leonard, was appointed by Thomas Jefferson minister to the court of Spain, a position he held for thirty years. His father, Francis De P. Leonard, is a well known citizen of Red Bank. Mr. Leonard received his early education at St. Charles College, near Ellcott's City, Md., and was graduated from Seton Hall College at Orange, in 1869. He read law with Charles H. Trafford and Robert Allen, jr., and in June, 1873, was admitted as an attorney and was made counselor in June, 1876. He removed from Red Bank to Hoboken the following year. Mr. Leonard, in 1888, 1892, and 1896, was a delegate to the State Convention, and a delegate to all congressional and county conventions in his district from 1888 to 1896. In 1894 he was chairman of the City Republican Executive Committee of Hoboken. In 1895 he was president of the Ninth Assembly District Committee.

THOMAS P. McKENNA, Long Branch, son of Thomas and Mary (Farrel) McKenna, born at Allentown, N. J., July 8, 1871; graduated from High School of Long Branch, 1888; read law with W. A. Heisley, of Long Branch, and Applegate & Hope, of Red Bank, and graduated

from Columbia Law School in 1893; he was admitted as an attorney in November, 1893.

WINFIELD SCOTT BANKS PARKER, Long Branch, son of Joseph Banks and Mary A. (Van Schaick) Parker, was born in Jerseyville, Monmouth county, N. J., October 15, 1861, was educated at the Freehold Institute and Long Branch High School, and read law with Wilbur A. Heisley and John E. Lanning. He was graduated from the law department of the University of the City of New York, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1888, and as a counselor in February, 1894.

EDWIN PIERCE LONGSTREET, Manasquan, was born in Manasquan, N. J., June 12, 1861, being a son of Andrew J. and Anna M. (Clark) Longstreet, and was graduated from the Freehold Institute in 1886. He read law with H. H. Wainwright, of Manasquan, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1893. He has been city clerk of Manasquan for several years and counsel of Wall township since 1893.

GEORGE HENRY HEWITT, Clayton, son of George C. and Abigail A. Hewitt, was born in Glassboro, N. J., October 28, 1853, was educated at Pennington Seminary, and read law with Samuel H. Gray, of Camden. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1876, and in politics has been an active Republican.

CHARLES E. S. THORN, Newark, born in Newark, N. J., December 1, 1857, is the son of Stephen S. and Angeline (Stewart) Thorn; a grandson on his mother's side of Edward Stewart, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of this State from 1854 to 1866; and a great-grandson of Charles Stewart, of Sussex county, a colonel on Washington's staff during the Revolutionary war. Mr. Thorn was graduated from Newark High School in 1876, read law in his native city with Teese & Kirkpatrick, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1880, and as a counselor in November, 1883. He was clerk of the Second District Court of Newark about nine years. In 1889 he married Minnie Hyde Potter, daughter of Frank M. Potter, of Newark, N. J.

CARLETON GODFREY, Atlantic City, son of Samuel and Martha (Carson) Godfrey, was born at Beesley's Point, Cape May county, N. J., January 13, 1865, and received a public school education. He read law with James B. Nixon of Atlantic City, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1889. Since then he has successfully practiced his profes-

sion in Atlantic City, and since 1894 has had as a partner his cousin, Burrows C. Godfrey, whose sketch appears on a later page of this work. Mr. Godfrey has been tax collector of Atlantic City since the spring of 1893, and is also a member of the Board of Education. In October, 1893, he married Annie M. Stokes of Freehold, N. J.

DANIEL B. HARVEY, Hackettstown, son of William Harvey, is of English descent, and was born in 1824 in Lebanon, N. H. His family have been identified with that State for several generations. He prepared for college at Royalton, Vt., was graduated at Dartmouth in 1854, had charge of the Pembroke (N. H.) Academy for nearly two years and was later principal of the department of mathematics in the Female Synodical College at Griffin, Ga., and still later in Marshall College of the same place. He was graduated from the Albany (N. Y.) Law School in 1862, came to Hackettstown, N. J., in 1863, and was admitted in this State as an attorney in November, 1863, and as a counselor in February, 1867. He has always practiced in Hackettstown and for many years has been one of the recognized leaders of the Warren county bar. He has served as mayor and as a member of the Board of Education of Hackettstown, is a member and has been a trustee of the Presbyterian church of that place, and is a Royal Arch Mason. He is a special master in chancery. In 1869 he married Miss Sarah Crate, of Hackettstown, and they have one son, William D. B.

JOSEPH A. BEECHER, Newark, is a member of the celebrated Beecher family of Connecticut, to which the late Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe belonged. Joseph Beecher, of Wolcott, Conn., his great-grandfather, was a soldier in the French and Indian war and in the war of the Revolution; he held commissions as lieutenant from Governor Jonathan Trumbull, dated March 21, 1777, and March 30, 1778, which are now in Counselor Beecher's possession. His grandfather, John Beecher, was a cousin of Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher (father of Henry Ward Beecher), whose second wife was Roxana Foote. His father was Henry Beecher, who married Harriet Barnes, a daughter of the noted Abolitionist, Philo Barnes, of Southington, Conn.; she is a cousin of Rev. Dr. Albert Barnes, author of "Barnes's Notes on the Gospels." Roxana Foote and Harriet Barnes were closely related by blood. The Footes and the Blackstones (to whom Harriet Barnes was also related) came from Bramford, Conn., and were among the first settlers of Newark, N. J.

Joseph A. Beecher was born in Wolcott, Conn., April 15, 1842, and received a public and high school education. At the age of eighteen he entered the office of the Pratt Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of ivory goods, of Meriden, Conn. Two years later he became principal of one of the departments of Packard's New York Bryant & Stratton's Business College, and soon afterward was advanced to the position of principal of the Bryant & Stratton Business College of Boston, where he remained for a year; he then purchased the college of that name at Trenton, N. J., and while there began, in connection therewith, a monthly paper, which in a year became "Beecher's Magazine." He began to write for the newspapers at the age of twenty, and successfully published *The State Capital*, in connection with his magazine, until 1872, when he sold them and went to Norfolk, Va., for his health. His health recovered, he came to Newark, and edited and published the *Newark Daily Press*, an independent Democratic afternoon paper, which in 1878 he changed to a county weekly under the name of the *Essex County Press*. He had studied law in Trenton with the present Vice-Chancellor Reed, and in 1879 he relinquished journalism, spent two years in preparation for active practice, was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1881, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in November, 1882, and as a counselor in November, 1885.

Since 1882 Mr. Beecher has been eminently successful in the practice of his profession in Newark, and has tried cases in all parts of the State. He has been for fifteen years lecturer on commercial law in the New Jersey Business College of Newark, has served as counsel for the Essex Public Road Board and other public bodies, and has been counsel in many cases of importance in the State and Federal courts. He is a prominent and forcible public speaker and an active Democrat, and in 1896 was his party's candidate for Congress from the Sixth Congressional District of New Jersey, embracing the city of Newark and East Orange.

JOHN KEAN, Elizabeth, was admitted to the bar of this State at the November term, 1877. He is a grandson of Peter Kean, who married a daughter of Lewis Morris, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a son of John Kean, sr., who was born at Ursino, Elizabeth, N. J., March 27, 1814. John Kean, sr., was graduated from Princeton College, read law with Governor Pennington, but never entered

upon the active practice of his profession. He was a member of Governor Pennington's staff with rank of colonel, was one of the founders and the first president of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, and was president of the National State Bank and prominently connected with many other institutions of Elizabethtown. He married a daughter of Caleb O. Halsted.

John Kean, the subject of this sketch, has devoted his attention largely to extensive business affairs, succeeding his distinguished father in many important positions. He is president of the State Bank and officially connected with the gas, water, and other interests of Elizabeth. He has also taken an active part in politics, and is recognized as one of the able and influential leaders of the State. In this respect he is one of the most popular and best known men in New Jersey.

ALGERNON SIDNEY HUBBELL, Newark, was of good old English stock, his ancestors having come to this country with the Connecticut colony, settling in Woodbury, Conn., whence his grandfather, Matthew Hubbell, moved to Lanesboro, Mass., about 1765. Wolcott Hubbell, his father, was a minute man during the war of the Revolution, fought at the battle of Bennington, guarded some prisoners in the old house after the battle, and took an active part in promoting the cause of right and liberty. He was subsequently a member of the Massachusetts Senate, and judge of the County Court for many years.

Algernon S. Hubbell was the youngest of ten children, and was born in Lanesboro, Berkshire county, Mass., November 22, 1799. With the energy and enterprise which always characterized him, he left home at the age of fourteen to make his way in the world. He resided for some years in the family of his brother-in-law, Jeremiah Tracy, a prominent merchant of Troy, N. Y., where he attended the academy and read law with Judge Buell. Returning to Lanesboro he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1824 and continued the practice of the law there until 1836, being associated as partner with Hon. George N. Briggs, afterwards governor of the State. In 1834 he married Miss Julia A. Jackson, of New Jersey, and after serving a term in the Massachusetts Legislature he removed to Newark, N. J., where he became a partner of his brother-in-law, John P. Jackson, and afterward a member of the well known firm of Armstrong & Hubbell.

Mr. Hubbell at once took an active part, as he had in his native

town, in promoting the best interests of the city and State, assisting at an early date in organizing the Mount Pleasant Cemetery Association, the Firemen's Insurance Company, and the Newark Library. The latter had its birth in his office, and he also wrote its charter. In 1846-48 he served in the Legislature, and in 1873 was appointed by the governor one of the commissioners to revise the constitution of the State. He was also deeply interested in furthering the cause of education, being for years one of the school committee and a trustee of the Newark Academy. He was a leading member of the First Presbyterian church of Newark and for fifteen years president of its Board of Trustees.

Mr. Hubbell remained in active practice until about 1880, after which he lived mainly a retired life. He enjoyed the respect and confidence of the entire community. He was a wise counselor, a judicious adviser, a safe administrator of the affairs of his clients. Among the crowning elements of his nature were his uncommon good sense, his ripe judgment, and above all, his love of truth, his great integrity, his entire honesty. He was what one might call an all rounded man, a man of conviction, and fearless in the expression of his conviction and in following the impulse of his heart and mind, which taught him exactly where lay the path of duty. He was capable of taking a case submitted to him, examining it thoroughly on all its sides, and giving a correct decision upon it.

In appearance and presence Mr. Hubbell was a rare specimen of the courtly gentleman of the old school. Never in public nor private did he forget those exquisite courtesies which mark good birth and breeding. Modest, and yet self-respecting, he held his opinions firmly, and always gave abundant proof of study and acquaintance with every important event, whether in church or state. His wife died in 1889. He died April 18, 1891, being at that time the oldest member of the Newark bar.

JOSEPH PHILIP BRADLEY, Newark, was a lineal descendant of Francis Bradley, who settled in Connecticut, first at Brandford, near New Haven, and, in 1660, at Fairfield, who married Ruth, daughter of John Barlow, and died in 1689. John Bradley, the eldest son of Francis, had a son Joseph, born 1701, who, in 1724, married Olive, daughter of Samuel Hubbell, jr. Their son, Joseph Bradley, married Martha Bates, and, in 1791, moved to Albany county, N. Y., settling on the



Alfred A. Van Hornburg

Alfred A. Van Hornburg



somewhat famous Helderberg Mountain, where the historic anti-rent riots occurred in after years. This second Joseph had a son, Joseph Bradley, 3d, who married Mary Wheeler, and their son, Philo, and his wife, Mercy Gardiner, were the parents of the subject of this memoir.

Joseph P. Bradley was born on a farm in Berne, Albany county, N. Y., March 14, 1813, and received only a common school education. Being the eldest in a family of twelve children he was early put to work, and from almost childhood divided his attention between the farm and the schools of the neighborhood. When fifteen he began teaching, by which occupation he supported himself while preparing for college. He early manifested the true instincts of a scholar and became especially proficient in mathematics. This last feature in his mental make up was the crowning characteristic of his long and eventful life. He was graduated from Rutgers College with honor, in 1836, having, during his collegiate course, conducted an academical school at Millstone, N. J. Shortly afterward he began the study of law with Archer Gifford, then the collector of customs at Newark, and also acted as that gentleman's inspector. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, commenced active practice in Newark, and for a time was also the legislative correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser. He soon rose to prominence as a lawyer and advocate, and became counsel and afterward a director of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company and later the leading counsel and an influential director of the United Canal and Railway Company of New Jersey. These positions, combined with his great natural ability, gave him a large, varied, and lucrative practice, and within a few years he was recognized as one of the most eminent lawyers of the State. There were few cases of importance in which he did not appear.

In politics he was first a Whig, and later a Republican. In 1858 Governor Newell nominated him successively with five others to the State Senate for the office of chancellor, and, in 1862, he was a candidate for Congress. On March 21, 1870, President Grant appointed him an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, to succeed John A. Campbell, of Alabama, who had resigned in 1861, the place having been vacant for nine years. Justice Bradley was assigned to the Southern circuit, comprising Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and was the only Northerner who had filled that post. In the face of great obstacles he entered upon his long and honorable judicial career, and made one of the most conspicuous

records in the history of our Federal courts. He was not only placed in a position where Federal law had for years been odious, but in a position which required a knowledge of the civil law of Louisiana, the semi-Spanish law of Texas, and the law of admiralty jurisdiction, as well as a thorough understanding of common and equity legal principles. Justice Bradley had become learned in the latter in New Jersey; with characteristic energy he applied himself to the former and soon mastered all the principles involved in these various codes. He met the task most completely and satisfactorily, and in Louisiana and Texas was especially admired.

Justice Bradley took part in the settlement of two of the most disturbing questions which ever agitated the people of the country; one, the constitutionality of the law of Congress making Treasury notes legal tender. This had been before the Supreme Court for argument and counsel had been heard; it was again re argued before a full bench and Bradley delivered the opinion. The other was the controversy decided by the Electoral Commission of 1877, of which he was made a member by Congress, and which seated R. B. Hayes in the presidential chair. The part he took in rendering opinions on these questions has been the subject of considerable adverse comment, but it has since become an established and recognized fact that he acted from the highest and purest motives, and could not, in the face of the evidence submitted, have done otherwise than he did. Subsequent history has entirely vindicated his opinions and given him that credit which was justly his due.

He was one of the foundation members, an organizer, and the first recording secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society, and contributed several papers to its publications, taking an active interest in it until his death. He was not of high stature, nor remarkable for personal presence, but his countenance expressed habitual thought. He was genial, unassuming, kind hearted, and secretly charitable. His love of kindred was intense. He was a great mathematician, a great linguist, a great Bible scholar, a great jurist and judge, of distinguished scholarship in history, science, and art, and renowned in everything for thoroughness and exactitude. He honored his native State and the State of his adoption, and he honored still more the New Jersey bar.

Justice Bradley was married October 23, 1844, to Mary, youngest daughter of Chief Justice Hornblower, of this State. Their children

were Mary Burnet, Caroline, Joseph Hornblower and Harriette (both deceased), William H. (now dead), Charles, and Joseph Richard (also deceased). Justice Bradley died January 22, 1892.

WILLIAM P. FENNEL, Morristown and Newark, was a son of Patrick and Mary (Galvin) Fennell, and was born in Morristown, N. J., where he pursued his legal studies with Pitney & Youngblood. He was licensed in 1883, and practiced in Newark, being connected with the office of Frederick G. Burnham, and later in Morristown, where he died in 1892, aged thirty-two.

Mr. Fennell was a young man of more than ordinary ability and gave promise of becoming a first-rate lawyer. He was careful and exact. He was prevented by an insidious disease from engaging largely in his profession. For years he struggled manfully against this disease which was sapping his physical powers, but was at last obliged to succumb. Of pleasant and agreeable manners he made many friends who cherish his memory with great affection.

ASA WHITEHEAD, Newark, was descended from one of the oldest families of Morris county, where his ancestors had lived for three generations. The genealogical descent of his branch is somewhat uncertain, though it is supposed that from New England they moved into New Jersey during the early history of the colony. They were a God-fearing people, possessed of strong common sense, excellent judgment, indefatigable industry, unswerving honesty, and strict integrity, all of which Asa inherited in unstinted measure.

His father, Silas Whitehead, was long an influential leader in township, county, and State affairs, serving as a member of the Legislature from Essex county in 1804, 1806, 1807, and 1809, and, as clerk of the county of Essex, by appointment of the Legislature, from 1811 until his death in 1819, being then in his second term; he lived and died in the house on Clinton Avenue, Newark, afterward occupied by Dr. Samuel Hayes, and which had been built by Major Samuel Hayes of Revolutionary fame.

Asa Whitehead was the youngest son of a large family of children, and was born in Livingston, Essex county, N. J., in 1793. His early life was spent upon his father's farm. He read law in Newark with Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen and received his license to practice in 1818. In 1819 he was appointed clerk of Essex county, a vacancy having occurred in the office by the death of his father, and filled the

position with eminent satisfaction until 1829, when party victory installed his political opponent, Elias Van Arsdale, jr., as his successor. Mr. Whitehead then began the active practice of his profession in Newark, and soon obtained a good reputation as an able counselor and advocate. His experience as county clerk proved of great benefit to him and he rapidly won a large clientage. His great integrity, his sound common sense, his excellent judgment, his masterful knowledge of the principles of the law, his untiring industry, and his unflinching zeal for the interests of his clients soon placed him in the foremost rank of the lawyers of his day. He was a man of diffidence, and at the outset of his career, was not fully assured of his own powers; but he knew that he had capacity, and he soon learned that he could make himself known and felt. His practice embraced all kinds, civil and criminal, but he was most at home in the Equity Court. He was a powerful advocate before juries, a fact which caused him to be called by some the "sledge hammer." As a counselor he was unrivaled.

He held several local offices, being the first president of the Common Council of the City of Newark in 1836 and serving in the same capacity in 1837, 1840, 1841, and 1842. He was a member of the New Jersey General Assembly in 1833-34 and State senator from Essex county from 1851 to 1854. As a legislator he was absolutely honest, even to the point of refusing free tickets from railroad companies, whose custom it was to give passes to senators and assemblymen. While in the Senate he was instrumental in securing the introduction and passage of an act providing for the free transportation by railroad corporations of members of the Legislature and certain State officials, the provision being made afterwards a part of their charters. He was a prominent Whig, and in 1840 was chairman of the New Jersey delegation to the National Whig convention at Harrisburg. He was an exemplary Christian, a member of the South Park Presbyterian church of Newark, and long a member and president of its Board of Trustees. He died in May, 1860, universally regretted and esteemed.

His first wife was the youngest daughter of Hon. William S. Pennington, and of their six children two died in infancy; the others were William Silas, Aaron Pennington, and Asa jr., all lawyers, and Ira Condit, M. D. His second wife was also a daughter of Judge Pennington. For his third wife he married a daughter of Governor Wolcott, of Connecticut, and they had one son, Frederick Wolcott.

Mr. Whitehead was built in one of nature's noblest moulds, being

over six feet high and admirably proportioned. He had a massive head, expressive features, a keen eye, and Websterian form of countenance. His frown was terrible, and when he made up his mind that a witness was falsifying he was merciless, and pursued the criminal with eye and voice, with question after question, probing with relentless force the innermost recesses of the man's heart and mind, until at last the truth was wrung from unwilling lips. It was a psychological study, worthy of close examination, to watch the process of investigation when Mr. Whitehead started after the truth, determined to get it from an untruthful or unfriendly witness. His keen judgment of human nature never deceived him in deciding when a witness deserved punishment in a cross examination.

Mr. Whitehead's oratorical efforts were not graced by the art of the polished elocutionist, but he was a remarkably forcible speaker and never failed in securing the attention of his audience. His power of analysis was great; his utterances were always couched in simple but forcible language; he reached the judgment of his hearers if he failed in touching their sensibilities. A comparison made by a bystander, who heard both in a celebrated murder case, between his effort and that made by David Graham, of New York, was illustrative of Mr. Whitehead's oratory. Mr. Graham's speech, said the critic, was the more eloquent and striking, but Mr. Whitehead's was the more convincing of the defendant's innocence.

GEORGE W. FORSYTH, Morristown, is a son of William W. and Sarah Ann (Green) Forsyth, and a grandson of George Forsyth, a native of Kelso, near Abbotsford, Scotland, and a Scotch advocate, who settled at Mendham, Morris county, N. J., where he died in 1830. William W. was a life long resident of Mendham, held several local offices, and died March 1, 1872, in his sixty-third year. George W. Forsyth was born at Mendham, N. J., May 13, 1832, and spent much of his early life on the farm when not in attendance in school. He prepared for college at the Flushing (L. I.) Institute, then under the principalship of Ezra Fairchild, but was obliged to relinquish the cherished ambition of a collegiate course. In January, 1855, he began the study of law in the office of Jacob Vanatta, of Morristown, with whom he remained seven years, being licensed as an attorney in February, 1859, and becoming a counselor in June, 1864. Since the latter date he has conducted a successful general and equity practice in Morristown, and for a short time was the law partner of the late Augustus W. Cutler.

Mr. Forsyth was town committeeman of Morris township one year, commissioner of appeals in cases of taxation for the same township for several years, clerk of the Morris County Board of Chosen Freeholders from 1858 to 1868 and counsel of the board much of that period, and counsel of the Morris township committee for some time. In September, 1878, he was appointed by Governor McClellan prosecutor of the Morris County Pleas to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Frederick De Mott. In the following January he was reappointed for a full term of five years, but resigned in November, 1882, on account of his large private practice. He was corporation counsel of the city of Morristown from May, 1886, to 1892 and again in 1893-94, and has been a member of the city's Board of Education for several years. He is also a member of the Washington Association of New Jersey. June 6, 1867, he married Kate L., daughter of Moses A. and Catharine A. Brookfield, of Morristown, N. J., and they have two children: Alfred B. and Marion L.

ROBERT ADRAIN, New Brunswick, born in New Brunswick, N. J., December 17, 1853, is the son of Hon. Garnett Bowditch Adrain, a prominent lawyer of that city, a member of the 35th and 36th Congresses, and an alumnus of Rutgers College. He is a grandson of Dr. Robert Adrain, a native of Carrickfergus, Ireland, and the well known mathematician of Rutgers and Columbia Colleges, and the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Adrain was graduated from Rutgers College in 1873, read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1876, and as a counselor in June, 1885. A staunch Democrat, he was elected State senator from Middlesex county in 1888 and re-elected in 1891, and was chosen president of the Senate in 1891, 1892 and 1893. In January, 1890, he was appointed by Governor Abbott on the latter's personal staff with rank of colonel. He has also served as prosecutor of the Middlesex Pleas.

December 25, 1884, Colonel Adrain was married to Miss Jennie, daughter of William Rowland, of New York city.

ROBERT M. J. SMITH, Hightstown, was born in Hightstown, N. J., August 31, 1847, and is the son of Rescarrick M. Smith, who was treasurer of the State of New Jersey for fifteen successive years until his death in January, 1865. His mother was Abigail Bayles Mount. Mr. Smith was graduated from Princeton College in 1866, read law in Trenton with the late Hon. Edward W. Scudder and with Hon. Alfred

Reed, and was admitted there as an attorney in June, 1869, and as a counselor in November, 1872. He is also a special master and examiner in chancery, and a Supreme Court commissioner. He practiced in Hoboken from 1869 to 1874, when he removed to Hightstown, Mercer county, where he has since resided, and where for many years he has been borough solicitor. In 1892 he was the Democratic candidate for county clerk, being defeated by 106 votes. He has been the editor and publisher of the Hightstown Independent since 1876.

FERGUS ALLEN DENNIS, Princeton, is a son of Joseph Bullock and Cornelia Blackwell (Snook) Dennis, and was born August 1, 1857, in Princeton, N. J., where he has always resided, and where he received his preliminary education, which he finished with a special course at Princeton College. He also read law there in the office of the late Hon. William J. Gibby, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1880, and as a counselor in June, 1895. Mr. Dennis has been engaged in the general practice of his profession in Princeton since 1880, and since 1892 has served as solicitor of that borough. In April, 1892, and again 1897 he was elected a member of the Princeton Board of Education for full term of five years each. For three years he was also township attorney. Mr. Dennis also studied for the ministry, and was ordained a deacon in the M. E. church at the annual Conference in Trenton and an elder at the annual Conference in Mount Holly, and since May, 1888, has been the pastor of the M. E. church in Kingston, Somerset county.

June 29, 1881, he was married near Princeton, N. J., to Anna P., daughter of Wilson H. and Lucy E. Applegate.

CHARLES CHAUNCEY HOMMANN, Perth Amboy, son of Rev. William and Fidelia F. Hommann, was born at Green Bay, Wis., May 21, 1851, was educated at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., and read law with Charles Morgan, of South Amboy, N. J. He was admitted to the bar of this State at Trenton as an attorney in November, 1880, and as a counselor in February, 1886, and since the former year has been in active and successful practice in Perth Amboy, where he was married in 1886 to Bessie A. E., daughter of Gardiner and Ann B. (Elliott) Higgins, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y.

JAMES CLARENCE CONOVER, Freehold, is a lineal descendant of Woolfert Garrettson Van Covenhoven, who came to this country in 1630, from Amboersfort, Holland, with his three sons, Garret, Peter and Ja-

culd. The latter settled in Monmouth county, N. J., prior to the year 1700. Garret Conover, of Flatlands, L. I., married Aeltye Cool (now spelled Cule), and their son William, born there in 1636, married Melire Brookehoff in 1660, and had four children. Peter Conover, son of William, was born in 1671, married Patience Daws, and one of their sons, Elias, born 1700, died 1751, was an ensign in the British army under King George Third. John Conover, son of Elias, was born in 1731, and in 1753 married Eleanor Wyckoff. Their son, Elias, was a colonel in the Revolution, and by his wife, Anna Fisk, had a son John E., born in 1785, who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. John E. Conover was graduated from Princeton College in 1806 and read law with John Wells of New York city, but owing to ill health never practiced. He finally settled on "Terrace Hills," the old Conover homestead, at Marlboro, Monmouth county, where he owned 300 acres of land. He died April 18, 1833. In 1815 he married Mariana Haight. William H. Conover, their son and the father of James Clarence, was born at Marlboro, October 19, 1816, and resided in Freehold from 1851 until his death in 1877. He was a prominent Democrat; was collector of Monmouth county and twice elected to the New Jersey Assembly; and was a director of the Freehold Banking Company and the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad Company and a trustee of the Freehold Institute. October 10, 1838, he married Mary, daughter of Rev. James Otterson, who died in 1891. They had five children: William H., jr., who became prosecutor of the pleas and State senator and died in 1878; Henry, deceased; J. Clarence of Freehold; and Julia and Dr. Charles H., of Philadelphia.

J. Clarence Conover was born in Marlboro, Monmouth county, N. J., August 12, 1850, and was graduated from the Freehold Institute in June, 1870. He then entered Princeton College, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1873 and that of A.M. in course in 1876. He read law in Freehold with Hon. Charles Haight for one year and with Hon. Chilion Robbins for two years, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1876, and as a counselor in November, 1881. Since the former year he has been in active and successful practice in Freehold where he resides. He was counsel of the Monmouth County Board of Chosen Freeholders for nine years prior to April, 1890, when he was appointed by Governor Abbet as law judge of that county, to which office he was reappointed in 1895, by Governor Werts, for a second term of five years. Judge Conover is an able law-



Gibelman Photo-Engraver 65

J. M. Van Vahne



yer, and one of the foremost members of the Monmouth county bar, and as a jurist has won high recognition on the bench for his learning, good judgment, and sound common sense. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and for many years was an active and influential factor in the councils of his party. He is a member of the Holland Society of New York, the Sons of the American Revolution of New Jersey, the New Jersey State Rifle Association, and Olive Branch Lodge No. 16, F. & A. M., and Keith Council, Royal Arcanum, of Freehold.

On February 7, 1877, he was married to Miss Josephine, daughter of Hon. William and Rosalie (Lattan) Bleakley of Verplanck on-the-Hudson, N. Y., and they have one child, a daughter, Rosalie Bleakley Conover.

ACTON CIVIL HARTSHORNE, Freehold, son of Richard Salter and Eleanor G. (Morris) Hartshorne, was born on the old family homestead in Freehold township, Monmouth county, N. J., October 12, 1843, and is a direct descendant of Richard Hartshorne, who came from England in 1670, settled at the Highlands, and was the first lawyer in the county of Monmouth. His grandfather, Richard Salter Hartshorne, was engaged in merchandising, milling, shipping, and farming during his active life. Richard S., the father of Acton C., was born at Matawan, N. J., January 6, 1814, married Eleanor G., daughter of Isaac Morris, of New York city, and died in July, 1872, widely respected and esteemed.

Mr. Hartshorne received a common school education, and from April, 1859, to the spring of 1866, was in the Monmouth county clerk's office, being deputy county clerk. In 1866 he entered the law office of the late Hon. Joel Parker, of Freehold, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1870, and as a counselor in February, 1876. Since his admission he has been in active and successful practice in Freehold. In 1873 Governor Parker appointed him a commissioner from New Jersey to the Vienna Exposition, and on May 1, 1875, he formed a law copartnership with Hon. Chilion Robbins, which continued until the latter's death May 24, 1885. Mr. Hartshorne is president of the Freehold Board of Water and Sewer Commissions, has been for about twenty-eight years a director and the secretary of the Freehold Mutual Loan Association and for twenty years a vestryman of St. Peter's church, Freehold, and is a director of the Decatur (Tenn.) Land Company, of which he was an organizer. He is a solicitor and special

master in chancery, a Supreme Court commissioner, and a notary public.

November 28, 1877, he married Georgie E., daughter of ex-Gov. and ex-U. S. Senator George B. Bibb and Catharine, his wife, of Carlowville, Ala.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, Raritan, read law with Thomas A. Hartwell and his uncle, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1835, and as a counselor in February, 1838. He practiced for several years in Somerville and later in Newark, and since about 1870, has lived in Raritan, where he also practiced some time.

JOHN LAWRENCE JOHNSON, Newark, was born at Heuvelton, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., on the 16th of May, 1817, and received his early education in the common schools of his native town. While yet a youth he exhibited unusual scholarly propensities, especially in the direction of mathematics, which he mastered with a readiness as surprising as it was thorough. He subsequently attended the Gouverneur Academy and later entered the State Normal School at Albany, N. Y., from which he was graduated January 31, 1871. After teaching a school in Verona, N. J., for a time, he came to Hoboken, N. J., as a teacher of mathematics in the Stevens School of Technology, a preparatory institution of that city, where he remained till 1872, when he became professor of mathematics in the High School at Newark, N. J. He filled this latter position with great credit and satisfaction until July, 1876, when he resigned and went to Iowa and was admitted to the bar of that State in the same year. After practicing there for six months he returned to Newark and again assumed the duties of professor of mathematics in the Newark High School, where he remained until April 1, 1883, when he was appointed by Gov. George C. Ludlow a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Essex county for a term of five years. Meanwhile he read law with Aram G. Sayre and was admitted to the New Jersey bar on February 7, 1886. On retiring from the bench in 1888 he opened an office in Newark and commenced the active practice of his profession, in which he has since continued with uninterrupted success. His present law partner is Scott German, the firm name being Johnson & German.

Judge Johnson has for several years held a high place at the bar, and is justly recognized as one of the ablest and foremost lawyers in

East Jersey. His keen analytical mind and logical power of perception enable him to grasp with unusual thoroughness the most intricate points in a case and present them in a clear, concise manner. He is a strong advocate, especially before a jury, where his oratorical ability finds its best field, and where he is entirely at home. For years he has been connected as counsel with some of the leading litigation in his part of the State, having a large practice in all the courts. He is a natural born mathematician, and in this science has long enjoyed wide eminence and a high reputation. While in the High School at Newark, as professor, he introduced many improvements in the methods of teaching, which have received the approbation of others and have been adopted in other institutions of learning.

CHARLES HARVEY, Atlantic Highlands, born at the Highlands, N. J., July 10, 1858, is a son of Samuel and Lydia (Van Note) Harvey, and was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1888. He read law and was associated with his brother, David, jr., at Asbury Park, until 1892; since then he has resided in Atlantic Highlands. He came to the bar as an attorney in November, 1889.

GEORGE CRAIG LUDLOW, New Brunswick, born in Milford, Hunterdon county, N. J., April 6, 1830, is a son of Cornelius and a grandson of General Benjamin Ludlow, of Long Hill, Morris county. When he was five years old his parents moved to New Brunswick, where he has since resided. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1850, and soon began the study of law with W. H. Leupp, of New Brunswick, and later with Robert Van Arsdale, of Newark. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1853, and began active practice in New Brunswick, where he soon won a high reputation.

He was counsel of the city of New Brunswick and for several large corporations; was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Middlesex county, and for several years president of the New Brunswick Board of Education. In 1876 he was elected State senator from Middlesex county for three years and in 1878 he was chosen president of the Senate. In 1880 he was elected governor of the State on the Democratic ticket. He was a member of the Constitutional Commission in 1894, and on June 13, 1895, was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey for a term of seven years to succeed Hon. Alfred Reed. His administration of this office has been in the highest sense satisfactory and creditable, and the able manner in which he has discharged his duties redounds much to his reputation.

GEORGE L. COOK, Asbury Park, born in New York city, March 16, 1809, was graduated from the Asbury Park High School in 1885, read law at Georgetown University and with Samuel Patterson in Washington, D. C., and was admitted as an attorney in New Jersey in November, 1893.

JOHN LEAK NEWBOLD STRATTON, Mount Holly, was born in Mount Holly, N. J., November 27, 1817. His father was John L. Stratton, a distinguished practitioner of Burlington county, who carried on his profession for more than forty-five years. His mother, whose maiden name was Ann Newbold, descended from an old and influential family, was a native of the same county.

His early education was obtained at select schools in Mount Holly. He was prepared for college at Mendham, Morris county, N. J., and in the spring of 1831 entered Princeton, from where he graduated in September, 1836. Upon his return to his native town, he entered upon the study of law in the law office of B. R. Browne, esq., and in 1839 received his license as attorney, and in 1842 as counselor. In 1858 he was elected to Congress from the Second District on the Republican ticket. In 1860 his constituency returned him a second time to the National House of Representatives. His record in these two sessions of Congress shows him to have been an industrious worker, strong in argument, ready in parliamentary law, influential in committee meetings, and at all times faithful to the people, whom he so ably represented.

Upon the conclusion of his Congressional service he resumed his practice of the law. In 1875 he was chosen president of the Farmers' National Bank of Mount Holly to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Black, esq., who had served in that responsible position for fifty-five years. He was also president of the gas company.

In 1842 he married Caroline Newbold, of Burlington county. He was a great invalid for several years before his death, so that he was unable to continue the practice of law. His death occurred on May 17, 1889.

DANIEL F. BURSE, Newark, son of Thomas and Catharine Byrne, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., August 2, 1859, attended St. Benedict's College in Newark and St. Charles College in Maryland, read law with W. Howard Wait, of New York, and Judge Samuel F. Bigelow, of Newark, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1886.

JABEZ P. PENNINGTON, Newark.—The ancestor of the Pennington family in New Jersey was Ephraim Pennington, who was one of the first settlers in Newark, coming there from New Haven, Conn., in 1666. He was one of the youngest of the colonists, but was recognized as a Freeman, entitled to vote, hold office and land. From him the various Pennington families, scattered over the State, at various times in its Colonial and State history, are descended. The original homestead, set off to Ephraim, in the first division of land in Newark, was situate on Mulberry street, or the West Back Lane, as it was at first called. His dwelling, an English cottage, was still standing in the early part of the nineteenth century, but has now disappeared before the demands of modern improvement. From this first settler in Newark has descended many citizens of the State, illustrious for their personal virtues and distinguished public services. His great-grandson, Samuel Pennington, was for eleven years a member of the Assembly, and also for one term a councillor from Essex county, and obtained a commanding influence in the community. His oldest son, Jabez P., was born in Newark, December 3, 1802, graduated at Princeton College in 1823, read law with Hon. Oliver S. Halsted, at one time chancellor, and was licensed in 1826. He practiced his profession in Newark for several years, but after the death of his father in 1835 he gradually withdrew from business, confining himself to chamber practice. For fifty years he was the notary of the State Bank, but engaged in no other occupation until his death, which occurred about ten years since.

CHARLES B. HERBERT, New Brunswick, descends from English ancestors who were among the pioneer settlers of Middlesex county, N. J., where, in the borough of Herbertsville, he was born June 4, 1857. Educated at Peddie Institute and Rutgers College, he read law with Prof. G. W. Atherton, of the latter institution, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1882, and as a counselor in June, 1887. He is also a special master in chancery. For eight years he was a member and for two years president of the Board of Aldermen of New Brunswick, and for ten years he served as deputy surrogate of Middlesex county. In 1888 and again in 1889 he was elected to the New Jersey Assembly, and in 1895 was chosen State senator, in which position, in 1895, he was made chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Canals. Both as lawyer and legislator Mr. Herbert has achieved considerable distinction. He was connected as counsel with

the *Palmer Juncey* case, the *Slosson* will case, and many others of equal importance.

FRANKLIN C. MARSH, Elizabeth, born in Elizabethtown, Union county, N. J., January 27, 1857, read law with the late Hon. Robert S. Green, of Elizabeth, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in February, 1878, and as a counselor in February, 1881. He was a member of the Elizabeth Board of Education two years and president two years, attorney of Union county three years, and served in the Assembly in 1889 and 1890, in the latter year being the leader of the Democratic majority and acting as speaker *pro tem.* during the absence of Speaker Heppenheimer. He also served as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and was a member of the Committees on Elections and Treasurer's Accounts and of the Special Committees on State Prison Investigation, Taxation of Property, and Ballot Reform, being secretary of the latter.

Mr. Marsh has been prosecutor of the pleas of Union county since 1891, and in 1890 was elected State senator, receiving the largest majority ever given a candidate for public office in that district. In the Senate he was chairman of the Committees on Revision of the Laws, Miscellaneous Business, and Federal Relations, and a member of various other important committees. He is one of the foremost members of the Union county bar.

PHILIP W. CROSS, Newark, born in Sharon, Schoharie county, N. Y., April 2, 1842, received his education at Oberlin College in Ohio. After reading law in his native State, he was admitted to the New York bar in December, 1866, and successfully practiced his profession there for several years. Removing finally to Newark, N. J., where he has since resided, he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1873, and as a counselor in March, 1877. On October 8, 1863, he was admitted, on motion of the solicitor-general, to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Cross has successfully practiced his profession in Newark, since his admission in 1873. He was city attorney in 1875 and 1876, and has always taken a lively interest in public affairs, in which he has long been a prominent figure. He has won a foremost position at the Newark bar and is generally regarded as a safe and conscientious lawyer.

RICHARD DOOLITTLE, Jersey City, son of William and Mary (Holland)

Doherty, was born in Jersey City, N. J., February 26, 1873, attended St. Francis Xavier's College in New York, read law with Judge Thomas F. Noonan, jr., of Jersey City, was graduated from the New York Law School in 1894, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1894.

DAVID AUSTEN RYERSON, Newark, son of Peter M. and Mary A. Ryerson, is of Huguenot descent, his ancestors coming from Holland at a very early date and settling in the vicinity of New York city, and moving thence into New Jersey soon after 1700. Mr. Ryerson was born in Pompton, Passaic county, N. J., was graduated from Rutgers College in 1858, and read law in Newark with John Whitehead. He was admitted in this State as an attorney in June, 1861, began active practice in Newark, and in August, 1862, raised Co. C of the 13th N. J. Inf. Vols., of which he was commissioned captain August 25, 1862. His regiment was attached to the 7th Brigade, 1st Division, 12th Army Corps, and subsequently to the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 20th Army Corps, and on April 5, 1864, he was promoted major. He was detailed as judge advocate of court martial of the 1st Division, 20th Army Corps, in Tennessee, and also as judge advocate of the military commission during the winter of 1863-64, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He participated in the battles of South Mountain, Md., September, 14, and Antietam, September 17, in 1862; Chancellorsville, May 1-3, and Gettysburg, July 2-3, in 1863, being wounded July 3; and Rocky Faced Ridge, May 5-9, Mill Creek and Dug Gap, May 7, Resaca, May 13-16, Cassville, May 19-22, Dallas, May 25, Pine Knob, June 15, Golgotha, June 16, Culp's Farm, June 22, Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, and Nickajack Creek, July 2-5, in 1864; and resigned July 16, 1864. Returning home he resumed his law practice in Newark, and in June, 1871, was admitted to the New Jersey bar as a counselor. He has served as city attorney of the city of Newark, where he has always followed his profession.

November 27, 1883, Mr. Ryerson was married in Newark, N. J., to a daughter of James and Eliza McIlvaine, of Philadelphia, Pa. They reside in Morristown, N. J.

JOHN J. FALLON, Hoboken, son of John J. and Mary E. Fallon, was born in New York city December 19, 1870, was graduated from the Hoboken High School in 1885, read law at the Metropolis Law School, New York, and came to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney June 6,

1836. December 20, 1893, he married Mary L., daughter of Charles Kelly.

MEYER FORCE, Paterson, is the son of Columbus and Sarah A. (Brooks) Force and a great grandson on his mother's side of Munson Sigler, a Revolutionary soldier, and was born in Paterson, N. J., November 1, 1856. His father was captain of Co. G, 25th N. J. Vols., in the Rebellion, and for several years an excise commissioner of Paterson. Mr. Force was educated in the Paterson public schools and seminary, graduating from the high school of that city. He read law for four years with Zebulon M. Ward and Albert Comstock, of Paterson, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey an attorney in February, 1878. Since then he has practiced his profession in his native city, devoting much attention to the criminal branch. From April 1, 1891, to April 1, 1896, he was assistant prosecutor of the pleas of Passaic county under William B. Gourley, and from 1888 to 1896 he served as chairman of the Passaic County Democratic Committee, to which position he was again elected in 1897. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1896.

Mr. Force was married in 1878 to Miss Sophia, daughter of Arthur T. Probert, of Paterson.

ALEXANDER C. M. PENNINGTON, Newark, the youngest son of Samuel Pennington, was born in 1810, and was early placed at West Point with a view of becoming a soldier, but after about two years resigned and began the study of law. His mind was peculiarly fitted for the legal profession; it was exceedingly active, analytical, logical, perceptive, clear in its reasoning powers, and strongly argumentative. He was licensed in 1833, and immediately commenced practice in Newark, where he soon acquired eminence as a lawyer and was eagerly sought after as an advocate before juries. He shone particularly in his efforts in the trial of causes, and soon found himself constantly called upon to appear for clients in the courts in different parts of the State. He was a member of the Common Council of Newark for several years, and in 1837 and 1838 was sent to the General Assembly. His extensive practice had taught him the defects of the system of jurisprudence then existing in New Jersey, and his fertile brain was employed in the preparation and carrying out of a plan which is still in existence and has exhibited in its results that a master mind was at work when the system was created. He introduced in the House of



PETER V. VOORHEES.

the Assembly a measure creating the present system of County Circuit Courts, the history of which is detailed in preceding pages of this volume.

Mr. Pennington always retained a taste for military life, and for many years was brigadier-general of the Essex county militia. In 1852 he was elected to Congress, and was re-elected in 1854. He was a firm and decided Whig, and while in Congress won distinction as a straightforward, honest citizen and legislator. He took an active part in debate, was fearless in denouncing wrong and upholding right, and at one time was a prominent candidate for speaker. In 1857 he removed to New York city, where he resumed his profession, and where he died ten years later. He was a man of noble presence, six feet and over in height, and with a commanding appearance impressed one as possessing more than ordinary characteristics. He was of strong feeling, strong in his friendships and in his dislikes, but his instincts were right, his judgments sound, and he never descended to any improper means to secure an end. His only son, Alexander C. M. Pennington, jr., distinguished himself in the Civil war and is now an honored officer in the regular army.

DAVID B. HETZEL, Newton, son of Charles W. and Lydia T. (Kishpaugh) Hetzel, was born in Hope, N. J., March 28, 1856, attended William Rankin's institute at Mendham, read law with Lewis Van Blarcom and Lewis Cochrane, of Newton, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1880, and as a counselor in February, 1891. He was town clerk of Newton seven years and town counsel nine years. April 25, 1882, he married Sarah, daughter of Adam Wick, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

SIMON CAMERON HINKLE, Atlantic City, a descendant of old Pennsylvania Dutch families, is a son of George W. and Arabella (Collins) Hinkle, and was born in Atlantic City, N. J., September 4, 1865. He was graduated from the Atlantic City High School in 1882, spent two years at Swarthmore College, read law in his native city with Allen B. Endicott, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1892, and as a counselor in June, 1895. He was for two and one-half years assistant prosecutor of the pleas of Atlantic county, was an organizer and the first president of the Atlantic City High School Alumni Association, and is commodore of the Mosquito Fleet, the oldest organized yacht club in South Jersey.

EDWARD PAVON HIGGINS, Newark, was born March 10, 1841, in Newark, N. J., and received a good education in the schools of his native city. He also read law there with John Whitehead, was admitted to the bar March 12, 1862, and successfully practiced his profession with his legal preceptor, in Newark, until his death, June 16, 1868. Though a young man he won a high reputation as an able, painstaking lawyer, and achieved distinction and honor in the six years he was permitted to practice. His future was exceedingly promising and brilliant. He was married June 11, 1864, to Susan Woodruff, of Newark, who survives him. Their only son, John Whitehead Higgins, born August 18, 1866, is now a chemist in New York city.

JOHN J. MARSHALL, Hoboken, son of James and Catharine Marnell, was born in Hoboken, N. J., February 6, 1868, was educated at the public and high schools of his native city and the Metropolis Law School of New York, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1895. He married Mary L., daughter of Robert N. and Catharine Wallace, of Hoboken.

JAMES HANCE NEIGHBOUR, Dover, son of David and Ann (Hance) Neighbour, was born in Lebanon township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., in 1831. His great-great-grandfather, Léonard Neighbour, settled in German Valley in 1750 on lands now owned by Silas and Arthur Neighbour. Mr. Neighbour was graduated from Lafayette College in 1848, read law at Judge McCarty's law school, Easton, Pa., and with Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen and Hon. A. G. Richey, and was admitted at Easton, Pa., in 1850, and at Trenton, N. J., as an attorney in November, 1853, and as a counselor in February, 1869, and is also a special master and examiner in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner. He was the first settled lawyer in Dover, N. J., has held several township offices, and was a member of the New Jersey Assembly in 1883 and 1884, serving as chairman of the judiciary committee both years. He has practiced in all the courts of the State, and has written considerable on the history of Morris county. In June, 1856, he was married to Mary L., daughter of Elisha and Eliza (Ayres) Wayne, of Philadelphia, Pa.

HENRY M. NUTZHOFF, Hoboken, is a son of Bernard F. and Margaretha M. Nutzhoff, and was born in Hoboken, N. J., June 1, 1868. He was educated at the Hoboken public schools and academy, the Northwestern University at Watertown, Wis., and Concordia College at Fort

Wayne, Ind., and was graduated from the New York University Law School. He read law with Russ & Heppenheimer, Hon. Abel I. Smith, and John S. Mabon, all of Hoboken, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1891, and as a counselor in February, 1894. He served as member of assembly in 1895.

MICHAEL I. FAGEN, Jersey City, son of Patrick and Mary (Donohue) Fagen, was born September 4, 1867, in Jersey City, N. J., where he received a public and high school education. He was graduated from Seaton Hall College at South Orange, N. J., in 1886, and from Columbia Law School in 1889, and read law in Jersey City with Parmly, Oldendorf & Fisk. He was admitted to practice in this State as an attorney in November, 1890, and since then has followed his profession in his native city, where in April, 1893, he formed a copartnership with James J. Murphy, which still continues. Mr. Fagen was appointed collector of customs of the port of New York at Jersey City on December 31, 1896.

JAMES J. MURPHY, Jersey City, is a son of William and Mary (Hanley) Murphy, both natives of Ireland, who died in Jersey City, N. J., the mother February 4, 1884, and the father October 18, 1885. He was born in the city of New York July 3, 1868, and the following year was brought by his parents to Jersey City, N. J., where he attended public school No. 13, St. Peter's College, and Gaskill's Business College. He read law there with Charles H. Winfield and his son, H. Westbrook Winfield, and was graduated from the University Law School of New York city in May, 1890. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1889, and as a counselor in February, 1893, and remained in the office of his preceptor until April, 1893, when he formed a copartnership with Michael I. Fagen, under the firm name of Fagen & Murphy, which still continues.

SAMUEL KALISCH, Newark, is a son of Rev. Isidor Kalisch, an eminent Jewish rabbi, who was born in the duchy of Posen, Prussia, November 15, 1816, came to America in 1849, settled in Cleveland, Ohio, where he acquired eminence as a divine, and an author, and removed in 1872 to Newark, N. J., where he died May 11, 1886. The parents of Rev. Isidor were Rev. Burnham and Sarah Kalisch, the former of whom was widely known for his piety and profound knowledge of Hebrew. Samuel Kalisch was born in Cleveland, Ohio, April 18, 1851, was educated under his father, and had mastered Greek and

LATH at the age of twelve. He was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1869, was admitted in this State as an attorney in February, 1871, and soon afterward began active practice in Newark, where he has since resided. In February, 1874, he was admitted to the bar as a counselor. Mr. Kalisch has achieved eminent success at the bar, and as a criminal lawyer stands among the foremost in the State. This, however, he gradually abandoned, owing to the large increase of his civil business, which consisted principally of damage cases against railroads. Yet he is recognized as one of the ablest criminal lawyers in New Jersey. He is expert in the examination of witnesses, an eloquent orator, a frequent contributor to the press, and an enthusiastic collector of rare books, having one of the largest Hebrew libraries in the State. His memorial volume of his father, published in 1886, attracted wide attention in the religious world.

CHARLES FRANCIS LIGHTHIPE, Orange, is the son of Charles A. and Sarah (Smith) Lighthipe, and was born in Orange, Essex county, N. J., where his family were among the earliest settlers. Receiving his preparatory education at Philips Exeter Academy he was graduated from Harvard University in 1875, and read law in his native city with Blake & Freeman. He was graduated from Columbia Law School and admitted to the bar of New York in 1878, and came to the New Jersey bar at Trenton as an attorney in November, 1878, and as a counselor in November, 1881. Mr. Lighthipe has been prominently connected with a number of important local law cases, was counsel for the Orange National Bank from 1883 to 1886, served as counsel for the city of Orange from 1886 to 1893, and was counsel of West Orange township, in 1891 and 1892.

He was married in Orange, N. J., April 20, 1881, to Effie Plumer Reed, daughter of James C. and Susan G. (Plumer) Reed, of Boston, Mass.

TIMOTHY E. SCALES, Newark, born in Newark, N. J., November 1, 1860, is the son of James and Elizabeth E. (Roberts) Scales, and received a good education in the public and high schools of his native city. He read law with Frederic Adams, of Newark, with whom he was associated from 1875 to 1893, being admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney November 1, 1881. In 1891 he was appointed clerk of the Essex County Grand Juries and in 1893, by an act of the Legislature, became also clerk to the public prosecutor, and has since

held these combined positions. He still continues the practice of his profession, though his official duties occupy the most of his time. A Democrat in politics, he represented the Eleventh ward of Newark in the Board of Education from 1884 to 1887 inclusive, being twice elected in a Republican stronghold. He is also counsel for the West End and Vailsburgh Building & Loan Associations. April 25, 1889, he married Minnie F., daughter of Bernard Kane, of Newark.

RANDOLPH PARMLY, Jersey City and New York, is a son of Wheelock H. and Katharine (Dunbar) Parmly, and a grandson of Rev. Randolph Parmly, the first white male child born in Randolph, Vt., who for forty years was a prominent clergyman in New Jersey. His paternal grandfather, Rev. Duncan Dunbar, was long a distinguished clergyman in New York city. Mr. Parmly was born in Burlington, Vt., April 2, 1854, was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1875, read law with Hon. John A. Blair and Henry S. White, of Jersey City, and at Columbia Law School, and was admitted in this State as an attorney in June, 1878, and as a counselor three years later. He is also a member of the New York bar, and resides in Middletown, N. J.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER SKELLY, Hoboken, son of John and Sarah Skelly, was born in Hoboken, N. J., September 17, 1873, attended the public and high schools of that city and the New York University Law School, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1894. He is preparing a work entitled "Skelly on Infants."

DANIEL S. VOORHEES, Morristown, son of Daniel S. and Mary L. (Doty) Voorhees, was born in Somerville, N. J., August 15, 1852, and has been connected with the Morris county clerk's office since May, 1871; since June 1, 1876, he has been deputy county clerk, being then appointed by the late William McCarty. He read law with E. A. Quale of Morristown, and was admitted as an attorney February 24, 1896. January 18, 1874, he married Frances L., daughter of William W. and Margaret White, of New Brunswick, N. J.

CHARLES T. ZIEGLER, Newark, son of the privy counselor to the Duke of Baden, was born November 22, 1814, and was educated at the University of Heidelberg. He participated in the Revolutionary movement in Germany in 1848-49, was a member of the provisional government of Baden, and of the Council, and civil head of the capital

KARSTEN After the defeat of the Revolutionary forces he fled to England and came thence to America, settling in Newark in 1851. He studied law, was admitted as an attorney in 1857, and as a counselor in 1866, and practiced in Newark until his death, January 14, 1883.

FRANK CROW WILCOX, Newark, son of S. Thomas and Amelia (Crow) Wilcox, was born April 5, 1855, in Bridgeport, Conn., was graduated from the Newark (N. J.) Academy in 1873, entered Yale University in the class of 1877, but soon left, and was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1878. He read law in Newark with Titsworth, Francis & Marsh and John Franklin Fort, and was admitted to the New York bar in January, 1880, and to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1881, and as a counselor in June, 1886. He was city attorney of Newark from January, 1885, to March 15, 1892. He prosecuted the case of the M. & C. C. of Newark vs. the Essex Club from the First precinct police court to the Court of Errors and Appeals, 24 Vroom, 100. May 10, 1882, he married Ida J., daughter of Isaac P. and Jane A. F. (Burdick) Frink, of Newark. They reside in East Orange.

SIMON H. ROLLINSON, Newark, born in West Orange, where he resides, was graduated from the Newark Academy in 1889, entered Princeton College in the class of 1893, and read law with Blake & Howe, of Orange. He was admitted as an attorney in June, 1896.

CHAUNCEY GOODRICH PARKER, Newark, is a son of Hon. Cortlandt and a grandson of Hon. James Parker, both noticed elsewhere in this volume, and a great-great-grandson of John Parker, a member of the New Jersey bar, as was also his brother, Elisha. His maternal grandfather, Richard Wayne Stites, and great-great-grandfather, Richard Montgomery Stites, were both distinguished members of the bar of Savannah, Mr. Parker is descended from Elisha Parker, a resident of Cape Cod, Mass., in 1640, who married a sister of Governor Hinckley, and came to Woodbridge, N. J., as early as 1670. He is also connected with the Cookes, Goodriches, Chaunceys, Elys, and others of Connecticut; the Waynes, Schuylers, Cliffords, Denises, Johnstones, Scotts, Skimmers, Van Courtlandts, etc. His maternal great-grandfather, Richard Stites, of Springfield, Mass., commanded a company at the battle of Long Island in the Revolutionary war, and died from wounds received there.

Mr. Parker was born in Newark, N. J., September 19, 1864, attended St. Paul's School, Concord, and Phillips Exeter Academy, and was graduated from Harvard University as B. A. in 1885 and as M. A. in course in 1888. He read law with Vanderpoel, Green & Cumming in New York and with his father, Hon. Cortlandt Parker, of Newark, was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1887 and from Harvard Law School in 1888, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1888, and as a counselor in June, 1891. For two or three years he has been attorney for the Board of Health of the city of Newark. November 11, 1896, he married Dora Mason, daughter of Col. Edward H. Wright and Dora, daughter of Governor Mason, of Michigan, his wife.

JOHN McC. MORROW, Newark, is a son of Samuel Morrow, and was born at Deckertown, Sussex county, N. J. He read law with Hon. John Whitehead, of Newark, and was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in June, 1872, and as a counselor in June, 1875.

HENRY C. MOORE, Newark, son of Edward and Kate (Miller) Moore, was born in Newark, N. J., February 1, 1872, read law with Schuyler B. Jackson, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1894.

FREDERICK J. GREENBERG, Newark, son of Gustave and Marie (Haggly) Greenberg, was born in Newark, N. J., May 16, 1868, was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1889, read law with John A. Miller, and came to the bar as an attorney in November, 1889, and as a counselor in November, 1893.

RODERICK BYINGTON, Newark, is a son of Dr. Roderick and Caroline Byington, and was born March 13, 1844, at Belvidere, N. J., where his father was for many years a prominent physician. He was graduated from Yale College in 1865, read law with Hon. David A. Depue, of Belvidere, and Richey & Emery, of Trenton, and was admitted to the bar in the latter city as an attorney in November, 1868, and as a counselor in November, 1872. For several years he was assistant prosecutor of the pleas of Essex county. He resides in East Orange. January 20, 1896, he married Mrs. Emma N. Paul, at Millington, N. J.

ADOLPH ALTMAN, Newark, was born in Ransburg, Bohemia, Austrian Empire, April 25, 1871, was brought by his parents, Rev. Simon and Charlotte (Fink) Altman, to Newark, N. J., the same year, and read law there with Abner Kalisch, Philip Lowy and Thomas Anderson. He was admitted as an attorney in February, 1895. Mr. Altman's

father, Simon, and grandfather, Abraham Altman, were prominent Hebrew rabbis.

CHARLES LOUIS BURGHEVER, Newark, was graduated from Princeton College in 1883, read law with A. Q. Keasbey & Sons of Newark, and was admitted as an attorney in November, 1886, and as a counselor in November, 1889. He has been one of the editors of the *New Jersey Law Journal* since about 1888. He was also identified as editor with "Annotated Statute Laws of New Jersey," "Jeffery's Notes of Practice and Law Precedents," "The American Corporation Legal Manual," etc., the latter now in its fifth volume.

JOHN MONTEITH, Newark, born in Paisley, Scotland, October 23, 1803, is the son of John and Janet (Purdon) Monteith, who came with their family to America and settled in Newark, N. J., in 1813. He received a good public school education in Newark, where he still resides, and where he read law with Hon. Frederick Frelinghuysen. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in February, 1886, and is a master in chirography. In June, 1887, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Wix, of New Brunswick, N. J.

CHARLES HOOD, Newark, born in New York city, August 14, 1867, is the son of Meyer S. and Ernestine (Samuel) Hood, and received his education at Columbia College. He read law in Newark, N. J., with his brother, Louis Hood, with whom he has been associated in practice since his admission to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1892. He was a member of the Newark Board of Education from January, 1891, to May, 1895.

Mr. Hood was married June 12, 1894, to Julia Goldsmith, eldest daughter of Bernard Goldsmith, of Newark, N. J., where he resides.

EDWARD BLEDKIE WILLIAMSON, Newark, born in Amity, N. Y., April 5, 1852, is the son of George R. and Amarintha Norman (Platt) Williamson, and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1871. His law studies were pursued at the Columbia Law School and in the offices of Thomas Nelson, of New York city, and Hon. Cortlandt Parker, of Newark, and he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the June term, 1875, and as a counselor at the same term, 1878. He married a daughter of Hon. Thomas N. McCarter, and is a member of the law firm of McCarter, Williamson & McCarter, of Newark, N. J., where he resides.



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Willard P. Hooker



FREDERICK H. HARRIS, Newark, born in Newark, N. J., March 7, 1830, was educated in the public schools of his native city and at the Bloomfield Academy, read law with Judge Charles R. Waugh, and David A. Hayes, both of Newark, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at Trenton, N. J., in June, 1862. In the following August he enlisted in Co. E, 13th N. J. Vols., in August, 1864, was promoted to the rank of major, and in March, 1865, became lieutenant-colonel. While in service he had for some time the command of a brigade and was twice brevetted by President Lincoln for gallant and meritorious conduct, once for services in Georgia and the Carolinas and later at the battle of Bentonville, N. C. Returning home in June, 1865, Colonel Harris began the active practice of the law in his native city and successfully continued until the spring of 1866, when he was appointed secretary of the American Insurance Company of Newark. On the death of Stephen H. Gould, the president of that corporation, he was elected to the presidency and since February, 1883, has been the able head of the company.

WILBUR ASHLEY MOTT, Newark, born in Alburg, Vt., August 3, 1859, is a son of Ashley and Rosetta A. (Graves) Mott, and a great-grandson of James Graves, of Unity, N. H., a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was graduated from the Troy Conference Academy at Poultney, Vt., in 1878 and from Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., in 1882, and read law in Newark, N. J., with the well known firm of A. Q. Keasbey & Sons. He was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in November, 1888, and since 1885 has successfully practiced his profession in Newark, where he also resides. He was assistant city council for three years, was secretary of New Jersey State in 1890 and 1894, and is now judge of the First Criminal Court of Newark. Judge Mott is prominent in the councils of the Republican party, has done considerable campaign speaking, and is a member of the Masonic order. In January, 1886, he married Alice R., daughter of John H. Hines, of Newark, N. J.

JOSEPH K. FRANKS, Newark, born in Newark, N. J., August 2, 1868, is a son of John and Margaret A. Franks, and was graduated from the Newark High School in 1885, and as LL.B. from the law department of the University of the City of New York in 1890. He read law with Charles A. Feick, one of the leading lawyers of Newark, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1891, and as a

counselor in June, 1894. Since his admission Mr. Franks has been actively associated in practice with the law firm of Hayes & Lambert, of Newark, where he resides.

He was married on the 19th of October, 1895, to Violet M. Dunn, of Malawan, N. J.

CHANDLER W. RIKER, Newark, was born December 3, 1855, in Clinton township, Essex county, N. J., and descends on both sides from two of the oldest and most respected families in the State. His father, William, is the head of the Riker Jewelry Manufacturing Company. His mother was Sarah M. Hunter. Mr. Riker attended private school in Newark, and was graduated from the Newark Academy at the age of sixteen and from the academic department of the College of New Jersey at Princeton, in 1876. He matriculated as a fellow at Princeton College in 1877, and later pursued a mathematical course at a polytechnic school in Hanover, Germany, and attended lectures at the University of Berlin. He was graduated from Columbia Law School and admitted to the New York bar in 1879, and came to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1879, and as a counselor in November, 1882. Since his admission he has been in successful practice in Newark, being a member of the well known law firm of Riker & Riker.

Mr. Riker has been counsel for Clinton township since 1879, is a director and the legal adviser of two railroad companies, and was appointed city council for Newark in 1891. In 1895 he was tendered the appointment of judge of the Circuit Court but declined the honor, preferring to give his entire attention to the practice of the law. He is a lawyer of quick perception and eminent ability, and has achieved a high reputation at the bar.

October 12, 1891, he married Mollie Blair Snyder, of Newark, N. J.

WILLIAM ANDREW COTTER, Newark, son of Michael and Catharine (Martin) Cotter, was born in Essex county, Canada, August 15, 1845, read law with Col. George R. Fearons, of Newport, Ky., was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in April, 1870, and came to the bar of Kentucky about one month later. In 1875 he was made a judge of the Circuit Court of that State, where he was also a past master of the Masonic Lodge, past grand of the I. O. O. F., and past supreme representative of the Knights of Pythias. He is past exalted ruler of the B. P. O. E. of Cincinnati, Ohio, and is now president of the Direct Legislation League of New Jersey and counsel of the New Jersey State

Firemen's Association. He was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in November, 1881, and as a counselor in February, 1887. He resides in Flemington, where he married, February, 9, 1881, Anna R. daughter of John N. and Ellen (Large) Voorhees.

WILLIAM LINN ALLEN, Newark, is a son of Linn Allen, M.D., and Charlotte Bell, his wife, and a grandson of Edward Allen and Elizabeth Linn (daughter of John Linn, member of Congress 1821). Charlotte Bell was a daughter of Judge John Bell, a member of the New Jersey Legislature. Mr. Allen was born in Branchville, Sussex county, N. J., June 27, 1855, was educated at the Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y., and in the schools of Harford, Pa., and read law in Newark with William H. Francis and Caleb O. Titsworth. He was admitted as an attorney November 9, 1876, and as a counselor November 9, 1879, and for several years made a specialty of real estate law. In 1891 he abandoned active practice and devoted his attention to business pursuits. June 4, 1885, he married Octavia A., daughter of Dr. Albert B. and Eva C. (Van Kirk) Stonelake, of Newark, N. J.

JOHN ANDERSON MILLER, Newark, son of John W. and Sarah J. (Davies) Miller, was born in Newark, N. J., December 30, 1858, was graduated from Rutgers College, read law with Hon. Cortlandt Parker, of Newark, and at Columbia Law School, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1874, and as a counselor in June, 1877. He is also a special master and examiner in chancery, and a Supreme Court commissioner, and has served as judge of the First District Court of Newark.

HORACE FRANKLIN NIXON, Camden, son of George Franklin and Anna (Null) Nixon, was born in Bridgeton, N. J., and descends from John Nixon, who came in the ship Endeavor from Powell, Cheshire, England, to America, landing at Philadelphia, Pa., July 29, 1683, and bought 400 acres of land in Salem county, N. J., where he settled. Mr. Nixon was graduated from Princeton College as A.B. in 1894, read law with James B. Nixon, of Atlantic City, and Judge David J. Pancoast, of Camden, and was admitted as an attorney February 24, 1896.

CARL LENTZ, Newark, was born in Bamberg, Bavaria, July 1, 1845, came to the United States when young, and at the age of sixteen enlisted in the 1st Conn. Cav. Vols., 1st Brig., 3d. Div., Cavalry Corps,

and in May, 1864, was promoted lieutenant. In a cavalry fight near Washington, on July 12, 1864, he lost his right arm, and on December 24 of the same year was honorably discharged for disability. He was graduated from Columbian University at Washington in 1869, received the degree of LL.B. from the law department of that institution in 1873, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in November, 1873, and as a counselor in November, 1876. Soon after his admission he settled permanently in Newark. He has been for several years a prominent Republican leader.

FREDERICK A. BORCHERTING, Newark, son of Charles and Eliza (Quimby) Borchertling, was born in Newark, N. J., October 4, 1871, was graduated from the Newark Academy in 1889 and from Princeton University in 1893, read law with Hon. Cortlandt Parker and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1896.

WILLIAM GEORGE BUMSTED, Jersey City, son of William H. and Martha (Arbuckle) Bumsted, was born December 23, 1855, in Jersey City, N. J., where his grandparents, William and Mary Bumsted, both natives of England, settled about 1833. William died in January, 1896; his widow is still living. Mr. Bumsted was graduated from Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., in 1875, attended Yale University for a time, and read law with William Brinkerhoff of Jersey City. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in June, 1879, began active practice in his native city, and about 1886 became a member of the present law firm of Wallis, Edwards & Bumsted. He has made a specialty of real estate law and titles and has chiefly confined his practice to office work. He was one of the organizers and first directors of the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Jersey City, and in politics is a Republican. In April, 1884, he married Minnie G., daughter of Diedrich Gale of New York city.

CHARLES B. GURNEY, Newark, a son of James B. and Eliza (Freeman) Gurney, was born in Newark, N. J., read law in his native city with Paul W. Roder and in New York at the Metropolis Law School, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1895.

SAMUEL HOWELL JONES, Newark, is a son of Benjamin Walter and Harriet (Davis) Jones and a lineal descendant of Rees Jones, who came to America with William Penn. He springs from Quaker ancestry, and was born in Philadelphia, Pa., November 29, 1849. He was grad-

uated from Princeton College in 1872, read law with Hon. Edward T. Green in Trenton, was admitted there as an attorney in June, 1874, and soon afterward moved to Newark, where he has since been in successful practice. He became a counselor at law in 1877, and is also a United States commissioner. June 15, 1885, Mr. Jones married Katharine, daughter of Andrew Bell Forbes and Kate Harley Thompson, of San Francisco, Cal. She died June 15, 1887, and he married, second, February 12, 1896, Mary Pitney, daughter of Helen Watkins and the late George Hart, of Oakland, Cal.

JAMES S. WRIGHT, Perth Amboy, was licensed to practice as an attorney in November, 1883, and as a counselor in November, 1886.

BURROWS C. GODFREY, Atlantic City, born in Cape May county, N. J., July 22, 1856, is a son of Leaming and Comfort L. Godfrey, and was educated in the schools of Cape May. He taught school for a time in the counties of Cape May and Cumberland, holding a first grade teacher's certificate, and read law in Atlantic City with Carlton Godfrey. He was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney at the June term, 1884, and as a counselor at the same term, 1897. May 20, 1897, he received the degree of LL. B. from the American Temperance University, of Tennessee.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON, Elizabeth, is a descendant of the distinguished Williamson family of Elizabeth, N. J. and was admitted in November, 1859, as an attorney, and in February, 1869, as a counselor.

JAMES FLEMMING, Jersey City, was the eldest son of James Flemming, sr., and a grandson of Isaac Edge, and was born in Jersey City, N. J., January 24, 1832. The senior Flemming was born in Tamworth, England, May 5, 1804, and on his mother's side was connected with the Digges and West families, so well known in the colonial days of Virginia and Delaware. He came to Jersey City in 1827, and in 1831 married Alice, eldest daughter of Isaac Edge. For many years he carried on the business of builder, erecting many of the best houses in Jersey City, and also served several terms as alderman and freeholder. He was one of the leaders in the "water-right party," the object of which was to secure for Jersey City certain water and dock privileges along the river front. He gave special attention to the spread of the Washingtonian temperance movement, being the organizer and president of the Washington Society of Jersey City, one of the first if not

the best in the State. He organized the second division of the Sons of Temperance in New Jersey, was its first officer and later became the chief officer in the State and a member of the National Division. He was a member of the Jersey City Board of Education from its organization until his death March 14, 1863. His wife died December 11, 1870. Of their eight children three died young; the others were James, Dudley, Francis (wife of Dr. I. N. Quimby), Alice E. (Mrs. W. Henry Lewis), and Louisa (Mrs. C. Gray Parker).

James Flemming received an academic education, graduating from the high school of New York city and also studying under the well known Dr. Barry. He first began the study of medicine, but soon abandoned it for the law, which he pursued in the office of Edgar B. Wakeman of Jersey City. He was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in February, 1855, and as a counselor in June, 1858, and for several years was a partner of his legal preceptor. Afterward he formed a copartnership with Washington B. Williams and subsequently practiced alone.

Mr. Flemming won his first distinction as a lawyer in the defense of Margaret Hogan, who had been indicted for the murder of her infant child and for whom he secured a verdict of acquittal. The close of this trial was marked by a most dramatic incident. It was dusk. There were no lights in the court room save those on the judge's desk, and they served to make everything look grotesque and unreal. The jury already deeply moved by the eloquent pleading and forceful logic of the mere stripling, were completely carried away by his falling in a faint at the close of his appeal. Later Mr. Flemming was associated with Gilbert Collins, William T. Hoffman and Charles H. Winfield for the defense in the celebrated trial of Jennie E. Smith and Covert D. Bennett, indicted for the murder of Mrs. Smith's husband, a Jersey City police officer. The evidence was largely circumstantial, but so strong was the chain that the defendants were found guilty of murder in the first degree. This verdict was set aside by the Court of Errors and Appeals, on the exceptions originated and taken by Mr. Flemming, and the second trial closed with the acquittal of the accused. The interest in this case was national and it remains on record as one of the most stubbornly and bravely contested legal battles ever fought for human lives. All the counsel worked without pay or reward, all bore their own expenses, and besides Mr. Flemming advanced from his private purse a considerable sum to defray the costs of a protracted trial. It

can be truthfully said of him that in the defense of a person on trial for murder no fee however large could incite him to greater zeal and energy than the life of the prisoner at the bar.

Mr. Flemming also conducted many important civil suits in the various courts of the State, notably the *Sisson vs. Donnelly* and the *O'Neill vs. Lawless* cases. His distinguishing characteristics as a lawyer were pertinacity and indefatigable energy, combined with consummate skill and strict honesty. His interest in life was keen, his knowledge of men deep. He possessed strong and logical reasoning powers and a ready wit and was pre-eminently a student and a man of refinement and rare mental ability. He traveled extensively at home and abroad and collected a large and valuable private library and many rare works of art. At the time of his death he was a member of the State Board of Charities, the Jersey City Board of Trade, the Cosmos Club of Jersey City, and the Hudson County and United States Bar Associations; a warden of Grace church, Jersey City, and a director of the Second National Bank and the New Jersey Dry Dock and Transportation Company of Jersey City. He contributed frequently to periodicals and magazines and delivered several lectures and was always zealous in the welfare of his native city, where he died, widely respected, leaving three children: Robert L., Alice (Mrs. John Linton Kirk), and Sallie (wife of Rev. Elmer Severance Forbes), who survive him, as does also his wife, Sarah, daughter of the late Robert Latou of New York city.

ROBERT L. FLEMMING, Jersey City, son of the late James Flemming, was born in Jersey City, N. J., September 5, 1868, and was graduated from the University of the City of New York with the degree of B. S. in 1891. He served a clerkship in the law offices of Charles H. Voorhis and Mr. Flemming (his father), and received the degree of LL.B. from the law department of his alma mater in 1893. At the June term, 1894, he was admitted to the bar of this State and since then has practiced his profession in Jersey City.

GEORGE W. VAN GELDER, Long Branch, of the law firm of Parker & Van Gelder, was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in February, 1893, and as a counselor three years later.

CHARLES M. VREELAND, Jersey City, became an attorney in November, 1890, and a counselor in November, 1893.

ZEBULON M. WARD, Paterson, son of John L. and Cynthia (Marey)

Ward, was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., February 17, 1841, was educated at the Turklamnock (Wyoming county) and Kingston Academies in Pennsylvania, and for about two and one-half years studied medicine with Dr. B. A. Bouton, of Providence, Pa. Turning his attention to the law he entered the office of his brother, Judge W. G. Ward, now the oldest lawyer in Lackawanna county, Pa., and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar at Wilkesbarre in 1860. In 1861 he enlisted as captain of Co. E, 11th Pa. Vol. Inf., and served three years. Returning from the war he became a member of the law firm of Ward Brothers in Scranton, Pa., and in 1866 removed to Paterson, N. J., where he has since resided. He was admitted in this State as an attorney in February, 1867, and as a counselor in 1871. Mr. Ward is one of the leading criminal lawyers of the State. He has tried fifty two murder cases in this State and in New York, and only one of his clients has been executed. Among his now more celebrated cases was that of Koner Nyman, indicted for the killing of his father in Passaic, and which brought him into wide prominence. He was also counsel for the plaintiff in the breach of promise case of Julia Hampson vs. John Hinchcliff, in which he secured \$10,000 for his client. Mr. Ward was counsel for the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Passaic county several years and surrogate in 1869, being appointed by Governor Randolph.

In 1865 he married Fannie Smith, of Paterson, daughter of John T. Smith, for twenty-eight years in the custom house. She died February 1, 1874, and in 1877 he married her sister, Kate E., by whom he has two children, John M. and Lulu E.

JAMES S. WAFF, Bridgeton, was admitted to the New Jersey bar in February, 1884.

ALFRED ANDREW VAN HOVENBERG, Paterson, descends from a line of Holland ancestry that came to America before 1700 and first settled in New York, where his father, Martin Henry Van Hovenberg, was born. The latter was for many years a prominent and successful lawyer in New York city. His grandfather, Dr. Henry Van Hovenberg (the father of Martin H.), a physician, was for five years health officer of the Port of New York and also served as a surgeon in the war of 1812, in which his father-in-law, Martin Hermans, was a brigadier-general, stationed in New York city. Henry Van Hovenberg, father of Dr. Henry, was in active service in the Revolutionary war, being lieutenant in the company of which his brother was captain.



JOHN S. VOORHEES.



Alfred A. Van Hovenberg, son of Martin Henry and Mary Theresa (O'Connor) Van Hovenberg, was born in Baltimore, Md., April 20, 1855, and received his education mainly in the public and private schools of New York city and Paterson, N. J., where the family settled in 1862. He read law with the late Henry S. Drury, then counsel for the county of Passaic, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the November term, 1878, and as a counselor in November, 1881. Later he was appointed a United States commissioner to succeed Garret A. Hobart, resigned, and is the only incumbent of that office residing in Passaic county. He has successfully followed the general practice of his profession in Paterson since 1878, and for many years has been one of the leading members of the Passaic bar. In July, 1891, he was appointed by Governor Green as a lay judge of the Passaic Common Pleas, to fill the unexpired term of Judge John Warren, deceased, and in April, 1892, he was reappointed for a full term of five years, but was legislated out of office in 1886, by the act which abolished the system of lay judges.

In politics Judge Van Hovenberg has always been an ardent Democrat. He was candidate for State senator in 1894, but was defeated in the Republican tidal wave by Robert Williams. He was one of the incorporators and is a director of the Colt Land Company, of Paterson, and also of a number of other corporations; was for five years a member of Co. A, 1st Bat. (now a part of the 2d Regt.), N. G. N. J.; and was for many years junior warden of the church of the Holy Communion, Paterson. He is unmarried.

JOHN T. VAN CLEEF, Trenton, was licensed as an attorney in June, 1872, and became a counselor in June, 1876.

JOHN S. VAN DIKE, Hopewell, was admitted in February, 1879, as an attorney and three years later as a counselor.

JAMES BENNY, Bayonne, son of Robert and Agnes Benny, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, February 18, 1856, and came with his parents to America in 1868, settling in Bayonne, N. J., where he has ever since resided. He is practically a self-educated man. He read law with Howard Richards, of Elizabeth, and in the office of the late Thomas Clemens, of Bayonne, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in November, 1879. Since then he has successfully practiced his profession in Bayonne, where he served as city attorney two years, and where

he is now special attorney for the city in assessment matters. He is senior member of the law firm of Benny Brothers of Bayonne.

Mr. Benny married Miss Mary P., daughter of Robert Naylor, then of Bayonne, N. J., but now a resident of Salisbury, Md.

JOHN M. VAN DYKE, Washington, was admitted as an attorney in November, 1875, and as a counselor in November, 1878.

CHARLES B. STORES, Orange, was admitted to practice at the June term, 1894, and is judge of the District Court of Orange.

ALLAN BENNY, Bayonne, another son of Robert and Agnes Benny, was born in Brooklyn, N. J., July 12, 1867. He was educated in the public schools of Bayonne, N. J., where he read law in the offices of Clemens & Benny, Hudspeth & Benny, and James Benny, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in February, 1889. Since then he has been in active practice in Bayonne in partnership with his brother James, under the firm name of Benny Brothers.

He served as a member of the Bayonne Common Council one term, or two years, and was a candidate for re-election. The counting of the votes showed a tie, one bearing only the name "Benny" being thrown out. Mr. Benny contested this action, claiming that that vote was intended and should be counted for him, and the case, argued before Judge Job H. Lippincott, resulted in the decision that he was not a citizen of the United States because of the fact that his father, at the time of Allan Benny's birth, was not naturalized. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, which reversed the decision, thus establishing the precedent as to what constituted citizenship. This is the only case of the kind on record in New Jersey and probably in the United States, and is reported in 29 Vroom.

Allan Benny was married in November, 1888, to Catharine W. Warren, of Paterson, N. J.

R. TEN BROECK STOUT, Asbury Park, was licensed in November, 1878, and is senior member of the law firm of R. T. & W. B. Stout.

WILEY B. STOUT, Asbury Park, came to the bar in February, 1883, He is a member of the firm of R. T. & W. B. Stout, of Asbury Park.

PETER W. STAGG, Hackensack, was born in New York city, October 24, 1850, son of John and Savoa Stagg. He received his education in the common schools of Bergen county, N. J., read law with Ackerson and Van Valen and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June,

1879, and as a counselor in June, 1883. He commenced the practice of his profession in Hackensack and for some years did the larger portion of the criminal business in Bergen county, defending four murder cases.

Among the important cases with which Mr. Staggs has been connected were the State ex rel. the Harrington Road Commission vs. Andrew H. Haring in 1891; State vs. Smith, 17th Vroom, 491, construing act of the Legislature passed March 29, 1878, on the sending of indecent letters to families; and the Bergen County Traction Company vs. Township Committee of the Township of Ridgefield, construing act of the Legislature of 1894, relating to construction and maintenance of street railroads. In the latter case, the portion of the act construed determined which was the governing body of the township—the township committee, or a road board created by special act which had control of the streets and roads. Mr. Staggs was assistant clerk of the New Jersey Assembly in 1891 and in 1892, and in 1895 was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Bergen county for a term of five years. In this capacity he has been connected with the celebrated “green goods” case of the State vs. Michael Ryan, and also with several pool room cases of Bergen county.

He married Jennie E., daughter of Andrew D. Westervelt, of Bergen Fields, Bergen county. Their eldest son, Arthur A., is a student at law in his office. Mr. Staggs was elected grand master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of New Jersey in October, 1896.

JAMES STEEN, Eatontown, became an attorney in November, 1874, and a counselor three years later. He is a special master and examiner in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner.

JOHN STILLE, Atlantic City, was admitted to practice in New Jersey in November, 1885, as an attorney, and in November, 1888, as a counselor.

ABRAHAM D. CAMPBELL, Hackensack, was a great-grandson of John Campbell, of Scotch origin, who at the close of the Revolutionary war settled at Pascack, Bergen county, N. J., where he engaged in the manufacture of wampum, a business his descendants followed for many years. John had one son, Abraham D., who married Margaret Demarest, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was a founder and one of the first elders and deacons of the Pascack Reformed Dutch Church. Their son, David A. Campbell, born January 10, 1812, married Sally, daugh-

ter of Abraham Haring, of Scotland Mills, N. Y., and was the father of the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Campbell was born in Pascack, N. J., October 10, 1842, was graduated from the State Normal School at Trenton in 1863, read law with Garret A. Ackerson, jr., of Hackensack, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1869, and as a counselor in June, 1872. He practiced his profession in Hackensack with eminent success until his death, October 9, 1896. He was prosecutor of the pleas of Bergen county for about twenty five years, beginning in 1870. In this capacity he became one of the keenest and best criminal lawyers in the State. He was sagacious and forceful, a man of decided opinions, of strict integrity, and possessed to an unusual degree the attributes of sound common sense and sympathy with all classes of the community. He was a member of Co. C, 2d Bat. N. G. N. J., was promoted from quartermaster to captain, and was retired with the rank of major.

September 22, 1869, he married Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob H. and Lydia (Bogert) Hopper, of Hackensack. They had five children: Luther A., Eva, David, Harry, and Nicholas D.

LUTHER A. CAMPBELL, Hackensack, son of the late Abraham D. Campbell, was born in Hackensack, N. J., November 28, 1872, read law there with Campbell & De Baun, and was admitted to practice as an attorney in February, 1894. He was associated with his father under the firm name of A. D. & L. A. Campbell until the former's death in October, 1896, when he succeeded to their large law business. Since April, 1895, he has been counsel for the Hackensack Improvement Commission.

April 22, 1896, Mr. Campbell married May E., daughter of Richard P. Paulison, of Hackensack.

HERBERT STOUT, Jersey City, was admitted as an attorney in June, 1861, and as a counselor in February, 1865. He is a special master in chancery.

A. WATSON SLOCKBOWER, Deckertown, was licensed to practice as an attorney in November, 1877, and as a counselor in November, 1881. He is a special master in chancery.

JOHN W. SLOCUM, Long Branch, was admitted as an attorney at the June term, 1888, and as a counselor at the February term, 1895.

FREDERICK A. REX, Camden, of German descent, is a son of John

and Sarah (Lentz) Rex, and was born in Montgomery county, Pa., March 20, 1850. After graduating from the Central High School in Philadelphia he registered as a law student in the office of Bergen & Bergen, of Camden, N. J., and while prosecuting his legal studies he was also in the employ of the National State Bank of Camden, of which he became the receiving teller. He subsequently became a member of the firm of William S. Scott & Co., wholesale coffee and tea merchants in Camden, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1888, and as a counselor in June, 1891.

Since his admission in 1888 Mr. Rex has been successfully engaged in the general practice of his profession in Camden, where he has also served as a member of the City Council for nine years, as city comptroller three years, as clerk of the District Court three years, and as treasurer of the Board of Education since 1887. He was solicitor of the town of Stockton, Camden county, for three years, and for a time was a member and lieutenant of Co. B, 6th Regt., N. G. N. J. In April, 1877, he married Louise F., daughter of William Fewsmith, of Camden.

WARNE SMYTHE, Weehawken, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in June, 1873.

H. BREWSTER WILLIS, New Brunswick, was licensed in June, 1881, as an attorney, and admitted in June, 1884, as a counselor.

JOHN FREDERICK HARNED, Camden, son of Henry S. and Harriet B. (Parkerson) Harned, was born in Camden, N. J., March 29, 1857, received a public school education in his native city, and read law there with Marmaduke B. Taylor, finishing his legal studies at the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted in this State as an attorney in November, 1882, and as a counselor in November, 1885, and has always practiced his profession in Camden, giving special attention to real estate law and land titles. He is solicitor for Stockton, Pensauken, and other townships in Camden county, was one of the organizers and has continuously been the solicitor of the Central Trust Company of Camden, and is a director of the Camden Fire Association.

November 14, 1889, he married Helen C., daughter of Jonathan Burr, of Camden, N. J.

IRA W. WOOD, Trenton, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1880, and as a counselor in June, 1884.

ISAAC T. WOOD, Trenton, was licensed to practice in February, 1881, as an attorney, and in February, 1885, as a counselor.

GEORGE BARRETT, Camden, son of George and Frances Barrett, was born in England, November 23, 1845, came to this country at an early age and settled in Camden, N. J. He received a common school education, and served with honor in the war of the Rebellion. He was councilman for Camden for four years, and in 1893 was elected sheriff of Camden county. He has been commander of Post 5, G. A. R., of Camden, and in 1892 was appointed assistant adjutant-general, Department of New Jersey. He is actively engaged in the lumber business, having timber lands in Clearfield and Indiana counties in Pennsylvania and mills in Camden.

J. FORBES SINICKSON, Salem, was admitted as an attorney in November, 1884, and as a counselor in November, 1892. He is also a special master and examiner in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner.

ALBERT H. SCALE, Salem, became an attorney at the November term, 1861, and a counselor in June, 1864, and is a special master in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner.

JOSEPH J. SUMMERILL, Woodbury, son of Rev. Joseph C. and Sarah J. (Vanneman) Summerill, was born in Cumberland county, N. J., July 23, 1859, and on his mother's side is a member of one of the earliest settled families in the county of Gloucester. He was graduated from Pennington Seminary in 1878, and in the fall of that year entered Princeton College, class of 1882, but was obliged to discontinue a full collegiate course on account of his eyes. Afterwards he taught school and was engaged in business at Pennsgrove, Salem county, and finally began the study of law with Bergen & Bergen, of Camden. He also pursued his legal studies with Albert Comstock, of Elkton, Md., where he was admitted to the bar of that State in June, 1887. Returning to New Jersey he entered the office of Enoch S. Fogg, of Woodstown, and was admitted at Trenton as an attorney in November, 1887, and as a counselor in November, 1890. In 1887 he entered upon a successful professional career in Woodbury, where he has since resided. He is a master and examiner in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner, and enjoys a good general practice at the bar.

He was married September 17, 1890, to Altha M., daughter of Charles W. Sumpers, of North East, Md.

LEWIS W. SCOTT, Trenton, was licensed in November, 1871, as an attorney, and became a counselor at the November term, 1874.

GEORGE D. SCUDDER, Trenton, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1879, and as a counselor in June, 1882, and is also a special master and examiner in chancery.

ANDREW SINNICKSON, Salem, was licensed as an attorney in May, 1842, and became a counselor in May, 1845. He is a special master and examiner in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner, and one of the oldest lawyers in South Jersey.

ALBERT FLANDERS, Mount Holly and Burlington, son of Andrew, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1830, and descended from Holland Quakers who were among the Puritan settlers of Massachusetts. He read law in his native city with the older Mr. Lex and was admitted and practiced there until 1866, when he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1870, he came to Beverly, N. J., where he served two or three terms as mayor and about three years as city attorney. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in February, 1871, and as a counselor in February, 1875, and was a Supreme Court commissioner. Soon after his admission he began the active practice of the law in Mount Holly, Burlington county, and continued his office there until shortly before his death. In 1876 he moved his residence to Burlington, where he served about seven years as city attorney, and where he died November 17, 1888.

Mr. Flanders was a good lawyer, an honored and respected citizen, and an officer who filled every position with great credit. He married Mary R., daughter of John Davidson, of Philadelphia, who survives him, as do also their three children: Mary Davidson (Mrs. Henry S. Prickett), of Palmyra, N. J., and Howard and Charles Yerkes, of Burlington.

HOWARD FLANDERS, Burlington, eldest son of Alfred and Mary R. (Davidson) Flanders, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 12, 1860, and received his education in the public schools of Beverly and Mount Holly, N. J. He read law in Mount Holly with his father, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1881, and as a counselor in June, 1895, and is a master and examiner in chancery. In May, 1895, he was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor in the United States District and Circuit Courts.

MR. Flanders remained with his father until 1883, when he opened an office in Burlington and entered upon a successful career. He has had an extensive practice in all branches except criminal law, and for the past fifteen years has done most of the legal business in and around Burlington. He was connected with the defense and later with the prosecution of the celebrated burglary and poisoning cases of Carrie E. Van der Grint, of Burlington, which ran through the court for some three years.

He has been city attorney of the city of Burlington since 1895, is township attorney of Burlington township, a member of the Burlington City Water Commission, attorney for the Burlington Fire Relief Association, solicitor for the Upper Delaware River Transportation Company, and solicitor and a trustee of the Burlington and Bristol Ferry Company, said to be the oldest of that kind in the United States. He is also a director and solicitor of the Mechanics' National Bank of Burlington and the City of Burlington Building and Loan Association (since 1881), and counsel and formerly treasurer of the managers and treasurer of the Fund for the Education of Youth, founded in Burlington in 1682. With R. Frank Wood he organized the Burlington Electric Light Company and is now its secretary. He is a member of Burlington Lodge No. 32, F. & A. M., and Boudinot Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., and treasurer of Helena Commandery No. 3, K. T., of Burlington. He is one of the leading members of the Burlington county bar, and as a citizen is foremost in every important and worthy enterprise. He is a Republican, but has never figured in political affairs.

On June 10, 1891, Mr. Flanders married Miss Carrie E. Lowden, daughter of John F. Lowden, of Burlington, N. J.

JOHN H. NOSS, Glen Gardner, was admitted in November, 1870, as an attorney, and three years later as a counselor. He is also a special master in chancery.

GEORGE E. PAGE, East Millstone, became an attorney in June, 1875, and a counselor in February, 1882, and is a special master and examiner in chancery.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, Atlantic City, is a son of William W. and Hester (Perrington) Thompson, and was born at May's Landing, N. J., September 21, 1853. After obtaining a public school education he entered upon the study of law, first with Alden C. Seovel of Camden, and later with William Moore of May's Landing, and was admitted to the New



Meeland & Co. Boston

John B. Meeland



Jersey bar at Trenton as an attorney in June, 1878, and as a counselor in February, 1883. He began active practice at May's Landing, and in June, 1880, removed to Atlantic City, where he has since resided and successfully followed his profession. He is a special master and an examiner in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner.

Judge Thompson is one of the ablest and most prominent lawyers in Atlantic county and South Jersey. In the many important cases with which he has been connected during the last fifteen years or more he has displayed a thorough knowledge of the law, and has won high rank among the leading advocates of the State. He served as collector of Atlantic county for a time and as its solicitor for eighteen years, and was prosecutor of the pleas of that county from March, 1881, to March, 1891, a period of ten years. In April, 1892, Governor Werts appointed him law judge of the county of Atlantic, which position he still holds. He is a director and solicitor for several important corporations in Atlantic City and the solicitor for the Atlantic City Railroad Company.

A. JUDSON RUE, Trenton, came to the bar of New Jersey in November, 1879.

CHARLES MECUM, Salem, became an attorney in November, 1881, and a counselor in February, 1885, and is also a special master and examiner in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner.

IRWIN WILLIAM SCHULTZ, Phillipsburg, is a son of Alexander and Selinda (Smith) Schultz, and was born September 6, 1856, in Phillipsburg, Warren county, N. J., where he has always resided. He was graduated from the Phillipsburg High School in 1875, in the first class to graduate from that institution. He then entered Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., and was graduated therefrom with the degree of B. A. in 1879 and with that of M. A. in course in 1882. His law studies were pursued in his native town in the office of William M. Davis, and he was admitted as an attorney in November, 1881, and as a counselor in November, 1885.

Since his admission Mr. Schultz has successfully practiced his profession in Phillipsburg, where he served as town auditor and mayor one year each. In politics he has always been a Democrat. In 1891 he was appointed law judge of Warren county by Governor Green, and held the office until September, 1892, when he resigned. Among the important cases with which he has been connected was that of Hagerty vs. Lee, involving a question of easement, which went to the Court

of errors twice, and which was won by him on each appeal. He also successfully defended Samuel C. Carpenter, who was charged with *Reincents*.

Judge Schütz was married June 3, 1886, to Jessie B., daughter of Dr. Samuel Glen, a practicing physician of Washington, N. J.

BENJAMIN P. MORRIS, Long Branch, of the law firm of Heisley & Morris, was admitted to the bar in February, 1881.

SAMUEL G. NAY, was licensed as an attorney in June, 1880, and became a counselor in February, 1884.

JAMES JOHNSON REEVES, Bridgeton, is descended on the paternal side from early New England ancestry. John Reeves, his great-great-grandfather, born January 30, 1726, came from Long Island, N. Y., to Greenwich, N. J., where he was long a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church. He married, September 12, 1750, Mabel L., daughter of Dr. James Johnson, a prominent physician of Cumberland county. Their son, Johnson Reeves, married Zerviah, daughter of John Berremen, and their son John, born September 6, 1773, was married on Christmas day, 1798, to Martha, daughter of Samuel and Mary Reeves. Johnson Reeves, son of John, was born in Deerfield, N. J., October 16, 1799, and spent most of his life in Bridgeton, where he died July 19, 1860. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Mark and Abigail (Harris) Riley, who died July 21, 1845.

James J. Reeves, son of Johnson and Elizabeth (Riley) Reeves, was born September 9, 1839, in Bridgeton, N. J., in the homestead in which he has always resided. He attended the public and private schools of his native city and the Harmony and West Jersey Academies, read law there with the late Hon. John T. Nixon and his associates, Charles E. and Judge L. Q. C. Elmer, and was graduated as LL. B. from Harvard Law School in 1861. He was admitted as an attorney in February, 1861, and as a counselor in June, 1864, and to the United States Circuit and District Courts in 1871.

In September, 1861, he raised, in company with Lieut. Alexander L. Ridgson and Capt. Henry Neff, Co. H, of the 24th N. J. Vol. Inf., and was made its second lieutenant. He was wounded at Fredericksburg in December, 1862, and at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, and in the latter year returned to Bridgeton and resumed the practice of his profession. Mr. Reeves has won high rank at the bar and is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in South Jersey. He was city solicitor of

Bridgeton three years, has served several years as a member of the Bridgeton Board of Education, and has long been a member and secretary of the Board of Trustees of the West Jersey Academy. He was an organizer and for some time president of the Cumberland County Musical Association; has been superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church of Bridgeton since 1864 and a ruling elder of that church since 1868; was for many years a manager and is now president of the Cumberland Bible Society; and was some time president and for fifteen years chairman of the lecture committee of the Bridgeton Y. M. C. A. He has been a frequent contributor to the local and religious press, and prepared and published, by the direction of the Reunion Association, a history of the 24th N. J. Regt. He is a United States and a Supreme Court commissioner, and in politics is a Republican.

June 7, 1865, he married Mary Caldwell Butler, of Germantown, Pa., daughter of Edward and Caroline Hyde Butler, of Northampton, Mass., and a granddaughter of Thomas Butler, an attorney of New York city. Their children are Hugh Laing, Sarah Caldwell, Harriet Denison Read and Bertha Butler.

HUGH LAING REEVES, Bridgeton, son of James J. and Mary C. (Butler) Reeves, was born in Bridgeton, N. J., May 7, 1866, read law with his father, and was admitted as an attorney in February, 1895.

WILLIAM McADOO, Jersey City, was licensed as an attorney at the November term, 1874, and became a counselor in February, 1879. For many years he practiced his profession with eminent success in Jersey City, and is now assistant secretary of the United States Navy.

EPHRAIM CUTTER, Woodbridge, is the youngest son and child of Ephraim and Mary (Stansbury) Cutter, and a grandson of William Cutter, and was born August 11, 1854, in Woodbridge, N. J., where he has always resided, and where his father and grandfather were successful farmers. His family came to America from England before the Revolutionary war. Mr. Cutter received an academic education in his native town under Thomas H. Morris and in Elizabeth under Dr. David H. Pierson, and prepared for college at the Rutgers Grammar School in New Brunswick. He was graduated from Rutgers College with the degree of A.B. in 1874 and with that of A.M. in course in 1877, and in the former year began the study of law with Andrew Dutcher of Elizabeth, with whom he remained one year. He continued

his legal studies with Magie & Cross of the same city, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1877, and as a counselor in June, 1881. Early in 1878 he commenced active practice in Woodbridge, and rapidly attained a foremost position at the bar. For many years he has been the leading lawyer of that town.

Mr. Cutter has successfully conducted a large general practice, especially in the higher courts of the State. He had charge of obtaining the right of way for the Port Reading branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad in 1891, a work which was both arduous and important. While engaged in this capacity he conducted with unusual success a number of cases arising during the construction period of that enterprise. In politics he has always been a Democrat. He was a member of the Woodbridge Township Committee from 1884 to 1889, and for three years served as its chairman. In 1887 and again in 1888 he was elected to the New Jersey General Assembly, where he took an active and prominent part in all legislative matters. He was for several years counsel for the township of Woodbridge and is now a member and president of the Woodbridge Board of Education. He is unmarried.

WILLIAM K. McCLEURE, Plainfield, was admitted as an attorney in February, 1885, and as a counselor in February, 1889. He is also a special master in chancery.

WILLIAM M. MACKAY, Belvidere, was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in November, 1864, and as a counselor in February, 1868. He is an examiner in chancery, a Supreme Court commissioner, and a justice of the peace.

JAMES D. MANNING, Jersey City, became an attorney in February, 1873, and a counselor February, 1877.

ANTHONY QUINTON KEASBEY.—The name of Keasbey is found in the early records of Fenwick's colony, in the county of Salem. Edward Keasbey came there from England in 1691 and his son, Edward, married a daughter of Edward Bradway, jr., a son of Edward Bradway, who owned several thousand acres there and was judge of the first Supreme Court of West New Jersey in 1685. Edward Keasbey, the third, great-grandfather of Anthony Q., "was returned a representative to serve in the General Assembly for the colonies of Salem and Cumberland," in which capacity he served from November, 1763, to 1769. He was

elected a deputy for Salem to the Provincial Congress that assembled at Trenton in October, 1775, and attended the session of that Congress held at New Brunswick in 1776, at which the first State constitution was adopted. In 1778 he was appointed a member of the Council of Safety and served during the Revolutionary war. His son, Anthony Keasbey, was for a long time clerk of the county of Salem, represented that county in the General Assembly from 1798 to 1801, and also served as a judge of the Common Pleas. Dr. Edward Q. Keasbey, son of Anthony Keasbey and father of the subject of this memoir, was born in 1793, studied medicine with Dr. Philip Physick, of Philadelphia, and was engaged in active practice in Salem until his death in 1847. On February 27, 1840, he was appointed a judge of the Salem County Court of Common Pleas and in 1844 was nominated one of the presidential electors by the Whig party on behalf of Henry Clay. His wife was Mary Parry Aertsen, of Philadelphia.

Anthony Q. Keasbey was born in Salem, N. J., March 1, 1824. He was graduated from Yale College in 1843, and then began the study of the law, first with Francis L. Macculloch in Salem and afterwards with Cortlandt Parker in Newark. He was admitted to the bar at the October term, 1846, as an attorney, and as counselor at the October term, 1849. He practiced law for several years in Salem, attending also the Circuits in Cumberland and Cape May. In 1852 he removed to Newark, and in 1855 entered into a partnership with Cortlandt Parker, his former preceptor, which continued until 1876, nearly twenty one years. Mr. Keasbey soon acquired a large practice in Essex county, and in April, 1861, was appointed United States attorney for the district of New Jersey by President Lincoln. He was reappointed by Presidents Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes and Arthur, and held the office continuously until the spring of 1886, or for twenty-five years, an unbroken incumbency longer than that of any other United States district attorney in the Union. Of his fidelity as an officer and his ability as a lawyer no stronger proof than this record could be asked. It is, as has been well said, a testimonial, so to speak, of his official, professional and personal merit signed by the president and the Senate of the United States and countersigned by the bar of New Jersey.

One of the most remarkable cases in which he was engaged as United States attorney was the successful prosecution of the persons engaged in a conspiracy to defeat the will of Joseph A. Lewis, of Hoboken, who bequeathed a million dollars to the government, to

be applied to the national debt. During all the twenty-five years of his service as attorney of the United States he was actively engaged in private practice and in many important business affairs. He was the attorney for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York from 1868 to 1876, scrutinizing applications for loans and examining titles to lands in several counties.

In March, 1876, on dissolving his partnership with Mr. Parker, he associated his two sons, Edward Q. and George M., with himself, under the firm name of A. Q. Keasbey & Sons, and that name is still retained by his sons in their practice. In 1889 Charles L. Borgmeyer became a member of the firm and remained such until July, 1896.

Mr. Keasbey was largely interested in real estate in Newark and had strong faith in the development of the city. He took an active part in the organization and management of the street railways, and devised and carried out the plan under which they were consolidated into one great system and operated by electric power. He was the counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in the contest over the building of a bridge across the Arthur Kill. He was especially familiar with the law relating to corporations, and was retained as counsel in the organization of many large companies.

With all his office practice and many business engagements he was able to give much time and thought to the preparation of cases for trial or argument. He was especially at home for many years in the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States, and took part in important patent cases and in cases involving questions of constitutional law. In his earlier days he was well known as a brilliant, forcible and successful advocate in jury trials in the Essex Circuit, where he occasionally appeared with all his old vigor in the later years of his life, but in later life he was more especially engaged in the argument of cases before the vice chancellors, where he could enforce the principles of equity and was not embarrassed by the technicalities of the common law. He had to a remarkable degree the power of clear statement and used it with effect, both in his business and in arguments before courts and juries. His ability as a trial lawyer was of a very high order, few lawyers excelled him in this respect. Calm and collected, he never lost control of himself, nor sight of the real issue involved. He was alert to seize every advantage, to perceive every weak defense and to make prominent his own salient points; he grappled with great intensity of purpose with all obstacles in his path to success, and rarely failed. His tactics were superb, like a skilful general making his approaches upon a beleaguered fortress,

he moved carefully, cautiously, with his forces well in hand and all his appliances under control, until the decisive movement came, then vigorously made his final onset. Full of sympathy and kindness and entering into the interests of those he met, he was never too busy to give his attention to any one who came to him. He had the faculty of turning his mind quickly from one task to another and concentrating his energy for the time on what he had to do.

Mr. Keasbey was one of the original members of the Republican party, of which he was always a staunch supporter. He was a good political speaker and orator, and as such he rendered good service to his party and to the Republic. Taking a keen interest in public affairs, he wrote frequently with great force and brilliancy for the editorial columns of the newspapers, and he published some interesting and important pamphlets on various subjects. He was familiar with literature and history; his reading was extensive and varied, and he kept himself abreast with the thought of his time in many departments of learning. He watched the progress of modern science and followed with enthusiasm the great expansion of human knowledge during the last half century. He retained through all his life his love of poetry and, from time to time, expressed his own poetic thought in verse that was always graceful and rhythmical. A few years before his death, while living at Newark, he built a house in Morristown, intending to use it as a summer residence, but in 1894 he gave up his home in Newark, removed his library to Morristown and took up his abode there. On February 23, 1895, he sailed for Europe for a short vacation with his daughters. He was taken suddenly ill in Rome and died there on the 4th of April. He was buried in St. Peter's churchyard in Morristown. The following passage is taken from an editorial in the Newark Daily Advertiser on the day of his death:

"Mr. Keasbey was, in a multitude of respects, one of the most eminent men in the State. In learning, in culture, in refinement, in the profundity of his legal knowledge, in the sagacity of his business judgment, in the charity of his intellectual opinions, in his appreciation of the true, the beautiful, and the good, in the warmth of his social life and the intensity of his friendship, he was a remarkable man."

On October 18, 1848, Mr. Keasbey married Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Jacob W. Miller, of Morristown, then United States senator from New Jersey. She died in 1852, leaving two sons, Edward Quinton and George Macculloch, who still survive, and one daughter, Elizabeth, who died in

1862. On September 30, 1854, he married Edwina L., eldest daughter of Senator Miller, who died August 18, 1888, leaving four sons: Henry M., Rowland P., Lindley M., and Frederick W., and two daughters, Frances H. and Louisa Edwina, who are still living.

EDWARD QUINTON KEASBEY, Newark, eldest son of the late Anthony Quinton and Elizabeth (Miller) Keasbey, was born in Salem, N. J., July 27, 1849, and came with his father to Newark in 1854. He was graduated with honors in Princeton College in 1869 and in the Harvard Law School in 1871, read law in Newark with Parker & Keasbey, and was admitted to the bar of this State at Trenton as an attorney in June, 1872, and as a counselor in June, 1875. He practiced his profession alone from 1872 to March, 1876, and since then has been a member of the law firm of A. Q. Keasbey & Sons, of Newark.

He has conducted a large and successful general practice, embracing jury trials in the Essex and adjoining circuits, arguments in Chancery, the Supreme Court, the Court of Errors and Appeals, and the United States Circuit Court, and patent cases in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court. He was United States commissioner from 1873 to 1884, and has held the same position since 1885. He is a master in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner, and in 1884 and 1885 served with distinction as a member of the New Jersey Legislature.

Mr. Keasbey is one of the ablest corporation lawyers in the State. His knowledge of this branch of the profession is extensive, equaling in most respects that of his distinguished father. He is an able advocate, a strong and convincing trial lawyer, and a man of the highest attainments and character. As a writer on legal subjects he has won a most enviable reputation, and few men are better or more widely known in this connection. He has been the editor of the *New Jersey Law Journal* since 1879 and of the *Hospital Review* since 1888, and contributed numerous legal articles to the *Harvard Law Review* in 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1895. He is also the author of a volume entitled "*Law of Electric Wires in Streets and Highways*," published in 1892.

October 22, 1885, Mr. Keasbey married Miss Eliza Gray Darey, daughter of Henry G. and Anne M. Darey, of Newark, N. J. They reside in Morristown.

GEORGE MACCULLOUGH KEASBEY, Newark, second son of the late Anthony Quinton and Elizabeth (Miller) Keasbey, was born in Salem, N.



— Photo. Studio —

G. D. W. Kroon

J., October 25, 1850, and came with his father to Newark in 1854, where he has since resided. He was educated at the Newark Academy and Princeton College, was graduated from Yale Sheffield Scientific School in 1871, and read law with Parker & Keasbey, of Newark, and at Columbia Law School, from which he received the degree of LL.B. in 1874. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney at the February term of the Supreme Court, 1875, is a master in chancery, and since March, 1876, has been a member of the law firm of A. Q. Keasbey & Sons, of Newark. From 1881 to 1887 he was assistant United States attorney. He has ever since been constantly engaged in the varied legal business of the firm, in the organization of corporations, management of receiverships, etc. He is an able and painstaking lawyer, very familiar with corporation and commercial law, and is a man widely respected and esteemed.

Mr. Keasbey married Annie W., daughter of William M. Lewis, of Newark, N. J.

JOHN I. MARA, Jersey City, was admitted to the bar in June, 1882.

CLARENCE LINN, Jersey City, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1883, and as a counselor in June, 1886. He is a special master and examiner in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner.

CHARLES A. LOTT, Belvidere, was licensed as an attorney in February, 1876, and became a counselor in June, 1879.

ALLEN HERBERT GANGEWER, Burlington and Philadelphia, is the son of Henry W. and Susannah (Heyberger) Gangewer, and was born in Allentown, Pa., September 3, 1849. His paternal great-grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, and his father, Henry W., was a conveyancer and justice of the peace and one of the earliest Republicans in Allentown and Northampton county, Pa. Mr. Gangewer was educated at Mount Bethel, Pa., under Jonathan Moore, and in various private schools there and in Allentown. He also attended Columbian College at Washington, D. C., for a time, and was graduated from the Law Department of that institution and admitted to the bar as attorney and counselor in the District of Columbia in 1870. Soon afterward he went to Florida, was admitted to practice in that State on certificate, and became a law partner of Judge Alva A. Knight, of Jacksonville.

While there he was offered, at the hands of the governor, the position of judge of the courts of Jackson county, but declined the honor. Re-

turning to Washington in the fall of 1871 he resumed practice there, and the next year removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he was soon admitted to the bar of that city and also to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He has been in active and successful practice in Philadelphia since 1873. In 1877 he took up his residence in Burlington, Burlington county, and in February, 1879, was admitted to the New Jersey bar, and since then he has also had a large law business in the courts of this State. He is also a member of the bar of the U. S. Circuit and District Courts.

Mr. Gangewer has for many years enjoyed an extensive general practice, and has also given special attention to patent cases. He was connected with the successful prosecution in the case of *Chew vs. Board of Public Education of Philadelphia*, which involved the question of right to exclude colored children from the public schools of that city, and was one of the managers in the Frederick H. Lavery impeachment trial in New Jersey in 1886. He has also had a large number of important patent cases, and is a director, the counsel, and the organizer of several New Jersey corporations. He is an able lawyer, a man of rare legal attainments, and an advocate of great force and activity. In politics he has always been a staunch Republican.

In 1881 and again in 1885 he was elected to the New Jersey Legislature from the city of Burlington, and during his second term was leader of the House and chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He is a member of the University and Lawyers' Clubs of Philadelphia and of the Burlington, the leading social organization of Burlington, N. J. It may also be noted that, while in Washington, he was for about five years a clerk in the Treasury Department under his great uncle, Allen M. Gangewer, for a long time chief clerk of the third auditor's office, formerly private secretary to Governor Chase, of Ohio, editor of the *Ohio State Gazette*, etc.

February 3, 1880, Mr. Gangewer married Margaret H. McElroy, of Canandaigua, N. Y., a niece of Justice James C. Smith and William H. Adams, of the New York Supreme Court, and a cousin of Edmund Smith, reporter of the Court of Appeals of New York.

EDWARD J. LUCE, Rutherford, was admitted in November, 1887, as an attorney, and in November, 1890, as a counselor, and is also a special master and examiner in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner.

WALTER M. LYON, Newark, was admitted to the bar in November, 1864, as an attorney, and in June, 1871, as a counselor.

WILLIAM H. LYTLE, Princeton, became an attorney at the November term, 1893, and a counselor three years later.

ABRAHAM BROWNING, Camden, son of Abraham and Beulah (Gouge) Browning, was born on his father's farm near Camden, N. J., July 26, 1808, and died in Camden on the 22d of August, 1889. His grandfather, George Browning, came from Holland about 1735 and owned extensive fisheries on the Delaware. Mr. Browning was educated at Woodbury Academy and under John Gummere, of Burlington, and read law with Hon. Samuel L. Southard in Trenton, at the Yale Law School, and with Charles Chauncey, of Philadelphia. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in September, 1834, and at once began the active practice of his profession in Camden, where he continued until his death.

He became one of the leading lawyers of the State. In constitutional law his opinion carried great weight every where. His legal career will always grace the history of the bar of South Jersey, where he achieved the highest honor as a strong and able advocate and won universal respect and confidence as a useful, energetic and enterprising citizen. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1844, and the same year Governor Stratton appointed him attorney-general of New Jersey, a position he filled with conspicuous ability for five years. At the Centennial Exposition in 1876, in Philadelphia, he delivered, as the appointed State historian, the New Jersey State day oration, which, like all his public addresses, was a masterly effort.

May 23, 1842, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. James Matlack, of Woodbury, N. J.

GEORGE H. LARGE, Flemington, became an attorney in June, 1875, and a counselor in November, 1878, and is also a special master and examiner in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner. He is a prominent lawyer, and has taken an active part in public affairs.

WILLIAM HENRY LEWIS, Jersey City, was licensed as an attorney in June, 1876, became a counselor at the June term, 1879, and is a special master and examiner in chancery.

RICHARD SUTPHIN KUHIL, Flemington, is a son of Leonard P. and Dorothy (Sutphin) Kuhl, and a great-grandson of Leonard Kuhl, who

Came from Germany and settled in Hunterdon county, N. J. The Sutphin family came from Zutphen, Germany, and some of the members participated in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Kuhl was born in Raritan township, Hunterdon county, N. J., August 25, 1841, was graduated from the Lawrenceville School in 1860, and read law in Flemington with Bennet Van Syckel, now a justice of the Supreme Court. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in February, 1864, and as a counselor in February, 1867, and for many years has been one of the leading lawyers of Flemington. He was president judge of the Hunterdon County Courts from 1887 to 1891, has been a member at large of the Democratic State Committee since 1895, and in the fall of 1895 was elected to the State Senate for a term of three years.

HENRY C. HUNT, Deckertown, was licensed in November, 1882, as an attorney, and admitted in June, 1887, as a counselor.

JAMES A. KLINE, Flemington, became an attorney at the February term, 1880, and a counselor at the June term, 1883.

ROYAL P. TULLER, Vineland, son of Dr. Emory R. and Jane (Powers) Tuller, was born in Newark, Ohio, February 12, 1859. Dr. Tuller, born in Genesee, N. Y., October 1, 1824, was one of the first homeopathic physicians in this country; he practiced in Fairfield, Ohio, from 1848 to 1853 and in Newark, in the same State, from 1853 to March, 1866, when he removed to Vineland, N. J., where he died August 4, 1891. In 1851 he was married at Fairfield, Ohio, to Jane, daughter of Dr. Lemuel Powers. She died June 23, 1895.

Royal P. Tuller received his education in the common schools of Vineland, where he has resided since 1866. He read law with Edwin M. Turner and Major T. W. Walker, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1881, and as a counselor in June, 1892. He successfully followed a general practice, giving special attention to municipal law and taxes, and is solicitor of the borough of Vineland and the town of Landis in Cumberland county. He is an active and prominent Republican, was elected township collector in 1883, is past master of Vineland Lodge No. 69, F. & A. M., and a member of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State.

LAMBERT L. HOWELL, Trenton, of Howell & Brother, was admitted as an attorney in June, 1872, and as a counselor in February, 1881.

WOODBURY D. HOLT, Trenton, was admitted in November, 1863, as an attorney, and three years later as a counselor, and is also an examiner in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner.

JOHN G. HOWELL, Trenton, of Howell & Brother, was licensed as an attorney in November, 1876, and became a counselor in February, 1881.

HENRY L. FRANKLIN, Jersey City and New York, was born October 10, 1870, in St. Petersburg, Russia, and is a son of Nathaniel and Esther Franklin, natives of that city. He attended the Gymnasium of Russia at St. Petersburg until 1887, when he came to this country and settled in New York, where he began his legal studies in 1888 at the Law Department of the University of the City of New York. He matriculated at that institution in 1889 and received the degree of LL.B. therefrom in 1893, being admitted to the New York bar as attorney and counselor in the same year. He began active practice in New York, and also read law with William M. Dougherty of Jersey City, and was admitted as an attorney in this State February 21, 1895. In May following he was appointed a master in chancery. Mr. Franklin has practiced his profession since 1895 in both New York and Jersey City.

JOHN F. HAWKINS, Asbury Park, senior member of the law firm of Hawkins & Durand, was admitted in June, 1880, as an attorney, and in June, 1887, as a counselor.

WILBUR A. HEISLEY, Long Branch, was licensed as an attorney in June, 1879, and became a counselor in June, 1882. He is a special examiner in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner, and senior partner of the law firm of Heisley & Morris, of Long Branch.

PETER BENTLEY, Jersey City, was admitted as an attorney at the November term, 1895

JOSEPH CROSS, Elizabeth, son of William and Sarah L. Cross, was born near Morristown, N. J., December 29, 1843, and received his preparatory education at Pearl Cottage Seminary, of Elizabeth. Entering the sophomore class of Princeton College he was graduated therefrom in 1865, and afterward read law with Hon. William J. Magie, of Elizabeth, and at Columbia Law School, being admitted to practice in New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1868, and as a counselor in November, 1871. He was a partner of his preceptor, Mr. Magie, now chief

justice, until 1880, and since January, 1884, has been the senior member of the firm of Cross & Noe, of Elizabeth.

Mr. Cross has resided in Elizabeth, N. J., since 1858, and in politics has always been a Republican. In January, 1888, he was appointed judge of the District Court of Elizabeth, but in April, 1891, was legislated out of office in common with other District Court judges of the State. In 1893 he was elected to the General Assembly, was made chairman of the Committee on Passed Bills, and on May 26, 1894, was chosen speaker of the House to succeed Mr. Holt, resigned. In 1894 he was re-elected assemblyman, and on the organization of the Assembly in January, 1895, was again chosen speaker. He was a skillful parliamentarian, and as a lawyer stands among the leaders of the Union county bar. His firm is especially interested in real estate and commercial law. He is a director and counsel of the National Fire and Marine Insurance Company and the First National Bank, and an elder in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, all of Elizabeth.

DANIEL R. BOICE, New Brunswick, came to the bar as an attorney in June, 1870, and as a counselor in June, 1873. He is a special master and examiner in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner.

J. WILLIAM BACKES, Trenton, was admitted as an attorney at the June term, 1893, and as a counselor in June, 1896.

GEORGE M. BACON, Camden, came to the bar as an attorney in November, 1891, and as a counselor in February, 1895.

HENRY A. GAUDE, Hoboken, was born in Hudson City, now Jersey City Heights, N. J., September 10, 1857, and was graduated from old public school No. 2, of that place, in 1872. On leaving school he took up the study of civil engineering with Otto F. Wegener, then city surveyor of Hoboken, and remained with him until October, 1874, when he entered the law office of the late John C. Besson, of the same city, as a student. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in November, 1878, and since then has successfully practiced his profession in Hoboken, becoming one of the prominent members of the Hudson county bar, and making a specialty of the examination of titles to real estate. He is counsel for a number of large corporations, including the Hoboken Bank for Savings and the Industrial Mutual Building and Loan Association of Jersey City. He is also attorney for Hudson county in the condemnation proceedings for land to be taken for the

county boulevard. Mr. Gaede has built up a large practice, and is heavily interested in real estate in his native city.

WALTER H. BACON, Bridgeton, became an attorney in November, 1884, and a counselor in February, 1888.

ISAAC O. ACTON, Salem, was admitted as an attorney in June, 1882, and as a counselor three years later, and is also an examiner in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner.

JONATHAN W. ACTON, Salem, was admitted as an attorney at the June term, 1884, and as a counselor in June, 1877. He is an examiner in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner, and prosecutor of the pleas of Salem county.

WHIPPLE OWEN SAYLES, Jersey City and New York, is a lineal descendant on his father's side of John Sayles, who, about 1645, came to Rhode Island with Roger Williams and married the latter's only daughter, Mary. On his mother's side Mr. Sayles is descended from Lieut.-Gov. Daniel Owen, president of the convention in Rhode Island that adopted the constitution of the United States. Mr. Sayles is the son of Whipple and Abigail (Owen) Sayles, and was born in Pascoag, Providence county, R. I., January 14, 1849. He was graduated from Yale University with the degree of A. B. in 1874 and from Columbia Law School with that of LL. B. in 1876, and was admitted as an attorney and counselor to practice in all the State and United States courts of New York in 1876. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney and counselor at the November term of the Supreme Court, 1894, and is engaged in active practice in both Jersey City and New York. On October 5, 1878, he married a daughter of Enoch W. and Melissa (Lyman) Page.

JEHU P. APPLGATE, Matawan, was admitted in June, 1877, as an attorney, and in November, 1885, as a counselor.

CLARENCE T. ATKINSON, Camden, became an attorney in June, 1886, and a counselor in June, 1889, and is also a Supreme Court commissioner.

J. E. P. ABBOTT, May's Landing, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1865, and as a counselor in June, 1870. He is also a master and examiner in chancery.

CHARLES T. ABBOTT, May's Landing, became an attorney at the June term, 1878.

GEORGE S. GEDSWENOR, Trenton, was admitted at the June term, 1875, as an attorney, and in June, 1878, as a counselor.

NICHOLAS HARRIS, Belvidere, was licensed as an attorney in November, 1878, and became a counselor three years later. He is a special master and examiner in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner.

FREDERICK WALLER HOPE, a prominent lawyer of the town of Red Bank, Monmouth county, was born near Nanuet, Clarkstown, Rockland county, N. Y., January 17, 1853, on the farm then owned by his father and later by Senator Lexow's family, and with his parents resided at different places in that State (including New York city) until 1865, when they moved to Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, N. J., to "Allen-Dale," the homestead farm of his mother's ancestors named Allen, which his mother acquired partly from her father and partly by purchase from her sisters, which is now the home of his parents and one brother. He received an excellent education, partly in public schools, but mostly in private schools maintained by his father and family and a few friends who had sons to educate. He was graduated from Shrewsbury Institute in 1870, but continued his studies with the aid of his parents for several years, while assisting in the management of the homestead farm, during his father's absence as State lecturer for the Good Templars and Grangers, and in some church work. He was a close student and fond of instructive reading, and his study and regular course of reading together with his business experience before becoming a member of the bar, have been important factors in his successful career.

Mr. Hope was engaged in the real estate and fire insurance business at Elizabeth, N. J., several years, and began his clerkship as a law student there with Judge P. H. Gilhooly, with whom he remained two years and then continued his studies with Hon. John S. Applegate of Red Bank, with whom he had been acquainted from his youth, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in the November term, 1882, and as a counselor in November, 1886, and in that year he was admitted to the United States courts as an attorney and counselor. Mr. Applegate was nominated for the State Senate in the fall of 1881, while Mr. Hope was a student in his law office, and he was active and interested in the election of Senator Applegate. He had charge of his large law practice while the senator was engaged in the campaign, and in the Senate in the three sessions following, and during that time, in January, 1884,



Henry S. White

became the law partner of Senator Applegate, under the name of the present law firm of Applegate & Hope.

Mr. Hope has achieved a high place at the bar of Monmouth county, and as one of his firm has been connected with many important and some noteworthy cases in the courts of Monmouth county and the higher courts of New Jersey, and the United States courts, in litigation as counsel for the Second National Bank of Red Bank, Western Union Telegraph Company, Shrewsbury township and other townships and municipal corporations and other clients. As counsel in Monmouth county for the Riparian Commission and for wealthy summer residents, who have acquired valuable lands in the vicinity of Red Bank, and several land and railroad companies, he has had extensive experience in examining land titles and real estate law. He is a director in many corporate enterprises, and counsel for several large corporations, is industrious, energetic and persevering and a successful man of affairs.

Although interested in politics and efficiently active for good government, he has frequently declined to be a candidate for office, on the ground that his law business required all his time, and he was too much in love with his profession to be induced to permit the duties of public office to interfere with it, but as counsel for municipalities and other clients, and associates in high political positions, he has had a voice in obtaining good legislation, and just administration of public business.

He is zealous for the welfare of the town of Red Bank, and Shrewsbury township, where he has large real estate interests, and has done much for the improvement and permanent prosperity of that portion of Monmouth county. He is an officer of the Board of Trade of Red Bank, of which he has been a member since its formation, is a member of many of the fraternal and business organizations of his town, and is an officer of Second Troop of Cavalry, N. G. of N. J., and a trustee and vice-president of the Troop Association, being an expert horseman and pistol shot, and is deeply interested in the National Guard.

October 17, 1888, he was married in New York city to Harriet Newell Bradner, daughter of Rev. Thomas Scott Bradner, chaplain of the 124th N. Y. Volunteers (Orange Blossoms) and Agnes Hunter Bradner (formerly Wilson).

In 1892 he purchased the homestead residence of the late Hon. Anthony Reckless, with other premises in Red Bank, and has since occupied the homestead as his residence and it is now known as Fairhope.

Though not a native of New Jersey, his mother and her father and his ancestors for several generations were, and Mr. Hope is a patriotic Jerseyman, and an earnest advocate of the advantages the State possesses.

Frederick Waller Hope is the son of Washington Lafayette Hope and Helen Cobb Hope, and a grandson of Reuben Hope, who, with two brothers, Cornelius and Thomas, came to this country from England about 1800. Reuben Hope's ancestry included English, Scotch, German and French. He married Catharine Taylor, of New York State, whose ancestors were among the early settlers of America, and whose father, Abner Taylor, was in the Revolutionary war. Their youngest son was Washington La Fayette Hope, who married Helen Cobb Allen, daughter of George L. Allen and Anna Cocks, at the homestead—Allen-Dale, Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, N. J., September 26, 1848, the place of her birth. The homestead farm together with other lands, was acquired by the Allens, her paternal ancestors, who came from New England to Shrewsbury about 1665. It has been continuously owned and occupied by the Allen family (four of them named George Allen) and a portion is now owned by Mr. Hope's mother and a portion by him. The Allens intermarried with families of Hulett, White, Brinley, Corlies, Parker and Leonard. Anna Cocks, Mr. Hope's grandmother, was a member of the Society of Friends, and was a descendant of and related to the families of Durland, Hayer, Wright, Dickinson and Townsend of Long Island, and she and George L. Allen were married November 26, 1844, at the house of her father, George Cocks, in New York city. Mr. Hope's ancestors include soldiers and officers in the Indian and Revolutionary wars, and others prominent and useful in religious work, civil and judicial positions, and in the professions, and industries. Politically he is a Republican, and religiously a Baptist. He has three brothers, George Allen Hope and Charles Vernon Hope, who are farmers, and Rev. Benjamin Pike Hope, now pastor of the Memorial Baptist church, Salem, N. J.

CHARLES B. HUGHES, Jersey City, was admitted as an attorney in February, 1889, and as a counselor in February, 1893.

AUGUSTUS J. BRUNSON, Newark, was admitted as an attorney in November, 1893, and as a counselor in November, 1896.

J. GORDON BURN, Bridgeton, became an attorney at the February term, 1893, and a counselor in February, 1896.

JOHN E. LANNING, Asbury Park, was admitted to the bar in June, 1863, as an attorney, and in February, 1871, as a counselor. He is also a special master in chancery.

JOHN B. HUFFMAN, Cape May Court House, was licensed as an attorney in November, 1863, and became a counselor three years later. He is a special master and examiner in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner, and is one of the oldest and ablest lawyers in Cape May county.

ALFRED MILLS, Morristown, is a representative of the old-fashioned lawyer, a survival of the time when to be a member of the legal profession was accounted a high honor. He represents the profession of olden time in more senses than one—grave, dignified, of long established character for honesty and integrity, honoring his profession by his legal attainments and unsullied character. He comes of the very best stock in Morris county, numbering amongst his ancestors, both paternal and maternal, those who have added lustre to the colonial and State history of New Jersey. One of them, Capt. Moses Este, his maternal grandfather, was a patriot soldier of the Revolution, fought at the battle of Monmouth, where he was severely wounded and left on the field. Alexander Hamilton found him after the victory was won; had him removed to a place of safety, his wounds properly cared for, and thus saved his life. Mr. Mills's father was Lewis Mills, a prominent merchant for many years in Morristown, and his mother was Sarah Este, a daughter of the Captain Moses Este, just mentioned.

Alfred Mills was born July 24, 1827, in Morristown, N. J., where he has always resided. He was prepared for college at the Morristown Academy, entered Yale University in 1844, and graduated from that institution in 1847. Very soon after leaving college he entered the office of Edward W. Whelpley, afterwards chief justice, was licensed as an attorney in 1851, and as a counselor in 1854. He immediately opened an office in his native town and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He has not been an aspirant for political office, being absorbed in his professional duties, but has been frequently invited by his fellow-citizens to become their candidate. In 1874 he was elected mayor of Morristown, and held the office until 1876, in which year he was nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress in the district where he resided. It was understood at the time of his nomination that his election was hopeless, but his patriotic

principles and his devotion to the party with which he affiliated would not permit him to decline. In 1867 he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas for Morris county and served with marked ability for one term.

Mr. Mills is a lawyer of uncommon ability, well read in his profession, always a student, and keeping himself abreast with the modern decisions of courts. If there be one characteristic which he possesses more prominently than any other it is his entire correctness in all the details of his profession; he rarely if ever makes a mistake. He is a good trial lawyer, but is more fitted as a counselor and for chamber practice. His arguments before the bench are marked by clearness, precision, industry of research, and a perfect knowledge of all the principles involved in the case in hand. His advice to clients is marked by wisdom, profundity of thought, clearness, and an adaptability of legal principles to the case in point.

For many years his services have been sought in fiduciary positions, such as executor, trustee, and guardian. Many large estates have been placed in his hands by testators and those desiring an honest and competent trustee. These trusts have been so large and numerous as to require from him almost the whole of his time.

Mr. Mills is a public spirited and patriotic citizen, responding at all times cheerfully to the demands of the community in which he has so long lived.

He has been a director, and foremost in protecting its interests, of the Morristown Library and Lyceum since the organization of that institution, and a director of the First National Bank of Morristown.

He married Katharine Elmer Coe, the daughter of Judge Aaron Coe, of Westfield, N. J. She died several years ago, leaving four children, two sons and two daughters; two more having died in infancy.

ANDREW A. CHAMBERS, Freehold, was admitted as an attorney in June, 1882, and as a counselor in June, 1896.

PHILIP T. BOLZONG, Jersey City, was admitted as an attorney at the June term, 1893.

JAMES N. BRADEN, Jersey City, became an attorney in June, 1876, and is clerk of the District Court of Jersey City.

HENRY F. GALTIN, Somerville, was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in November, 1882, and as a counselor three years later.

PHILIP J. BRIODY, Paterson, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1893.

HENRY COOPER PITNEY, Morristown, is a son of Mahlon Pitney and Lucetta Cooper, his wife, and a grandson of Mahlon Pitney, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, in which his great-grandfather, David Thompson, and Henry Cooper, his mother's ancestor, also served. His great-great-grandfather was James Pitney, whose father, also named James, came to America early in the eighteenth century, having been a manufacturer on London Bridge. The family is found originally at Pitney Parish and Pitney Hundred in Somersetshire, England, and for nearly two hundred years has lived in Morris county, N. J.

Mr. Pitney, as will be seen, springs from an old and honorable line of ancestry. He was born at Mendham, Morris county, January 19, 1827, and was graduated from Princeton College in June, 1848. Having decided upon the law as a profession, he prosecuted his legal studies with Theodore Little and Hon. Ira C. Whitehead, both of Morristown, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in July, 1851, and as a counselor in November, 1854. On his admission he settled in active practice in Morristown, where he soon won a large clientage and came into prominence as an able lawyer and advocate. His tastes ran largely to scientific questions and to equity law. In 1862 he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Morris county and served a term of five years. In this as in every capacity he was industrious, persevering, and painstaking, and achieved a high reputation. For several years he also acted as advisory master in chancery. On April 9, 1889, Chancellor McGill appointed him vice chancellor, which position he still holds, having been reappointed in 1896. In the absence of the chancellor he has been three times appointed, under the statute, a master to act for that official. He was also one of the first ten advisory masters appointed by the late Chancellor Runyon in pursuance of a statute passed for the purpose.

Before his appointment as vice-chancellor Mr. Pitney's practice had become very extensive, and he was frequently called upon to act as counsel in important cases in different parts of the State. His skill in the trial of causes obtained for him a very enviable reputation as a barrister. He has given to his profession an enthusiastic devotion, which, added to his high attainments, resulted in obtaining for him

A foremost rank among practitioners at the bar of New Jersey. His mind is exceedingly analytical; he delights in the examination of the abstrusest legal principles; as a collater of decisions, and in the application of those decisions, he has no superior; his argumentative powers are very great; his addresses to courts, where intellect prevails, are powerful and convincing, and listened to with profound respect; he is keen in his perception of the real question at issue in cases submitted to him and rarely fails in ascertaining at once where lies the real ground upon which must rest the decision of a legal contest.

Mr. Pitney carried to the office of vice-chancellor many qualifications for the proper performance of the duties of that important position. His long experience in the trial of causes enabled him to sift and analyze the testimony of witnesses and to group together the salient facts in the cause; his profound knowledge of legal principles qualified him to apply those principles to facts; his alertness of mind fore-shadows the end from beginning, and his keen perception of the differences between the nice shades of right and wrong gives him the ability to make equitable decisions.

Mr. Pitney is always ready to respond to any demands made upon him as a citizen, and is keenly alive to all public matters. While delighting in legal studies he never has lost his hold upon literary subjects, and is a most omniverous reader. He is a warm hearted man of quick sympathies, ever ready to aid a friend by counsel or in any substantial manner, public spirited and patriotic. He has been a director since its organization and one of the ruling spirits in the Morristown Library and Lyceum; for many years a director in the National Iron Bank at Morristown, president of the Morris Aqueduct Company, and trustee in the First Presbyterian church.

He was married on April 7, 1853, in New York city, to Sarah Louisa Halsted, daughter of Oliver and Sarah (Crane) Halsted, of Elizabeth and Newark, N. J. They have several children, among them Hon. Madison Pitney, the present congressman from the Fourth Congressional district.

WILLIAM J. BRADY, Paterson, was admitted as an attorney at the November term, 1895.

CHARLES E. HAYES, Belvidere, was licensed as an attorney in June, 1885. He is county clerk of Warren county.

JEROME D. GEDNEY, Jersey City, of the firm of Bentley & Gedney, was admitted in November, 1895. He resides in East Orange.

JOHN T. BIRD, Trenton, was born in the township of Bethlehem, Hunterdon county, N. J., August 16, 1829, and spent all his early life with his father at farming and attending the common schools of the neighborhood. In November, 1848, he took charge of a day school in Monroe county, Pa., and remained there during the following winter. In April, 1849, he entered the academy at Hackettstown, N. J., and continued there for eighteen months. Soon after he commenced the study of law with the late Augustus G. Richey, of Trenton, who then resided at Asbury, Warren county, N. J., and five years later, in November, 1855, he was licensed as an attorney. One of these five years he spent in teaching school in the district in which he had always lived. He practiced law in his native county—first in Bloomsbury, then in Clinton, and later in Flemington—from 1855 to 1882. During the most of that period the bar of Hunterdon county attracted no little attention because of the fact that the principal counsel in attendance there were Alexander Wurtz, George A. Allen, and A. V. Van Fleet, all now deceased, and Bennet Van Syckel, now a Supreme Court justice. He received his counselor's license in June, 1862.

In 1862 Mr. Bird was appointed prosecutor of the pleas for the county of Hunterdon and served five years. He was elected to Congress from the Third Congressional district in 1868 and re-elected in 1870, and while in Congress was a member of the committees on pensions and naval affairs. He addressed the House several times on the subjects of the tariff and reconstruction. In politics he has always been a Democrat and an earnest advocate of revenue reform. In 1876 he was appointed a member of the State Constitutional Convention by Governor Bedle. On April 8, 1882, Chancellor Runyon appointed him vice-chancellor and at the expiration of his term of seven years he was re-appointed by Chancellor McGill. This position caused his removal to Trenton in 1882, where he has since resided. By virtue of his office he heard causes of equity in different districts throughout the State, such causes having first been referred to him by the chancellor.

The most important cases heard and decided by Vice Chancellor Bird were Trotter vs. The Lehigh Zinc and Iron Company, Limited, which involved the true construction of a mining agreement; Angel vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, involving the right of a

ritions of Camden, who lived near the company's track, to be protected by injunction from the nuisance resulting from shifting the cars of the company directly opposite his house; and *Ocean Beach vs. Jowl*, which involved a title to a portion of the land claimed by the complainant. In these cases Vice Chancellor Bird was sustained in all the principal points by the Court of Errors and Appeals. He also heard the case of *Hitchins, exor. vs. Henry George et als.*, in which the court was asked to declare a gift of a fund to be applied to the circulation of the works of George a valid trust. The vice-chancellor declined to sustain the gift as a valid trust, saying that to do so would be against sound public policy. His opinion was reversed in the Court of Errors and Appeals. It is in this case that his wisdom and foresight has been vindicated beyond all question, especially since the occurrence of riots, etc., at Pittsburg, Buffalo, and Chicago.

Having served two terms as vice chancellor with great credit and universal satisfaction, Mr. Bird retired from the bench and resumed the practice of his profession in Trenton. He is one of the leading lawyers of the State, and a man widely respected and esteemed.

GEORGE GILBERT, Camden, senior member of the firm of Gilbert & Atkinson, became an attorney in February, 1884, and a counselor in February, 1887.

ALEXANDER R. FITZMAN, Bridgeton, was admitted to the New Jersey bar at the February term, 1886.

FREDERIC WILLIAM STEVENS, Jersey City, was born in Hoboken, N. J., June 9, 1846. He received a good preparatory education, was graduated from Columbia College in 1865, and after pursuing a regular course of legal study was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the November term, 1868, and as a counselor at the November term, 1871. Later he was made an examiner and a special and advisory master in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner.

For many years Mr. Stevens practiced his profession with eminent success in Newark, and on the organization of the District Courts of that city in 1873 was made judge of the Second District, which position he filled with great satisfaction for five years, or one term. It may be safely stated that he was the best district judge Newark ever had. He was very methodical, and exercised the highest qualities of an able and upright jurist. In 1896 Chancellor McGill appointed him vice-chancellor for a term of seven years.



Washington B. Williams

Mr. Stevens, during 'a long and successful professional career as a lawyer, rarely brought a suit as attorney of record into court, but was frequently called as counsel, especially in many very important cases. He is a profound lawyer, thoroughly versed in legal principles, and possesses excellent judgment and sound common sense. He is an acute minded man, but never loses sight of the real point in the case. On the bench he has exhibited those same high qualifications and attainments which characterized him as a counselor, and is justly recognized as a man of eminence and culture.

ENOCH S. FOGG, Woodstown, became an attorney in February, 1871, and a counselor in November, 1878, and is a special master and examiner in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner.

JAMES M. FORCE, Trenton, was admitted in February, 1880, as an attorney, and in February, 1884, as a counselor.

WILLIAM B. GUILD, Newark, is a son of Hon. William B. Guild, for a number of years the editor and proprietor of the Newark Daily Journal, and was born in Denville, Warren county, N. J., September 5, 1829. He received a thorough preparatory education, was graduated from Princeton College in 1851, and soon afterward began the study of law with Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen of Newark. He was licensed as an attorney in June, 1854, became a counselor in February, 1859, and ever since his admission has successfully practiced his profession in Newark, where he soon succeeded Hon. Theodore Runyon as city attorney, which office he held one year.

In 1865 he was appointed city counsel and served twelve months, and in March, 1875, again assumed the duties of that office for a similar period. In 1884, when his party once more came into power, he was appointed to that position for the third time and served two years. He was again appointed in 1894 for a like term. On numerous other occasions he has been urged to accept political office, but has steadfastly refused everything that was not in the line of his profession.

Mr. Guild is an admirable trial lawyer, excelling most lawyers in one important respect, that of cross-examination. He never fails in securing the good will of the court and of the jury, and in any case that will admit of it he is sure to put the judge and jurors in most admirable humor by his sallies of wit. He is never personal or malicious in his witicisms. Mr. Guild is one of the most genial of men, delighting in the society of his friends, of whom the number is legion. He

pleasant, enjoys a pun, is quick and ready at retort, and never fails in imparting life and spirit to every occasion. He is an excellent member of society, cheerfully responding to every demand made upon him as a citizen.

ABRAHAM DEY, Rutherford, became an attorney in February, 1888, and a counselor in February, 1892.

ANTHONY ENGELBRECHT, Jersey City, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1882, and as a counselor in June, 1885, and is also a Supreme Court commissioner.

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN, Trenton, born in Ringoes, Hunterdon county, N. J., June 17, 1839, is a son of Samuel R. and Elizabeth Buchanan, and descends on his father's side from Scotch ancestry who came direct from Scotland and settled near Flemington and on his mother's side from English settlers near Clinton, both in Hunterdon county. He was educated in the common schools and at Clinton Academy, and read law at Clinton with Hon. John T. Bird, now vice-chancellor, and also at the Law School of Albany University. He was admitted to the bar at Trenton as attorney in November term, 1864, and as counselor at the same term in 1869. He was a member of the Board of Education and Common Council of the city of Trenton, was law judge of Mercer county from 1874 to 1879, and member of the 49th, 50th, 51st, and 52d Congresses from the Second New Jersey district. In Congress he served on the "Curtin Investigation" Committee, was for eight years a member of the Committee on Labor, for two years one of the Committee on Claims, for four years on the Committee on Manufactures, and for two years its chairman, for four years a member of the Committee on Patents, and for four years one of the Committee on Judiciary. Among the many important trials with which he has been connected was counsel for the defence of the Drive Well Patent cases, and counsel for the defence in *Aspinwall vs. Gill and McKay vs. Dibert*, all in the U. S. Circuit Court of New Jersey. He has been a counselor of the U. S. Supreme Court for sixteen years. He has published two volumes of speeches and one of Reports while in Congress on "Tariff," "Revenue," "Money," "Shipping," "Labor," and other economic subjects, aggregating over 1,500 pages. He has also published various local historical articles and addresses before the New Jersey Legislature in 1894, and has in preparation "Travels in Alaska," "Farm Life in New Jersey Half a Century

Ago," and "Evenings with a Bookworm." He has lectured upon "Odds and Ends About Law and Lawyers," "Odd Things from Early English Statutes," and for several years on "Commercial Law" at Stewart's Commercial School at Trenton. Among the students he has trained for the law are E. B. Leaming (now of the bar of the State of Washington), Samuel W. Beldon, Samuel Walker, jr., Linton Satterthwaite, and Judge W. J. Crossley, of the New Jersey bar. Judge Buchanan is one of the leading lawyers of the State, and is known far and wide as an able advocate, a skillful parliamentarian, and a talented writer.

He has been twice married, first in 1863 at Flemington, N. J., to Mary Isabel, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Hixson) Bullock, and second in 1887, at Washington, D. C., to Irene S., daughter of Frederick S. and Josephine (Sheppard) Koonen.

HENRY EWALD, Jersey City, was admitted in this State as an attorney in June, 1884, and as a counselor in June, 1892.

CHARLES B. DUNN, Paterson, was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1888, and as a counselor in February, 1892.

JOHN BEAM VREELAND, Morristown, was born in Newark, N. J., December 30, 1852, and after receiving his education in the public and high schools of his native city removed to Morristown, where he has since resided. He read law with Frederick G. Burnham and later with Col. F. A. De Mott, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney and solicitor in chancery in November, 1875, and as a counselor in June, 1879. December 18, 1878, he married Miss Ida A. Piotrowski, who subsequently died. He was married to Miss Ida King Smith, his present wife, June 2, 1897.

Mr. Vreeland has been in active and successful practice in Morristown since his admission, and for many years has held a high place at the bar of Morris county. In 1892 Chancellor McGill appointed him a special master in chancery. He has served as deputy county clerk and acting prosecutor of the pleas of the county of Morris and as city counsel of Morristown, and is prominently identified with the best interests of his city, county, and State. He is a leading Republican, and in 1895 was elected State senator from Morris county, by a plurality of over 1,500, for a term of three years.

He is a man of excellent judgment, sound common sense, and great integrity. He is a safe counselor, and has secured the confidence of the community by his high moral character. One of the crowning

characteristics of Mr. Vreeland is his strong religious sentiment, which pervades his whole life and controls his actions. He is a leading member in the South Street Presbyterian church of Morristown, and for many years has taken a lively interest and controlling influence in its affairs.

FRANK DURAND, Asbury Park, a member of the law firm of Hawkins & Durand, was admitted as an attorney in June, 1882, and as a counselor in February, 1887. He is also a special master and examiner in chancery.

THEODORE D. DURLING, Pennington, was admitted as an attorney in November, 1881, and as a counselor in November, 1891.

FRANCIS CHILD, Morristown, was born in Morristown, N. J., in 1842. His father was a life-long resident of that city, and for more than three consecutive terms a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Morris county. The son entered the office of Theodore Little, in Morristown, as a student at law, was licensed as an attorney in 1867 and as a counselor in 1870. He began the practice of his profession at once in his native town, and continued it successfully until 1878, in which year the Legislature of New Jersey enacted a law which changed the constitution of Courts of Common Pleas in the various counties in the State.

For many years there had been very strong objections in the minds of lawyers against these courts as they had been officered up to that time. There had been no lawyer appointed among the judges. Interests of the very highest importance were subject to their jurisdiction, especially in the Orphans' Court, where the largest estates were settled, trust estates adjusted, and the rights of individuals determined. Legal principles of the most intricate character were presented for solution, construction of statutes demanded, and no educated jurist among the judges to decide. This state of affairs was deemed very disadvantageous, especially to suitors and generally to the community at large. The bar and the citizens became restive and a change was required. An attempt was made early in the century to remedy these defects. In addition to all this, the number of judges might be unlimited, and as appointments to this office were made for political services, the question of politics could not be eliminated in the settlement of cases by the court. So in 1875 the Legislature limited the number of judges to three and required that the presiding judge should be a counselor of ten years' standing. This law created a new order of things, and the Courts of Common Pleas became very respectable tribunals.

Among the very first appointees in the State as presiding judges was Francis Child, who received his commission from Gov. George B. McClellan on the 26th day of February, 1878.

He was twice reappointed and was serving his third term when Gov. George T. Werts appointed him one of the three Circuit Court judges authorized by an act of the Legislature passed March 9, 1893. This position he is still holding.

Judge Child, before he went on the bench, had exhibited qualities which fully showed that he was fitted for judicial appointments, and the manner in which he has performed the duties of both offices has proved that his friends were not mistaken. He was a young man when he was first appointed, but he brought to the position the experience gained by a practice of ten years at the bar. But this experience would not have aided much if he had not been equipped with other attainments. These assisted him, equipped him for the performance of his duties, but after all he would have been unsuccessful if he had not possessed other qualifications. He has gained the confidence of the bar, and has been successful as a trial judge. There is perhaps no jurist on the bench who is so familiar with the decisions found in the New Jersey law and equity reports. He has made these books the subject of the most industrious study and research, and is rarely at a loss when called upon to cite the name of a case and the volume, sometimes the very page, applicable to the principle involved in suits before him. He has great alertness of mind, good sound common sense, and a mental grasp which enables him to sift testimony, judge of the truthfulness of witnesses, and apply principle to fact.

Since he went on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas the volume of business in that court has increased immensely; a large number of very large estates has been brought to him for settlement and distribution. His other judicial appointment has been confined to the county of Essex, where the list of causes for each term largely exceeds, in number, that of any other county in the State. By his manner of disposing of the trials, the wisdom of his decisions, and his alertness, he has secured the confidence of the bar, and counsel are willing to entrust to him the trial of the most important causes. His charges to jurors are simple, easily understood, and direct to the real issue. Juries listen to him with profound respect and confide in his statements of legal principles. He is a patient listener, a most important characteristic in a judge, one for which Chief Justice Marshall was remark-

able. He is in the prime of life, in the full vigor of mind and body, and has many years of usefulness before him.

RUTHERFORD COLLMAN, Trenton, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1878, and as a counselor in June, 1881, and is also a special master and examiner in chancery and a Supreme Court commissioner.

CORTLANDT PARKER, JR., Newark, born in Newark on the 17th of August, 1857, is a son of Hon. Cortlandt and Elizabeth W. (Stites) Parker, and was educated in the Newark Academy, St. Mark's School in Southboro, Mass., Pingry's School at Elizabeth, N. J., and Rutgers College, graduating from the latter institution as A. B. in 1878 and as A. M. in 1881. He read law in the office of Cortlandt and Wayne Parker, was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1881, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in June, 1881, and as counselor in November, 1885.

ORISTES COOK, Bridgeton, came to the bar as an attorney in June, 1877, and as a counselor in June, 1880.

AUSTIN VAN GIESON, Newark, born in Montclair, Essex county, N. J., September 19, 1852, is a son of Arzy Emmons Van Gieson, of Essex County, and Sarah Kenter his wife, of the county of Passaic. He was educated in the common schools, under private tutelage, and at Pennington Institute, and from 1870 to 1874 read law at Newark with the late Hon. Theodore Runyon, and at Elizabeth in the office of J. A. Fay, jr. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in June term, 1874, and resides in Montclair.

AARON V. DAWES, Trenton, was admitted as an attorney in November, 1888, and as a counselor three years later.

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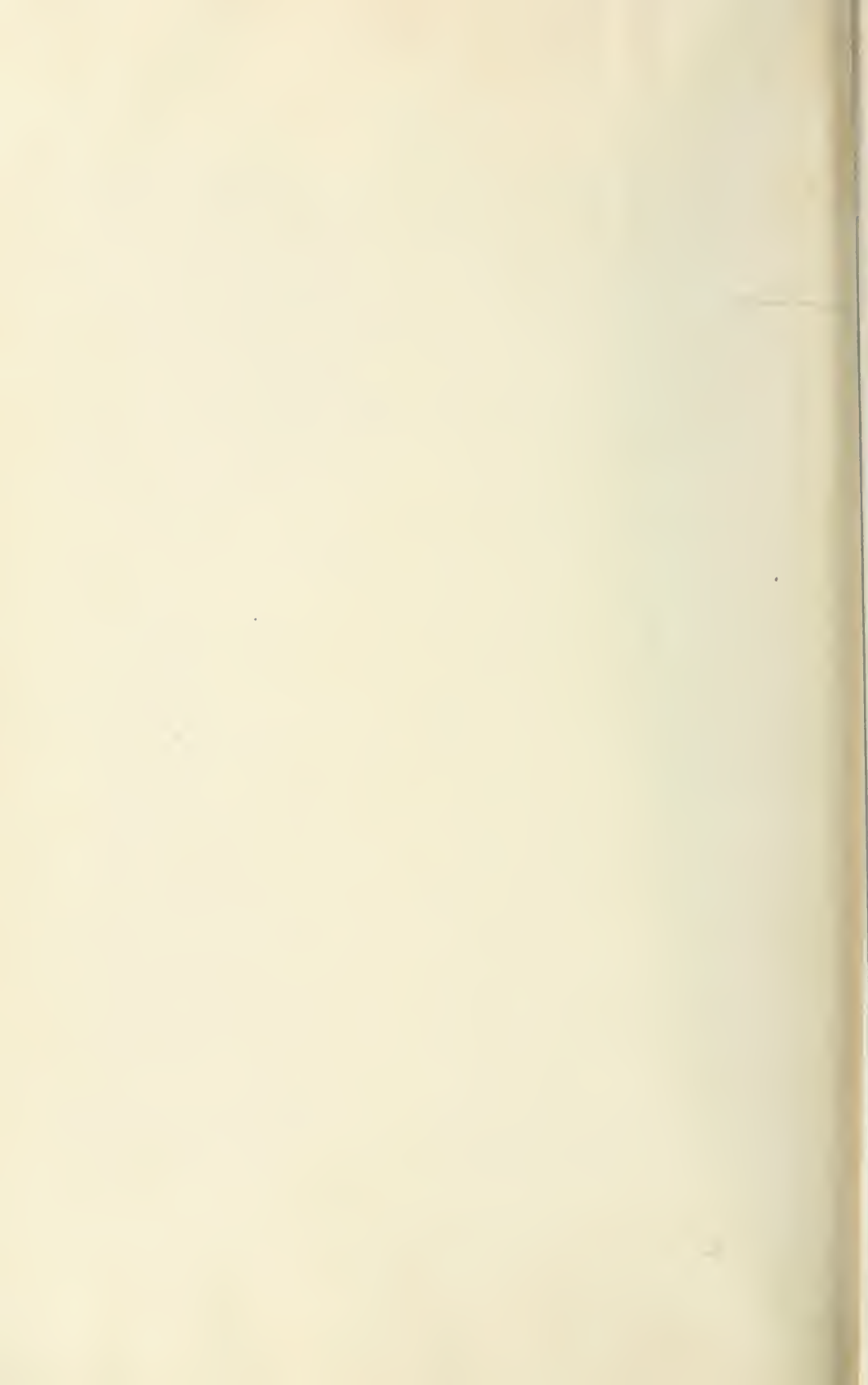
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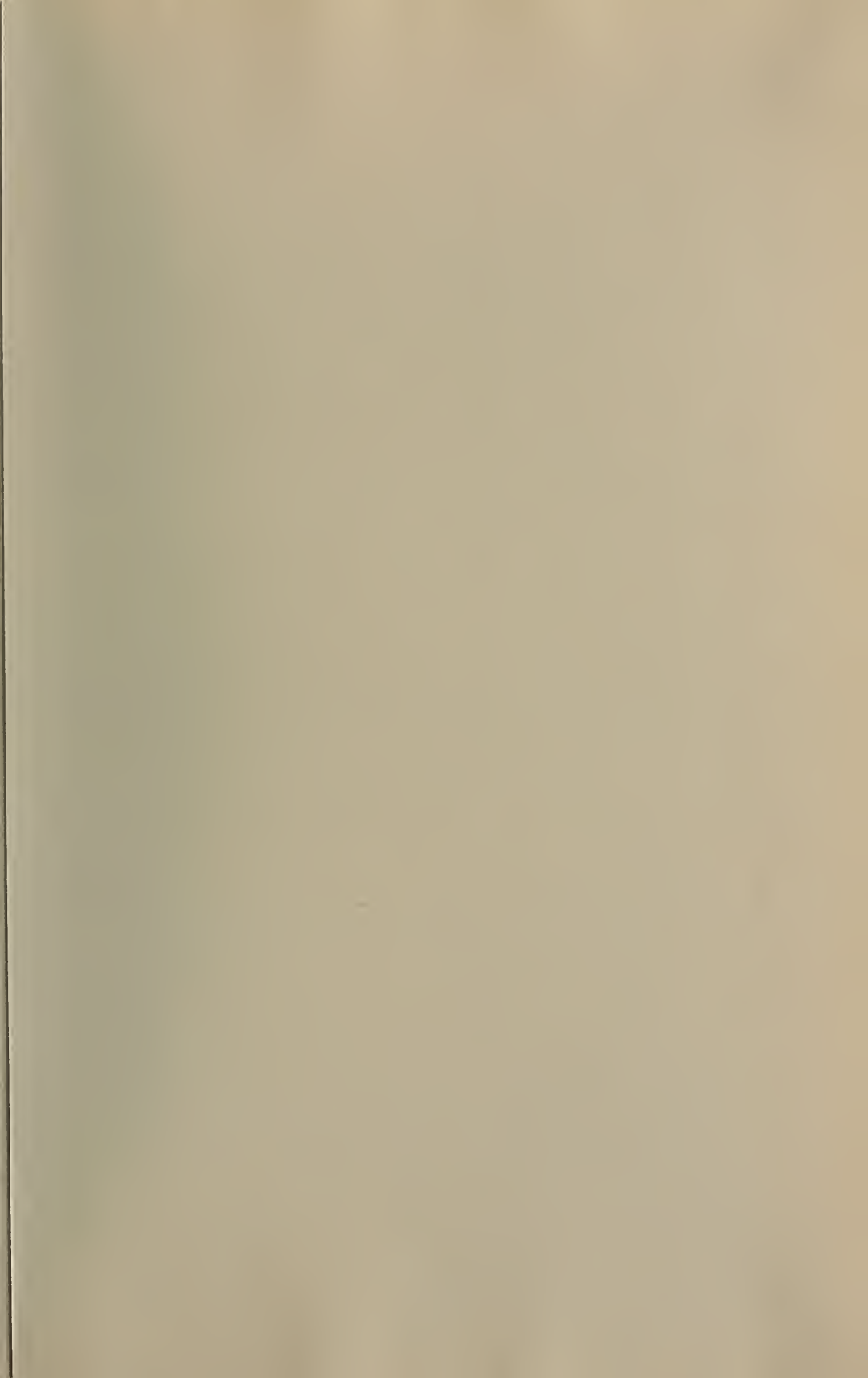
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